SUNDAY TIMES, January 26, 1930.

LATE LONDON EDN.—VICEROY WARNS EXTREMISTS

Sunday Times

Established 1822. and SUNDAY SPECIAL. 108th Year of Issue.

No. 5572. POSTAGE {INLAND, CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND ... 1½d. OTHER COLONIES AND PLACES ABROAD ... 2½d.

LONDON, JANUARY 26, 1930. PRICE TWOPENCE.

St. IVEL LACTIC CHEESE

AIDS DIGESTION

CLUBLAND

Where connoisseurs forgather and where only the best will do.

CLUBLAND WHITE

The finest old Port procurable.

TROCADERO

Le Premier Restaurant au Monde

TO-NIGHT:

DINNER—CONCERT—DANCE

DORA MAUGHAN ★ NORMAN LONG ★ MARIA SANDRA ★ STANELLI & EDGAR ★ ESMÉ

'DOWN WITH DORA!'

Chas B. Cochran's Song and Dance Show

IN THE GRILLROOM.

Nightly at 11.30 (except Sundays).

'Phone Gerrard 6920.

J. Lyons & Co., Ltd.

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LUCULLUS

à la carte LUNCH 6/6

Dance in the

EMPRESS ROOMS

THÉ DANSANT TO-DAY.

Dancing Every Afternoon and Evening (Except Sunday Evenings)

LATE NIGHTS: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Entertaining during the week: BEN TYBER

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL

KENSINGTON, W.

Telephone: WESTERN 7222

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The York and Berners Hotels are set back from the rush of London traffic. They were built and equipped for Visitors who desire modern refinement, comfort and quiet. They are conveniently situated for the main shopping thoroughfares and all Theatres. Hot and cold running water in every bedroom. Complete Tariff on application. The address of both Hotels is Berners Street (Oxford Street), London, W.1.

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The Spa Hotel

The Spa Hotel adjoins the Bath Golf Club, and is magnificently appointed throughout. Hot and Cold softened, running Water, and Radiators in all rooms. Double and Single Bedrooms with Private Bathroom and Toilet en Suite, a speciality.

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Unrivalled for health—away from the fogs!

THE ROYAL CRESCENT HOTEL.

Situated upon the King's Cliff, Marine Parade. Unique sea views.

Self-contained suites, hot and cold running water in all bedrooms, private bathrooms and every modern convenience.

DAIRY PRODUCE IS SUPPLIED DAILY DIRECT FROM FARM CONDUCTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE HOTEL.

Moderate charges: Excellent cuisine.

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Also: BATH—GRAND PUMP ROOM HOTEL. LONDON—DE VERE HOTEL, KENSINGTON, W.

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THREE NEW HATS

(Inexpensive Millinery Department, Ground Floor.)

1—ATTRACTIVE HAT in a mixture of straw and wool, finished with leather belt. In various colourings. PRICE 35/9

2—HAT, suitable for wearing with tweeds, in a new angora and straw material trimmed with felt. In several colours. PRICE 35/9

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ATTRACTIVE COATS for PRESENT WEAR

Designed on the lines of the new season's models and made from thoroughly reliable materials.

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4—COAT in Scotch Tweed lined Crepe-de-Chine and trimmed with strappings of own material, and stitched collar, belt and pockets. Stocked in several colours and three sizes. PRICE 6½ Gns

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The finest of foods and wines, served in the brightest and most attractive of surroundings. First-class orchestra Spacious and luxurious lounges

EVERY BEDROOM is fitted with hot and cold water, central heating and telephone. Many bedrooms with private bathrooms and elegant suites. Bedrooms from 10/6

Illustrated Booklet on application.

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Telephone: Temple Bar 4400.

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Facing Hyde Park. 1st class. One of London's Latest. (Under entirely New Management.)

Within one minute Knightsbridge Station. Centre of most fashionable shops. Central heating. Large and small self-contained suites, with private bathrooms, &c. Telephone, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Most comfortable public rooms.

LARGE BEAUTIFUL BALLROOM available for Receptions and Private Dances. Finest Floor in London. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges. Garage attached.

For Tariff apply Manager.

Telegrams - - - - Knightalla, London. 'Phone - - - - 4500 Kensington (6 lines).

Where you are a Guest, not a Number.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL,

Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.

Overlooking Hyde Park, and within a few yards of Hyde Park Corner, the Alexandra, now modernised in every feature, is chosen by all who wish to look upon their Hotel as their Home.

Recent structural alterations, which have made the Alexandra one of the most up-to-date hotels in the Metropolis, include the installation of gas or electric heating, telephone, and running hot and cold water in each of the 140 bedrooms. A private bathroom is available with many bedrooms, and there are a number of self-contained suites.

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Write for profusely illustrated Brochure.

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250 Rooms and Suites with Hot and Cold Running Water, Telephone, &c. Reduced Winter Terms now in operation. FREE GOLF.

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Moderate Tariff combined with a good service and congenial surroundings.

Special Arrangements for Small Banquets, Wedding Receptions, Club Dinners, &c.

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THE LANCASTER GATE HOTEL,

LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

RENOWNED as being one of the most luxuriously furnished private hotels in London.

RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort and refinement

RENOWNED for its excellent cuisine.

Beautifully furnished large double Bed-Sitting rooms available, Telephone, Hot & Cold Water, Electric or Coal Fires.

Telephone: Paddington 6041 6042. Telegrams: Lancastome, London.

For Illustrated Booklet, apply Management.

SPECIAL REDUCED TERMS during the Winter months at the

ROYAL STUART HOTEL,

161-169, Cromwell Rd., South Kensington, S.W.5.

Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.

100 bedrooms (many with h. & c. running water), 35 bathrooms, central heating, radiators or gas fires in bedrooms, spacious lounges, beautiful BALLROOM.

From 3½ gns. per week inclusive.

Or from 12s. 6d. per day. 8s. 6d. bed & breakfast.

Apply Manageress. Phone: Frobisher 0181 (4 lines).

Bed, Full Breakfast, Bath, Light, and Attendance 6/6, 7/6, and 8/6. From 3½ Gns. inclusive. These exceptionally low terms are now operating at the

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A First Class Hotel in fine open position where Business Men can stay with their families at Moderate Tariff Special terms for regular visitors. All rooms have central heating, running water, and 'Phone, and are always nicely warmed in Winter. Private Bathrooms with Toilet. (Fully Licensed.)

A. WILD, late Continental Savoy, and Mena House, Cairo.

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WHITE HALL BLOOMSBURY SQUARE,

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and SIX OTHER BRANCHES in BLOOMSBURY.

TERMS on application.

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FOR DINNERS, WEDDING & OTHER RECEPTIONS, MASONIC LODGES, DANCES.

The whole suite with its entrance in Northumberland Avenue is entirely private and self-contained. Terms and vacant dates from the Manager.

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Every comfort in refined surroundings with lowest charges for

ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS

Every bedroom running Hot & Cold Water, 'Phone and Radiator.

Special Winter Terms from Resident Director.

Under the same management as Hotel Rembrandt, South Kensington, S.W.7.

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HOTEL QUEBEC, Bryanston St., W. (100 rms.)

HOTEL SEYMOUR, Seymour St., W (100 rms.)

All bedrooms and suites fitted running water and 'phones. Dairy Produce from own Farm Terms: Bedroom Breakfast, Bath and attendance from 10/6 per day Luncheon 3/6. Dinner, 5/-.

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Every modern convenience, hot and cold running water, telephones and electric fires all bedrooms. Five large reception rooms, billiard rooms magnificent ball room. Dances twice weekly. Fully licensed. Lifts to all floors. Terms moderate.

The London Home You Seek—

ONSLOW COURT HOTEL

Queen's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.7

The Onslow Court, ideally situated in the best part of South Kensington, is only 2 minutes from Tube Railways, and 10 minutes from Town. Redecorated walnut-panelled dining room, and 140 bedrooms with hot and cold water, gas fires or radiators.

Inclusive weekly terms from 4½ Gns.

Write for brochure or Telephone Kensington 5522.

Where your Comfort is Studied...

TUDOR COURT HOTEL,

60-66, CROMWELL ROAD SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

Here you will find everything you can wish for—a cuisine par excellence, tastefully decorated public rooms, and 85 bedrooms with running hot and cold water. The hotel is centrally heated and served by electric passenger lift. Inclusive weekly terms from 4½ gns. Telegrams: Tudocotel, Southkens." Write or 'phone Western 3567 for brochure.

HOTEL TUDOR (Facing Hyde Park) 100-1, LANCASTER GATE, W.2. (Tel.: Padd. 9377.)

HOTEL STUART

RICHMOND HILL. (Tel.: Richmond 3207-8.)

HOTEL NORMAN

(Telephone Putney 5991-2.)

CARLTON ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.

Full Particulars see page 27.

CHALFONT PARK HOTEL, (R.A.C.) GERRARDS CROSS. (A.A.)

A Baronial Hall with Modern Comforts in a lovely 300-acre Park. Golf (9 and 18 holes), Professional: Len Holland. Fine Italian Garden. Spacious Public Rooms, Ballroom, Billiards, Covered Racquet Court. Central Heating. Gas Fires in all Bedrooms.

Inclusive terms from 4½ gns. per week.

30 minutes Paddington or Marylebone.

Telephone: 660 (two lines) Telegrams: "Chalpark."

HENDON HALL, LONDON, N.W.4.

Most comfortable up-to-date Residential Hotel. Hard Tennis Courts, Golf, etc. Dance every Saturday. Apply Manager. 'Phone: Hendon 1457/8/9.

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The old proverb warns us against creating difficulties which may never arise. One problem need never trouble you—"where to stay." You will find every comfort and convenience at the following Hotels:—

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De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.8

HOTEL VANDERBILT

76-86, Cromwell Road, S.W.7

ORCHARD HOTEL

Portman Street, Marble Arch, W.1

MASCOT HOTEL

York Street, Baker Street, W.1.

MILESTONE

1, Prince of Wales' Terrace, etc. (Between Albert Hall and Barkers.)

For particulars see page 27.

HOTEL REMBRANDT

THURLOE PLACE, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Facing Brompton Oratory and Parish Church. Every convenience. 150 Bedrooms with h. and c. water, heating, and 'phone. Many with private bathroom. Terms moderate.

REMBRANDT ROOMS

Adjoining Hotel Rembrandt. Own imposing entrance. Most convenient for weddings, private dinners, dances and other functions.

Car Park. Dates and charges from Manager.

THE ABAN COURT HOTEL

So near Piccadilly—and yet so far!

19-25, HARRINGTON GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7

TOKSOWA HOTEL,

DULWICH COMMON, S.E.21

(West Dulwich Station)

A first-class Residential Hotel amid delightful surroundings, yet only four miles from Charing Cross. Electric rail service (every 10 minutes) to Victoria and Holborn and good bus services to West End. Adjoining well-known Golf Course (18 holes) and the Dulwich Covered Tennis Courts. Excellent cuisine and comfortable lounges. Gas fires in all bedrooms. Billiards and Hard Court Tennis (free). Bridge, etc. Special terms for City men. Write for brochure and further particulars to Manageress.

Telegrams: Toksowa, London. Telephone: Sydenham 0239 and 1867.

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QUEEN'S HOTEL

Facing South and directly overlooking the sea.

300 Rooms, including many BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES.

H. & C. water, 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom Fully licensed—excellent cooking week-end dancing Weekly inclusive charge from 5 gns. upwards.

A.A. EASTBOURNE. R.A.C.

ALBION HOTEL

Facing Sea and South. Fully Licensed. Central heating. Lift. Electric Radiators in all bedrooms. Private Suites with Bathroom. Garage all repairs). Sun Porches. Table Tennis. Library. Spacious Ballroom Renowned Cuisine.

Week-ends from 21/- inclusive, Weekly from 3½ Gns. inclusive.

Telephone: Eastbourne 1.

WILLOW HAYNE HOTEL,

ANGMERING-ON-SEA.

The hotel is temporarily closed during rebuilding after the recent fire.

ROPER SPYERS - - MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Stay at

MARGATE.

WHITE HART HOTEL

for every comfort. Specially reduced terms.

FULLY LICENSED.

Telephone 44. Apply Manageress.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA

(London's most popular Resort).

WEST CLIFF RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

Best position Running H. & C. Water. Gas Fires in Bedrooms. Central Heating. Every Amusement. Unsurpassed Cuisine. Garage Terms from 4 gns. per week. (Special arrangements for City Gentlemen.)

'Phone: 4198 (Management). 492281 (Visitors). Proprietor: W. J. HOCKLEY.

THE LIMPLEY STOKE HYDRO-HOTEL

Nr. BATH.

Frequent Bus and Train Service to Bath.

Inclusive Terms 4 guineas per week.

Illustrated Tariff and full particulars on application to W. H. SMEDLEY, DIRECTOR.

RED HOUSE HOTEL, LEATHERHEAD.

Ideal Winter residence, excellent cuisine, every comfort. H. & C. in every bedroom and gas fires. Separate lock-up heated garages 5 mins. golf course. 3 mins. station. 40 mins. town. 'Phone: 164.

NEW FOREST.

With a tang of the Pine and a breath of the Sea.

For an ideal country holiday

BALMER LAWN HOTEL,

BROCKENHURST.

Beautiful Suites of Rooms. Hot and Cold Water in all Bedrooms. Electric Light.

Attractive Gardens.

Excellent Motoring Centre.

LADY HONYWOOD, Managing Director.

ENJOY REAL ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE

at one of England's stately homes on the

SURREY HIGHLANDS

Betwixt London and the Sea.

Converted into a luxurious Hotel. Central heating. Running water and 'phones in all rooms and suites. Golf and Hunting. Glorious Views. 20 miles radius.

Illustrated brochure mailed free.

Manageress: NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL ('Phone: Redhill 582).

THE PLAYGROUND OF KINGS.

Oatlands Park, standing in 60 acres of glorious Surrey parklands, has centuries-old reputation as a place of escape from the fret of everyday life. When "Bluff King Hal" caused the Palace of Otelandes to be built, he made, not a battlemented moat-encircled castle, but a place of Peace where Comfort and Leisure reigned supreme.

To-day Oatlands Park Hotel worthy successor of its Royal forbear, is famous for the warmth of its welcome. Only half-an-hour from Town. Oatlands has 150 bedrooms and numerous private suites, while there are Hard and Grass Tennis Courts, Putting Green and a 9-hole Golf Course in the superb and justly famous grounds.

Write for profusely illustrated brochure.

OATLANDS PARK HOTEL

WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.

Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (6 lines). Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge."

WHY GO ABROAD When Sunshine and Every Comfort Awaits You at

PARK HALL HOTEL

TORQUAY. Tel.: 3434

H. & C. Water & Cent. Heating Radiators all Bedrooms. Facing Sea in Extensive Sub-tropical Grounds. Covered South Verandah 150 ft. 1 min. Med. Baths. Free Tennis (Hard Court). Garage.

For reduced inclusive Winter Terms write Mrs. I. BAGLEY.

TORQUAY

TOURAINE HOTEL

Ideal Winter Residence.

Facing South. First-class Cuisine.

Central Heating and H. & C. Water in Bedrooms (40).

Apply for REDUCED WINTER TERMS — T. MILDON.

PAIGNTON PALACE HOTEL

'Phone 5391 'Grams: "Palazzo, Paignton."

TORQUAY THREE MILES

Fully licensed first-class Hotel, own grounds on sea front. Electric Radiators H. & C. water every room. Central Heating Lifts Garage. Perfect Cuisine and Service.

Manager: W. A. BRUSA (late Claridges Hotel, London).

WINTER SUNSHINE

SOUTH EXMOUTH DEVON

IMPERIAL HOTEL.

LEADING FAMILY HOTEL, facing South, 7 acres Gardens, unrivalled views of Sea and Charming Coast and River Scenery, adjoining Parade. Spacious Lounge, handsome Dining Room. Balconies. Electric Lift. Central Heating, etc. Moderate Winter Inclusive Terms. Apply Manageress. Illustrated Tariff Tel: No. 16.

TOTNES, SOUTH DEVON.

SEYMOUR HOTEL.

Rest, Comfort, with Seasonal Enjoyment. First-class Family and Residential. Recently enlarged. Perfectly situated on the Banks of the Dart. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Moderate Tariff. Lock-up Motor Garages. Central Heating. Write for Illustrated Brochure and Terms. 'Phone, Totnes 14. Tel., Seymour Hotel, Totnes. J. H. Stanbury and Co., Proprietors. Also of the Royal Clarence Hotel, Exeter.

DUNMORE HOTEL,

SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.

WINTER RESORT.

TORQUAY — G.W.R — TEIGNMOUTH.

This delightful Hotel, with glorious Sea Views, is fitted with all modern comforts; bedrooms constant hot water, central heating, electric light; garages, etc. Menus under direction of First-class Chefs.

Fully licensed. A.A. 'Phone: Shaldon 2.

For Food and Wine—Lunch and Dine at THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL, BRAY. Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Moselles, Hocks, Burgundies, Ports. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Roaring Log Fires. Maidenh'd 567 & 1377.

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CANFORD CLIFFS HOTEL

Standing in six acres of lovely gardens; occupies the most superb position in the whole of Bournemouth Bay.

PARKSTONE GOLF COURSE ADJACENT. TENNIS HARD COURTS IN GROUNDS.

Perfect Cuisine and Service, Orchestral and Dance Music.

Commodious Garage for 35 Cars.

'Phone: 33 CANFORD CLIFFS. Telegrams: "SALUBRITAS," BOURNEMOUTH.

TORQUAY.

THE OSBORNE.

FULL SOUTH. FACING SEA.

Brochure from S. PAUL, Manager.

Telephones: 2232 (3 lines).

A luxuriously furnished country mansion, with central heating in every room, and log fires—not a cold corner anywhere. Hot and cold water in every bedroom. Situated at the foot of the Cotswolds in lovely grounds, with excellent 18-hole Golf Course at door, free to guests.

Special Winter Terms from Five Guineas a week.

(A.A. & R.A.C.)

LILLEY BROOK HOTEL

Charlton Kings, CHELTENHAM SPA.

SELSDON PARK HOTEL, SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.

'Phone: PURLEY 2000.

Half-an-hour from the City and West End.

INCLUSIVE TERMS:

Double Rooms from 9 guineas.

With Private Bath from 11 guineas.

Golf on private 18-hole Golf Course (6 355 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and Fast Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All Free. Hot and Cold Water, Radiator and Telephone in every bedroom. Numerous suites and rooms with private bathroom.

Every Saturday, Dinner and Dance, 10/6. Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmagicians.

Profusely illustrated brochure free on request.

BABBACOMBE CLIFF HOTEL, TORQUAY.

BABBACOMBE'S MOST DELIGHTFUL HOTEL. Situated in its own grounds, with glorious views of the sea and rugged coast. Excellent cuisine. Luxuriously furnished. Hot and cold water in bedrooms.

Telegrams: Unique, Torquay. Telephone: Torquay 7128. Resident Directors: Mesdames M. Woodman and A. Kennedy

WRITE FOR SPECIAL WINTER TERMS.

BLAZING LOG FIRES Sheltered, due South. Terraces facing 250 acre park. Cosy warm Bed and Reception Rooms. Renowned Cuisine. FREQUENT DANCES. Cheerful company. GOLF at the door. Hard Tennis Court. Billiards. Full Licence. Lock-up Garages. Hotel Omnibus.

All these amenities exist at

SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL, BROMLEY, KENT (London ½ hour),

and may be had from 4 Gns. per week inclusive.

No need to go to the Riviera.

Write Manageress, or 'Phone Ravensbourne 3773.

Visit DEVON now and stay at the

BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK

The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf. Hunting (4 packs). Delightful scenery. Mild climate. Real Home Comforts. Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat. Vegetables from own garden. Fully licensed. Moderate Tariff. Under personal supervision. W. I. LAKE, Proprietor.

MALVERN HOUSE HOTEL MALVERN.

High Class Residential Hotel. Complete Suites. Electric Lift. Every comfort. Inclusive Winter terms. Manageress. Tel. 338.

MOST DESIRABLE GUEST HOUSE.

A SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE, where GOLF, POLO, TENNIS, BATHING, DANCING and every kind of HOLIDAY PLEASURE can be indulged in all the year round.

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The island of loveliness and charm near Venice and Trieste.

For hotel tariffs and illustrated literature write to Mr. A. Dietrich, Brioni Office, 25, Cockspur St., London, S.W.1

HOTELS CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

CLASSIFIED LIST ON PAGE 27

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

A MERGER OF
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK. Organized 1839.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Organized 1864.

Incorporated with limited liability in the State of New York, U.S.A.

Condensed Statement December 31 · 1929

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and due from Banks and Bankers ...	$430,004,522 35
U.S. Government Bonds and Certificates	170,535,098 93
Public Securities	32,134,571 76
Stock of the Federal Reserve Bank ...	7,800,000 00
Other Securities	49,231,298 14
Loans and Bills Purchased	1,105,394,234 05
Real Estate Bonds and Mortgages ...	971,139 99
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches...	7,504,444 90
Credits Granted on Acceptances... ...	192,624,587 30
Real Estate	13,537,529 75
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	7,381,904 44
	$2,017,119,331 61

LIABILITIES

Capital...	$90,000,000 00	
Surplus Fund	170,000,000 00	
Undivided Profits ...	32,636,023 50	
		$292,636,023 50
Accrued Interest, Miscellaneous Accounts Payable, Reserve for Taxes, etc. ...		13,310,986 57
Agreements to Repurchase United States Securities Sold		53,709,635 61
Acceptances		192,624,587 30
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills...		155,548,545 34
Deposits	$1,224,551,049 63	
Outstanding Checks	84,738,503 66	1,309,289,553 29
		$2,017,119,331 61

32
Lombard Street
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BARCLAYS BANK
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FREDERICK CRAUFURD GOODENOUGH, Chairman.
SIR HERBERT HAMBLING, BART., Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FAVILL TUKE, Vice-Chairman.

General Managers:
EDWIN FISHER. HENRY THOMAS MITCHELL.
Foreign General Manager: WALTER OSBORNE STEVENSON.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1929. Cr.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	ASSETS.	£ s. d.
Current, Deposit and other Accounts including Reserve for Income Tax and Contingencies and balance of Profit and Loss	329,097,457 11 9	Cash in hand, and with the Bank of England	51,850,334 5 9
Balances in Account with Subsidiary Banks	8,341,756 3 0	Balances with other British Banks and Cheques in course of collection	10,818,386 9 9
	337,439,213 14 9	Money at Call and Short Notice	23,582,200 0 0
Acceptances and Endorsements, &c., for account of Customers	21,991,927 18 4	Bills Discounted...	36,966,668 4 8
Capital:—	£ s. d.	Investments (Including £641,380 5s. 8d. lodged as Security for Public Authority and other Accounts):—	£ s. d.
Authorised— 1,425,000 "A" Shares of £4 each	5,700,000 0 0	Securities of, or guaranteed by, the British Government	49,950,066 9 10
14,300,000 "B" and "C" Shares of £1 each	14,300,000 0 0	British Dominions and Colonial Government Securities, Bank of England and British Corpn. Stocks	2,286,263 2 6
	£20,000,000 0 0	Other Investments	500,460 6 4
Issued— 857,589 "A" Shares of £4 each, fully paid	3,430,356 0 0		52,736,789 18 8
11,760,811 "B" Shares of £1 each, fully paid	11,760,811 0 0	Investments in Subsidiary Banks :— (at cost, *less* amounts written off)	
667,050 "C" Shares of £1 each, fully paid	667,050 0 0	The British Linen Bank— £1,237,859 Stock	3,713,577 0 0
	15,858,217 0 0	Union Bank of Manchester Limited— 300,000 Shares of £5 each, £2 10s paid	1,350,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	...10,250,000 0 0	Other Subsidiary Banks— including fully paid Shares and 500,000 "B" Shares of £5 each, £1 per Share paid up in Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)	2,210,237 18 7
		Advances :— Customers and other Accounts...	172,926,487 16 8
		Staff for purchase of Barclays Bank Limited "C" Shares	68,755 17 1
		Balances in account with Subsidiary Banks	1,459,408 10 0
			174,454,652 3 9
		Liability of Customers for Acceptances and Endorsements, &c....	21,991,927 18 4
		Bank Premises and Adjoining Properties (at cost, *less* amounts written off).....	5,864,584 13 7
	£385,539,358 13 1		£385,539,358 13 1

F. C. GOODENOUGH, *Chairman.*
HERBERT HAMBLING, *Deputy-Chairman.*
W. FAVILL TUKE, *Vice-Chairman.*
E. FISHER, H. T. MITCHELL, } *General Managers.*
J. H. BECKWITH, C. D. CARRUTHERS, } *Joint Chief Accountants.*
W. N. SEELEY, *Secretary.*

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED.

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the balances on the Books at the Head Office, and with the detailed Returns from the Branches. We have verified the Cash with the Bank of England, the Cash and Bills at the Head Office, the Investments of the Bank and the Securities held against Money at Call and Short Notice. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and we are of the opinion that the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shewn by the Books and Returns of the Bank.

KEMP, CHATTERIS, NICHOLS, SENDELL & CO., } *Auditors.*
PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,

LONDON, 9th *January*, 1930.

CITY CHATTER.

LIQUIDATION RESUMED — BANK MEETINGS — MINES IN THE DOLDRUMS—RUBBER SHARES FIRM.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

Stock Exchange business still leaves a good deal to be desired, and it now looks as if we shall have to wait until after the Hatry settlement for any material improvement. So far, the effect of a definite date being fixed has been to precipitate liquidation by those who expect to have losses to meet. At the same time, the increased seriousness of the Indian political situation has led to selling of India Government stocks, the quotations of which have become wide and almost nominal, but the 5½ per cent. 1932 loan, to which attention was directed at a much lower level, is supported by its early redemption date.

Thursday's Metropolitan Railway dividend is awaited with hopeful interest in view of the improved traffic position, and around 65 the stock is still considered attractive. Assuming an increase in the distribution for the year to 4 per cent., the yield would be over 6 per cent. It is also believed that the Great Western announcement will prove an agreeable surprise, and this stock offers scope for appreciation. On the other hand, the prospect of a heavy increase in the cost of fuel—estimated by Sir Josiah Stamp at £2,500,000—if the Coal Mines Bill becomes law—is causing anxiety.

The new Central Argentine Railway 5 per cent. Debenture stock is a sound investment, worth a fair premium on its issue price of 89½, and another excellent security is provided by the issue of £7,000,000 Central Electricity Board 5 per cent. stock at 97½.

Foreign Government bonds, as anticipated, are receiving more serious attention from investors. A general recovery in Brazilians followed upon the steps taken to prevent speculation in exchange, and a good demand has prevailed for Far Eastern Loans, as well as for European bonds. In view of the Indian trouble, it is satisfactory to note that Egyptian affairs are now regarded more favourably, and the bonds have rallied materially after their recent depression.

BANK MEETINGS.

Chairmen's speeches at the first bank meetings were not quite so interesting as usual. Mr. McKenna, of the Midland, as a member of the Government Committee on monetary policy, would probably have let himself go more provocatively on current affairs had he been in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility. A large part of his address consisted of an historical survey of banking progress generally, and of the expansion of the Midland's activities in particular, in the course of the past hundred years. But many useful lessons are to be drawn from past experience, and no one is likely to challenge Mr. McKenna's contention that the big centralised institutions of to-day are stronger and more useful than the smaller and strictly localised banks that existed before the amalgamation habit set in. Anyone caring to read between the lines will discover that the Midland chairman is not quite a wholehearted supporter of an unadulterated gold standard, though he admits that it would be hazardous to sever the connection between gold movements and the currency upon which credit is based.

Mr. Goodenough, of Barclays, dealt very fully with the relations of banks to industry. Like other authorities, he holds that the real problem of the distressed industries is not so much lack of financial assistance as the attainment of such efficiency as will ensure lower prices, and consequently the capture of foreign markets. In the past the banks have lost not a little money in financing inefficient enterprise. They are hardly likely to repeat that mistake in the future.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Tobacco shares claimed attention, owing to the very satisfactory nature of the Imperial Tobacco Company's final dividend, making 23 per cent. tax free for the year on the larger capital equal to 28⅔ per cent. on the capital as it stood before the one in four share bonus distributed in February of last year. This compares with 26 per cent. tax free, and subject to tax the yield at £5 allowing for accrued dividend is £5 18s. 9d. per cent.

Carreras are now stripped of their "rights," amounting to £2 9s. in the case of the Ordinary and 6s. 1½d. on the "B." Both shares have started to move upwards again in the absence of any good reason for the set-back. Assuming the maintenance of the dividend at last year's rate on the larger capital the yield on both is about 6½ per cent. subject to tax. British Americans keep steady and also offer a good return, so that apart from Budget uncertainties this group still provides a useful medium for investment.

Courtaulds remain subdued, and the market doubts whether the company will be able to pay more than 10 per cent. tax free for the year owing to the possibility of the rayon duties being abandoned. The Chancellor cannot easily afford to sacrifice any source of revenue, and in any case Courtaulds would be little affected, so that pessimism may prove to have been overdone. The reduction in prices of yarn by the British Celanese Company is not likely to disturb Courtaulds.

Dollar securities are quietly firm, Brazilian Tractions responding to the strength of the Government bonds, while Nickels are being absorbed in good quarters with a view to holding for developments. Allied Newspapers remain at 1 5-16, Amalgamated Press at 20s.

Strength in Imperial Continental Gas is a prominent feature. This was one of the few Industrial securities to show great appreciation in the course of last year, although it is still well below the highest point of 495 touched. Buyers are confident that they will sooner or later receive a substantial bonus in connection with the company's valuable holding in Cie Continentale du Gaz.

Lyons in the catering group display marked strength, the present price of almost 5⅛ comparing with a highest of 5 7-16, and a lowest of 4½ in 1929. Although the yield is well below 5 per cent. on last year's dividend, it is realised that the distribution of profits has been very conservative, and that holders may hope for either an increased dividend or an issue of new shares on bonus terms.

A slump in Dunlop Rubbers to 12s. 7½d. appears to be due to liquidation from a quarter which has already been credited with selling freely, and also to country realisations to provide funds against the Hatry Settlement.

United Dominions Trust.

As a result of negotiations with the Bank of England, the United Dominions Trust has arranged for a new issue of capital by the creation of 250,000 "B" shares of £2, to be paid up to the extent of £1 per share, leaving a liability of £1 per share, which can only be called up in the event of liquidation. The company, of which Sir Edward Mountain is chairman and Mr. J. Gibson Jarvie managing director, is concerned in the fostering not of production but of consumption and distribution, and thus discharges a useful ancillary function in the mechanism of industry. Its profits have been progressive, and it is a rather striking fact that its losses, owing to the failure of hire-purchase clients to meet their engagements, have been infinitesimal.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

Chargeurs Réunis 6½ per cent. bonds at 97 represent a yield of over 6⅔ per cent. without allowing for redemption, which is finally due in 1952. The company, which owns mercantile vessels, made a profit in the past year of 9,515,774 frs., compared with 5,110,937 frs. for the previous year, and the report showed that the security underlying the company's obligations had been increased. The Ordinary dividend was raised from 25 frs. to 40 frs. a share.

Profits of G. B. Kent and sons, the brush manufacturers, have risen from £7,248 to £8,112, and are the best since 1925. There is thus only a small margin behind the Preference dividend requiring £5,500, but in view of the fact that these shares are quoted at 11s. to yield 10 per cent., they appear a fair holding to mix with other investments. It is an old-established firm which has been hit by foreign competition, but substantial economies have been effected in recent years.

Hugh Stevenson and Sons, the cardboard box manufacturers, show a profit of £72,397, compared with £60,297 and £48,405 for the two previous years. A few years back the capital was reorganised and the £1 Preferred Ordinary shares were cut down to 13s. 4d. Now they receive a dividend of 6d. per share, and at 7s. yield a little more than 7 per cent.

W. G. Clarke and Sons (1929), Ltd., the proprietors of "Melox" dog biscuits and other proprietary animal foods, showed a profit for 1928 of £78,150, against £75,065 for the previous year, and the first report of the new company for the seven months from incorporation to August 31, 1929, revealed a net profit on trading of £43,374. This is equal to an annual net profit of £72,829, which would show about 13 per cent. on the Ordinary shares. Assuming an initial dividend on these at the rate of 7½ per cent., the shares at 18s. 6d. would yield over 8 per cent., with scope for appreciation.

MINES IN THE DOLDRUMS.

Lack of business has been the dominating factor in the mining market, although in some directions quotations were adversely affected by liquidation in connection with the Hatry settlement. Amongst Kaffirs, African and European provided a firm spot on hopeful developments in connection with some of the company's interests. Brakpans fell on Cape offerings. Rhodesian copper shares have trended downwards, notably Bwana M'Kubwa. Of the gold shares Globe and Phœnix have gained ground on the increase shown by the latest ore reserve estimate, and Sherwood Starr on unofficial but credible information as to developments at depth. Diamond shares came into favour in connection with the amendment of the American customs duties.

Successive announcements as to the spread of the movement for restricting the output of tin were at first accompanied by the apparent anomaly of decline in the price of the metal, which at one time dropped below £171 per ton—the worst for seven years. Quotations for tin shares sympathised with the downward trend of the product, but derived little benefit from the partial rally. The passing by the Aramayo Co. of its February dividend doubtless gave food for reflection.

Despite the irregular tendency of copper, Rio Tintos have been fairly well maintained by Paris support. The outlook for the metal is just now rather a vexed question. In some quarters a cut in price is considered to be inevitable before long; in others the opinion is held that Copper Exporters Inc. will be able to hold the metal at present level. Several of the Broken Hill shares are lower, the influence of a mild recovery in lead and zinc being more than offset by fears of fresh labour trouble on the coal fields.

After a strong opening due to the week-end news as to Government support in the final financing, Wilunas reacted on profit-taking. Ashanti Goldfields were stimulated by the annual report with its good results and prospects of still better things to come.

OILS DULL.

Disappointing conditions have prevailed in the Oil share market. Early pessimism regarding the outlook for the industry was relieved by the latest upward turn in the United States production figures, which created a favourable impression, as showing that the problem of over-production is being kept well in hand. Quotations were generally marked up and a better tendency was noticeable throughout the market. Towards the end of the week oil shares followed the general trend, and prices closed easier.

Phœnix Oil and Transport have continued one of the firmest spots in the market on the recent interim dividend declaration, and both the £1 shares and the 1s. shares have registered further improvement. A fair amount of attention has been accorded V.O.C. Holding. The dividend is awaited with interest in view of the increase in production for 1929 from 5,084,000 tons to 6,470,000 tons. As the company is under the control of the Shell group it is not generally anticipated that the V.O.C. will pay more than the 22½ per cent. distributed for 1928, but in some quarters a small increase is expected. At the current price the yield is nearly 8 per cent.

A steady investment demand has existed for Shells, and renewed support has arisen for Anglo-Persians and Burmahs after their recent dullness. Some fairly heavy liquidation of British Controlled issues has been encountered, partly due to the disappointing fall in production during recent weeks and to uncertainty regarding the forthcoming capital reorganisation scheme. In this connection it should be remembered that it has been officially stated that no capital readjustment or other important change can be made until after the meeting of the Voting Trust Certificate holders, directed by the court to be held early this year.

Anglo-American Oil shares have kept steady. Shareholders are reminded that the offer to exchange into Standard Oil Export Corporation shares expires on January 31.

RUBBERS FIRM.

Rubber shares opened the new account with quite a cheerful tendency on Monday. A sharp recovery in the price of the commodity over the previous week-end brought in a fair volume of buying orders. This movement disclosed a marked shortage of sellers of any of the more popular counters at anything like current levels, and a fairly general improvement in quotations took place. During the remainder of the period business became very limited on a reaction in the price of raw rubber, but the tone continued quite firm and there was very little stock on offer.

After closing with buyers at 7 11-16d. the previous Saturday, spot rubber gave way sharply on Monday to 7¼d. This fall was understood to have been caused by a dearth of trade orders at the higher levels brought about by speculative purchases on the British-Dutch agreement to discuss methods to limit production. Values tended to harden later, and on Friday a fair recovery took place on the publication of an official statement by the Dutch East Indian Government that they were agreeable in principle to the restriction of rubber output provided it was based purely on voluntary co-operation.

Meanwhile the market is anxiously awaiting the Malayan shipment figures for the current month, which are expected to be on a heavy scale. During the first half of the month a total of 25,500 tons is reported. This is about 2,000 tons above the similar figure in December. For the whole month a total of above 50,000 tons is looked for in some quarters compared with an average monthly output of about 48,000 tons during 1929. According to the usual monthly table issued by Messrs. Henry Gardner and Co., world stocks of rubber at the end of December last amounted to 334,846 tons against 246,333 tons at the end of 1928.

Tea shares continued to droop, although there was a little inquiry for those shares which have registered heavy declines. Among these Bengal Uniteds showed an improvement on the week. The average price recorded at the auctions worked out at 1s. 2.18d. against 1s. 2.77d. the previous week, and 1s. 6.38d. for the corresponding sales a year ago.

THE OUTLOOK.

Now that the special settlement in the shares of the Hatry group is fixed, as expected, for February 13, there is more inducement to look for a revival of speculative business. Naturally, until this unpleasant affair is quite out of the way a certain feeling of hesitation must prevail, but when it is seen that no financial difficulties of importance will result owing to the heavy differences being mainly distributed over wealthy firms who are well able to meet them, speculation may once more be given a free rein.

Confidence in Stock Exchange methods is likely to be increased if the Committee for General Purposes decide to grant the petition of members for the restoration of the rule which was abandoned less than three years ago providing that vendors' shares must not be marketed until after a specified period. During the recent Industrial boom it happened too frequently that a market was started in the vendors' shares of some doubtful venture, and the public, seeing the markings of business in these, were encouraged to believe that a genuine market existed. Also, when quite legitimate dealings were taking place the market was liable to be swamped by sales of shares acquired as part of the purchase price of the business.

Applicants for Conversion 5 per cent. stock should remember that the call of 90 per cent. falls due next Saturday. The manner in which the quotation of the fully paid "B" scrip has lagged behind that of War Loan 5 per cent. stock has called forth comment. It is mainly due to the fact that some houses were able to obtain £30,000,000 of the Conversion loan at 99½ while the general public had to pay 100 per cent., but the buying of War Loan is also due to the fact that, unlike Conversion 5 per cent., it is available free of tax to residents abroad.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES.

	Jan. 17.		Jan. 24.		+ Rise or — Fall.
GILT-EDGED.					
Conversion 3½% ...	75⅛	...	75⅝	...	— ⅛
Consolidated 4% ...	83	...	82⅝	...	— ⅛
Funding 4%	86¼	...	86⅜	...	— ⅛
India 3%	50¼	...	50	...	— ¼
Do. 4½% 1950-55	80¼	...	81	...	+ ¾
FOREIGN.					
Brazil 5% Funding	86	...	87	...	+ 1
Do. 6½%	80½	...	83	...	+ 2½
San Paulo Coffee	82¼	...	83½	...	+ 1¼
Chinese 1898	78½	...	80¾	...	+ 2¼
Bulgaria 7%	76½	...	79	...	+ 2½
Japanese 4% 1910	69	...	70	...	+ 1
Peru 6%	78	...	80½	...	+ 2½
Poland 7%	88½	...	89½	...	+ 1
Nord 6%	105	...	105¾	...	+ ¾
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.					
Gt. Western	93	...	91¾	...	— 1¼
L.M. and S.	56	...	54¾	...	— 1¼
Metropolitan	66	...	65	...	— 1
Can. Pacific	203	...	206½	...	+ 3½
Cen. Argentine ...	87/4	...	87	...	— 1/4
Cordoba Cent.	23½	...	21½	...	— 2
INDUSTRIALS.					
Allied Newspapers	1⅞	...	1⅞	...	—
Amalgmtd. Press	20/-	...	20/-	...	—
Brazil Traction ...	38½	...	39⅛	...	+ 5⅛
Intern. Nickel	35⅝	...	37½	...	+ 1¾
Hydro-Electric ...	42	...	43½	...	+ 1½
Listers	19/3	...	16/3	...	— 3/-
Inveresk Paper ...	12/-	...	10/6	...	— 1/6
Combined Pulp ...	6/6	...	5/6	...	— 1/-
Lyons	4⅛	...	5⅛	...	+ ⅛
Imp. Cont. Gas ...	360	...	373	...	+ 13
Harrods	72/6	...	70/6	...	— 2/-
Dunlop Rubber ...	14/3	...	12/7½	...	— 1/7½
Guinness	99/6	...	104/-	...	+ 4/6
Imp. Chemical ...	28/1½	...	27/1½	...	— 1/-
Gramophone	4½	...	4⅜	...	— ⅛
MINES.					
Cons. Gold Fields	2⅜	...	2⅜	...	— ⅛
Brakpan	3⅜	...	3⅛	...	— ⅛
Bwana M'Kubwa ...	23/7½	...	21/7½	...	— 2/-
De Beers Def.	9⅛	...	10⅛	...	+ ⅜
Burma Corporation	14/9	...	14/10½	...	+ -/1½
Rio Tinto (£5)	45⅝	...	46⅛	...	+ ½
Wiluna Gold	19/3	...	18/3	...	— 1/-
London Tin	1¼	...	1 1-32x	...	— 3/32
Ashanti Goldfields	27/-	...	28/-	...	+ 1/-
OILS.					
Anglo-American	3⅛	...	3⅛	...	—
Anglo-Persian	3⅛	...	3⅜	...	+ 3/32
Apex (Trinidad)...	1/32	...	1/32	...	— 3/32
Attock	1⅜	...	1⅜	...	+ 3/32
Burmah	3⅜	...	3¾	...	+ 3/32
Phœnix	11/6	...	11/10½	...	+ /4½
Royal Dutch	322¼	...	327⅜	...	+ 1⅜
Shell	23½	...	23	...	— ½
V.O.C. Holding...	2⅜	...	2⅛	...	+ 3/32
RUBBERS.					
Abaco	1½	...	1⅝	...	+ 1/4
Serdang Central...	7/8	...	1	...	+ 1/8
Langen Java	1⅛	...	1⅜	...	+ 3/32
Sedenak	3/32	...	1/16	...	+ 3/32
TEAS.					
Bore'ih	3¼	...	3½	...	— 1/4
British Assam.....	2⅞	...	2⅝	...	— 1/4
Dimbula Valley...	2½	...	2¾	...	— 1/8
Bengal United ...	1/8	...	1/8	...	+ 1/16

MONEY MARKET.

CAUTIOUS POLICY OF THE BANK.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Notwithstanding the fact that the market rate of discount has become completely out of touch with the official standard, no reduction was made in the Bank rate on Thursday, the directors of the central institution evidently basing their policy upon the unfavourable change which has recently taken place in the foreign exchange situation.

Meanwhile, the position of the Bank continues to grow in strength, the latest return showing a further sharp decline in note circulation, and a fresh increase in the gold holding, resulting in a substantial addition to the reserve, which now stands at the record amount of £64,889,435. It is, therefore, anticipated that an adjustment of the wide difference in the unofficial and official discount rates will before long come from a reduction in the latter, although at the moment the Bank authorities are evidently acting cautiously. Three months' bills are now quoted at 3⅞ to 3 15-16 per cent., and the latest treasuries around 3 15-16 per cent.

Bullion movements at the Bank of England since Monday last resulted in a net efflux of £607,222, chiefly as a result of the setting aside of £600,000 in sovereigns. Fresh selling from the East caused silver prices to decline ¼d. for cash to 20 11-16d. and 3-16d. for forward delivery to 20½d.

Movements in the foreign exchanges have been irregular with the tendency on the whole rather unfavourable to sterling. New York cable transfers finish the week at 4.86 19-32, against 4.86 23-32 on Saturday last.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. Jan. 25	Jan. 18
Paris, cheques...	Fr. to £...	124.21	123.89-.91	123.90-.93
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.36-.36½	20.36 20.37
Brussels, ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.93½-.94	34.93½-.94
Amst'rd'm, chqs.	Fl. to £...	12.107	12.10⅝-.11¼	12.11-.11¼
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.97-93.00	92.97-93.00
Greece	Drch. to £	375	375-375⅝	375⅛-⅜
Madrid, sight ..	Pes. to £	25.22½	25.18½-.19	25.18¾-.19¼
Lisbon, sight ...	Escudo ...	4.50½	108⅛-⅜	108⅛-⅜
Switz'rl'nd, sight	Fr. to £...	25.22½	25.18½-.19	25.18¾-.19¼
Oslo ..... sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.21¼-.3/4	18.21¼-.3/4
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.19¾-.13	18.13¼-.3/4
Copenhagen, s'gt	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.19-.19½	18.19¼-.12
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	10312-.3/4	19312-.3/4
Vienna	Sh. to £...	34.58½	34.58-34.60	34.60-.63
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97⅛	97 5-97⅜	97 5-97⅜
Prague	Kr. to £...	24.02	1643⅜-12	1643⅜-5⅜
Bucharest	Lei to £...	25.22½	817-820	817-819
Bombay, T.T. ...	Rupee.....	18d.	1s. 5⅜d.	1s. 5⅜d.
Calcutta, T.T. ...	Rupee.....	18d.	1s. 5⅜d.	1s. 5⅜d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	Dollar.....	—	1s. 6⅜d.	1s. 6⅜d.
Shanghai, T.T...	Tael.....	—	2s. 0⅛d.	2s. 0⅛d.
Singapore, T.T..	Dollar.....	2s. 4d.	2s. 3⅞d.	2s. 3⅞d.
Kobe	Yen.....	24.58d.	2s. 0⅞d.	2s. 0⅛d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.86⅛-.86	4.86⅛-.86
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.91-4.92	4.92⅜-.3/4
Rio de J., T.T....	Milreis ...	16d.	5⅛-5⅜	5⅛-5⅜
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar....	47.58d.	44⅛-45⅛	44⅛-44⅛
Valp'r'iso, 90d'ys	Pesos to £	40	39.80	39.81
Montevideo, T.T.	Dollar.....	51d.	45¼-45⅝	45⅜-45⅞
Lima	£ to £P...	par	25⅝prem.	Nominal.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD.

OFFER OF £7,000,000 IN FIVE PER CENTS.

Applications are invited through the Bank of England by the Central Electricity Board for an issue of £7,000,000 Five per Cent. Stock at 97½ per cent.

Instalments are spread over until May 16, when the final £30 per cent. is due. Interest is payable half-yearly on March 1 and September 1, and a full year's interest will be distributed on September 1, 1930.

The stock will be redeemed by a cumulative sinking fund, commencing not later than 1936, sufficient to repay the whole by its maturity date. Any stock not previously redeemed will be repaid at par on March 1, 1970, but the board will have the right to redeem on any interest date on or after March 1, 1950.

The board, which was constituted by the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926, is adopting and carrying out the schemes for the unifying of the generation of electricity throughout the country. The board is empowered to borrow £33,500,000. Of this sum the Electricity Commissioners have already given consents in respect of £17,900,000. Present issue will form part of the £17,900,000.

The stock gives a flat yield of £5 2s. 6d. per cent. or allowing for redemption at the final date the yield is £5 2s. 11d. per cent.

INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

K. A. B.—Building Society interest must be included on return of total income at exact amount you receive. You do not have to gross it up. Super-tax is payable on it.

J. M.—The bonus shares are returnable as part of income. Presumably these represent distribution of taxed profits, so that you would not have to pay income-tax again upon them, but would have to pay super-tax if liable.

J. W.—The Executors have no claim on authorities for any refund of tax in case mentioned. The beneficiaries who will receive from Executors divided taxed dividends arising from investments must include in returns amounts received, and will be able to claim this as part of fully-taxed income

R. A. C.—No. If husband and wife apply for separate assessment total tax payable by each will be exactly same in aggregate as would have been paid had they not applied for separate assessment. The allowance of £225 and further allowance of £225 to be taxed at half-rate is simply apportioned between husband and wife in proportion to respective incomes.

LATAN.—If you have terminated employment during 1929-30, and since then are drawing pension, you are entitled to have liability for 1929-30 revised, so that instead of being assessed on salary of 1928-29 you will be assessed on actual salary for 1929-30 up to date of retirement and actual pension from that date to end of year. You should apply at once to Inspector for this adjustment.

DEVONIAN.—Income-tax is payable on 5 per cent. War Stock and 5 per cent. War Bonds. These stocks were issued subject to condition that income-tax would not be deducted from interest, but this did not mean that recipient of interest would not have to pay tax if liable. As you were unaware of wife's income from this source, and as she quite reasonably might have thought tax was not payable on War Loan interest, there would seem to be no ground to justify penalty for evasion of tax, and you can only be assessed in respect of six back years.

H. R. W.—Income-tax under Sch. A is assessable upon property and recoverable from tenant. It does not matter whether tenant is exempt or liable. If tenant pays rent income-tax he has paid on property is deductable from rent. If he does not pay rent obviously he cannot deduct income-tax but fact that he has paid no rent does not necessarily constitute beneficial occupation. Unfortunately a good many tenants do not pay rent, and eventually abscond or are turned out. This would not enable them to claim refund of Sch. A tax they have paid

SENEX.—A tenant is obliged to pay income tax assessed under Sch. A on house. He can deduct this tax from rent subject to proviso that he must not deduct more than standard rate of tax on rent he pays. At present time standard rate of tax is 4s. in £, and as rent under lease is £125 p.a. maximum of tax which tenant can deduct is £25. If premises are assessed at amount which causes tenant to pay more tax he must bear balance himself. This is legal, and is only just seeing that he is beneficial occupier to extent that premises are worth so much more than rent he pays.

ARABO.—A British subject resident abroad is liable to income tax in respect of so much of income as is derived from this country subject to following rule:—Income tax is first calculated on whole income from all sources and whether liable to British income tax or not, just as if he were resident here and entitled to all allowances which would be his in those circumstances. He then has to bear same proportion of tax as income which arises in this country bears to total income. If he has suffered more tax than this balance is refunded. Application for claim form should be addressed to Chief Inspector (Claims), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1.

PUZZLED.—You are entitled to further refund. You can calculate refund as follows:—The married allowance of £225 and earned income allowance of £54 are to be deducted from total income as being free of tax altogether. The amount of income not taxed at source is £345. Deducting from this £279 leaves £66 untaxed. You are entitled to £225 taxed at half standard rate and to allowance at half standard rate on £31 insurance premium. After allowing therefore for tax which you owe on £66 there is due refund at 2s. in the £ on £190. You should apply to Inspector for District in which you reside for form on which to claim repayment.

MELTON.—It does not matter whether dividends are in your name or in your husband's. The income is deemed to be part of husband's income, and tax is calculated on joint total income of two of you. You can, if you choose, claim to be separately dealt with for income-tax, but this does not make any difference to total amount of income-tax payable on joint income. As husband's income is about £600 that is enough to cover personal allowance of £225 and £225 which is taxable at half rate only and consequently dividends are correctly taxed at source at full standard rate. If you claim separate treatment you would be entitled to receive refund of such proportion of £225 personal allowance and £225 at half standard rate as income bears to husband's income. It is usual not to bother about this, but for husband and wife to make necessary adjustment themselves.

Other City Matter, page 4.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

A. C. (Baildon).—Suggest you keep No. 1 and sell No. 2.

REGULAR READER (Halifax).—A fair commercial risk to average, but the others, of course, are quite a sound holding, and in your circumstances should not be sold.

P. McN.—(1) Would not cut loss on Dunlops. (2) There is little chance of appreciable recovery unless economic conditions change for the better. (3) Prefer to deal through members of S.E.

J. A. B.—Your letter is much appreciated, but public comment "with the necessary blanks" would be merely insipid. No harm in expressing views by letter with necessary suppressions.

W. J. S.—Would rather sell than buy more.

C. H.—Better keep them without averaging.

WONDER.—Prefer to cut the loss on Meurisse and Hickmans.

TWYFORD.—Suggest you keep the India stock and sell the other.

C. C.—Hold Luipaards Vlei a while longer for the expansion in returns

IGNORANT.—All are reasonable Industrial holdings which might be retained.

W. A. W.—As safety is the first consideration, buy Conversion 5 per cent. stock.

A. A. L.—It would be prudent to clear off the bank overdraft in the manner suggested.

L. E. R. H.—You are not likely to get any return from your holding in Little Wadhurst Farm.

T. W. D.—At present prices prefer Courtaulds. The firm named are members of the Stock Exchange.

J. H. (Dungannon).—Dunlops are very speculative, but a purchase at the present level might turn out well.

A. A.—J. M. Newton Prefs. are quoted about par. Prefer to await the report due in May before buying.

W. A. M. A.—Amalgamated Tobacco Trusts Preferences last changed hands at 15s. 6d. in October. Sell if you can.

H. S.—No recent information is available. Suggest you write to the company asking what is the present position.

W. G. M.—Prefer one of the larger societies, such as National Freehold Land, Woolwich Equitable, or Abbey Road.

E. C. J.—International Nickels are suitable if you are prepared to lock them away and ignore temporary fluctuations.

MONTGOMERIE.—The business is one that involves waiting for results. Think your best course would be to exercise patience a little longer.

L. T. M.—(1) Position is obscure. Suggest you write to company. Address, Union Foundry, Derby. (2) No need to sell the Brewery shares.

R. (Leicester).—No need to sell No. 1, but would get rid of the others apart from Joseph Lucas, and reinvest in trust

COMPANY MEETINGS.

BARCLAYS BANK.

INCREASED TURNOVER AND HIGHER PROFIT.

MONETARY CONDITIONS IN 1929.

EFFECTIVENESS OF BANK OF ENGLAND RATE.

THE FINANCING OF INDUSTRY—IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS.

PROBLEM OF MARKETS AND PRICES.

MR. F. C. GOODENOUGH ON THE OUTLOOK.

The annual general meeting of Barclays Bank, Ltd., was held on Tuesday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., Mr. FREDERICK CRAUFURD GOODENOUGH (the chairman) presiding

The CHAIRMAN, who was received with applause, said: My lords, ladies and gentlemen,—I will call upon the Secretary to read the notice of meeting and the certificate of the auditors, which appears at the foot of the balance-sheet that has been submitted to you.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. N. Seeley) then read the formal notice convening the meeting and the report of Messrs. Kemp Chatteris Nichols Sendell and Co. and Messrs. Price Waterhouse and Co.

The CHAIRMAN: My lords, ladies and gentlemen,—Is it your pleasure that the report and accounts of the bank for the year ended 31st December last should be taken as read?

You will observe that reference is made in the report to the deaths which have occurred during the year among the members of our Board. We have had the misfortune to lose the following directors—namely, Mr. Edward Gurney Buxton, Mr. Geoffrey Fowell Buxton, Mr. Herbert Gosling, Mr. John Edward Mounsey and Mr. James Tuke. All these gentlemen were experienced bankers, and the loss of their services to the bank will be very greatly felt.

The following gentlemen have been elected to seats on the Board—namely, Mr. Francis Lawrence Bland, a local director in our Ipswich district; Mr. Lionel Gurney Buxton, who was formerly a local director at Hull, is now our senior director in Paris, and has been until lately an advisory director of the bank; Mr. William Macnamara Goodenough, a local director in our Oxford and Birmingham districts; and Mr. Quintin Edward Gurney, a local director in our Norwich district. We have also re-elected the Right Honourable Earl Peel, P.C., G.B.E., to the seat on the Board which he occupied prior to his becoming a member of the late Government.

THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The profit for the year ended 31st December last, as shown in the profit and loss account, amounted to the sum of £2,331,579 12s 2d, full provision having been made for all debts which are considered to be bad or doubtful and which may result in a loss to the bank.

The profit is slightly higher than that of a year ago and would have been substantially higher had it not been necessary to make special provision out of the profits to meet the loss which we shall incur through the difficulties connected with what is known as the Hatry group. I propose to tell you quite frankly the extent to which we may be affected. The maximum amount which the bank may possibly lose, either directly or indirectly, through the Hatry troubles, is the sum of £330,000. Our loss cannot exceed that amount, and it may be substantially less. In making this statement I am referring not only to what is known as the Hatry group and the losses which we shall incur directly through them, but also to indirect losses which may fall upon us through customers to whom we have lent money being themselves involved We have made full provision for all possible loss. I wish to add that so far as concerns the securities which were deposited with us, and which were mostly of a high-class character, it would have been quite impossible for us to discover that they were not genuine. The directors feel that, in view of the magnitude of the trouble, it is fortunate that the total loss which we may incur is, comparatively speaking, moderate in amount. None of our subsidiary banks is in any way affected by the Hatry troubles.

DIVIDEND AND CARRY-FORWARD.

The higher profit was due to the increase in the turnover and to the substantially larger amount of loans to customers, as well as to the somewhat abnormal rates of interest which prevailed throughout almost the whole of the year, the average of the Bank of England Rate of Discount having been £5 9s 11d per cent., as compared with £4 10s per cent. in the preceding year. After making the appropriations shown in the profit and loss account, the directors recommend the payment of dividends at the same rates as a year ago, and we carry forward the sum of £552,432 2s 4d. which is slightly in excess of the amount brought forward.

At some previous meetings the hope has been expressed by shareholders that a higher dividend might be paid, and it might possibly be suggested that the larger profit this year might justify an increase. The directors, however, consider that this profit should be regarded as exceptional, owing to the high rates of interest which have been current, and they are of opinion that the conservative policy as regards dividends which has been always adhered to should be continued. There is also the possibility that taxation may have to be increased, in view of the heavy programme of non-productive expenditure to which the country is committed. Having regard, therefore, to these considerations, the directors do not feel justified in recommending an increased dividend.

CURRENT AND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Turning to the balance-sheet, the current, deposit and other accounts with the bank on 31st December last amounted to the total sum of £337,439,213 14s 9d This figure includes the amount of the deposits kept with us by subsidiary banks, which are shown as a separate item, and to which I will refer later The total of our deposits shows an increase over the figure at which it stood in the balance-sheet of a year ago, being higher than at the corresponding date in any previous year in the history of the bank There were wide fluctuations, however, in the total amount of our balances during the year, and the average has been considerably lower than the final figure as on 31st December last. These wide fluctuations were due to special causes, but, speaking generally, the normal contraction of credit which would follow the loss of gold was largely compensated for by special operations on the part of the Bank of England which helped the Money market to sustain the pressure that would have taken place otherwise owing to the loss of gold. It might be noted that the gold exports between the middle of June and the end of November last effected a reduction of about £28,500,000 in our stock of gold. On the other hand, Government securities in the banking department of the Bank of England rose during that time by £21,500,000. There was a further increase of £24,000,000 by 1st January this year, which was probably due in part to an increase in the Government Ways and Means Advances The Bank of England also had to provide for the usual market requirements at the end of the half-year These factors would tend to create an increase of balances with the banks.

GOLD MOVEMENTS.

The activity in the American Stock Markets which had already continued for a long time and had been reflected to some extent on the London Stock Exchange, led to a rise in the Bank Rate from 4½ per cent. to 5½ per cent. in February last. Previously gold had left this country for New York, and provided credit in America for banks and others, which they lent at abnormally high rates of interest, or applied in payment for securities purchased The large conversions of sterling into dollars throughout the first nine months of the year had an adverse effect upon the sterling-dollar exchange. Towards the close of June further heavy gold shipments occurred, and the outflow continued throughout the succeeding three months, finally necessitating the raising of the Bank Rate to 6½ per cent. on 26th September last. There followed an appreciation in the sterling exchange and the retransfer of credit balances and gold to this country and to Europe, restoring the gold holdings of the Bank of England to £150,500,000, the present figure, which is approximately the amount considered by the Cunliffe Committee and the Committee on the Currency and Bank of England Note Issues to give an adequate reserve. I should add that neither our bank nor, as I believe, the other banks allowed their own balances to be dealt with in the manner above referred to, as we felt that our doing so would have prejudiced our own people, but there is no doubt that during the boom many private persons and others lent money to America for the purposes I have mentioned, and this led to the export of gold. It is easy, therefore, to understand why rates of interest in this country were above the normal level during the year and why it was necessary to increase the Bank Rate to protect our gold position and to adjust credit here in the interests both of industry and of the community as a whole.

In the months of January and February the New York exchange, and again from June to September, the New York and Paris exchanges, fell below the gold export point. It must be remembered that, under the conditions of an abnormally low exchange, such as was at that time experienced, the cost of imports would be greatly increased. Exports also would suffer should such conditions continue for any length of time. The higher cost of imports would affect prices of raw materials, the cost of living and other costs of manufacture. During the year the net gold exports from this country amounted to about £15,000,000. The receipts and withdrawals of gold by and from the Bank of England were exceptionally heavy, the gold holdings of the Bank, which at the beginning of the year amounted to £153,000,000, having at one time been reduced to £129,000,000.

INCREASED STOCKS IN U.S.A. AND FRANCE.

The stock of gold held in the United States of America has been increased during the first eleven months of the year by the equivalent of £45,000,000, the total gold holding in that country at the end of November amounting therefore to $4,366,000,000, or £873,200,000, which is very largely in excess of the minimum statutory requirements in regard to gold in relation to currency. The Bank of France also has increased its stock of gold by the equivalent of approximately £78,000,000, and its total holding has reached a very large figure, equivalent to about £342,000,000, which, except for the United States of America, is the largest stock of gold held by any country in the world. The ability of France to increase her stock of gold so materially has been due, apparently, in the main to the fact that prior to the legal stabilisation of the franc it had been undervalued in relation to world prices of commodities. It would seem that a policy has been adopted of reducing the cost of financial facilities in Paris, with the object of making Paris more of a European centre for exchange and other financial operations, which will bring her into greater competition with the London Money market.

The movements in gold which have taken place last year give rise to the question of whether the gold stocks of the world are being redistributed to the best advantage.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM.

It seems to me that recent events illustrate clearly the elasticity of our monetary system. The immediate object of the raising of our Bank Rate in September was to stop the further outflow of credit, which was operating to our disadvantage, and there followed a rapid rise in the sterling-dollar exchange and the re-transfer of credit balances and gold to this country and to Europe.

The fact that customers may desire to transfer large credit balances to other countries in order to secure a high rate of interest for a time, establishes the need for the banks to preserve a liquid position. Our holdings of cash, bills and gilt-edged investments show a satisfactory position in this respect. The holding of Government securities, whether in the shape of Treasury bills or of investments, is a great help to the Government in arranging its finance.

The holding of bills and the lending of money at call and at short notice against bills are also important in the interests of the country, because these operations, besides affording temporary employment for money, also represent, to a considerable extent, the financing of imports into this country, and conversely, the balances kept in our hands by our subsidiary banks, to which I have already referred, are used by them largely for the purchase of export bills, payable in the territories in which they operate. The import and export trade of this country is therefore financed in this way.

PRESTIGE OF LONDON INCREASED.

I think that the effectiveness of the Bank of England Rate should be regarded as among the most favourable features during the year. There have been many disturbing influences, which have adversely affected business generally, though I am glad to say that many of them may now be regarded as past history. There is cause for genuine satisfaction that our monetary system, which has proved so reliable in the past, when conditions may have been somewhat different, has shown itself again to be entirely effective, and there is no doubt that the prestige of London has been greatly increased by the satisfactory readjustment of the credit position through the operation of the Bank of England Rate. The fact that we are able to transact a great volume of trade throughout the world with a relatively small reserve of gold, as compared with that of other countries, proves the cheapness of our monetary system and the efficiency of the Bank of England Rate, which can effect expansion and contraction as may be required, while at the same time ensuring a due relation between currency, credit and prices.

THE OUTLOOK.

As regards the immediate future, monetary conditions in the London market should be easier, at all events for a time. It is difficult, however, to say whether a state of normal equilibrium has been reached, or whether we are still liable to suffer from the after-effects of the exceptional international monetary disturbances of the past few months.

During the year there has been some improvement in industry and trade, notwithstanding the difficulties arising out of monetary conditions. Exports of British goods show some increase. There have been also many other favourable features. A further stage has been reached towards the settlement of the Reparation problem. Although the wave of speculation in New York was in itself unhealthy and unsound, and created a shortage of credit throughout the world so long as it lasted, the crash which has resulted should prove to be a benefit, both to America and to the rest of the world, as more money will be released for economic development and for expansion of industry and world trade.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

A basis has been arrived at for discussion of industrial problems between the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and the Federation of British Industries, and it may be hoped that the possibility of greater co-operation between capital and labour has been advanced. In spite of the heavy figures of unemployment, there are, on an average, 250,000 more insured people employed than a year ago. The Board of Trade Index of Production for the third quarter of the year shows an increase of 10 per cent. as compared with the same period for 1928. Coal exports have improved and the output of iron and steel has shown substantially better figures. Much has been done in the industrial world towards reorganisation, and the financial system of the country, which has passed successfully through a very severe test, is capable of co-operating with industry and trade upon sound and progressive lines.

There should be a better outlook for industry in the present year, although there are factors which create a great deal of uncertainty.

There has been a further fall in wholesale prices, and there is still a large amount of unconsumed foodstuffs and raw materials which remains to be disposed of. The fall in prices, and the further fall which the realisation of a great accumulation of stocks may produce, may affect the world's purchasing power, as it has done during the past year. Agriculture may also suffer in this country from the fall in prices and the large unconsumed supplies of wheat and other foodstuffs. On the other hand, in the case of raw materials, lower prices should help the costs of manufactures and improve the outlook for industry, provided we can secure markets.

There is also the possible effect upon the world generally of the great losses sustained by America during the year, which may result in a reduction of purchasing power in her home markets, so that America may find it necessary, in the interests of her own industries, to force out her manufactures abroad, possibly at much reduced prices.

BANKING INQUIRY.

The Government have appointed a committee "to inquire into banking, finance and credit, paying regard to the factors, both internal and international, which govern their operation, and to make recommendations calculated to enable these agencies to promote the development of trade and commerce and the employment of labour." This inquiry will lead to an investigation of a difficult subject which will be of public advantage.

MARKETS.

There has been a considerable amount of progress in the matter of industrial amalgamations upon sound lines and in working agreements, with the object of reducing costs of manufacture, and these factors, always provided they are justified and well devised, should be the means of securing wider markets and an improvemnt in industry without running an undue risk of greater unemployment or of overproduction and an accumulation of unmarketable stocks.

The real problem at the present time is that of markets and prices. Everybody will realise that we must be able to sell as well as to produce. Everybody knows that we cannot import unless we can export. The price at which we can produce and the markets for our production are the two essential factors in our problem. Home markets are, of course, of great importance, but more especially so are foreign markets. The home market will not pay for our imports, and our home market does not offer the same opportunities as the wider home market of America. We need the wider field. We must be able, as far as possible, to pay for our imports by our exports, thus leaving the greater part of our invisible receipts to be applied by the investing public in making those foreign investments which have helped us to develop foreign markets in the past, and to build up, to a great extent, the industry and trade of the country.

It should be understood that the banks themselves do not as a rule make loans abroad for the direct development of markets, but they use their resources for the purpose of financing trade. There is no doubt that industry and trade can be greatly encouraged if the banks help to finance our manufacturers in the execution of their orders from abroad. We can also, by granting acceptance credits, help the purchasers so that they may more readily buy from us.

BANKS AND INDUSTRY.

It is well to realise the part that has been played by the banks in assisting industry during the very difficult period since the war The banks in this country have shown an increasing sense of their responsibility. They have recognised more and more that they have a duty not only to their shareholders, but also to the community as a whole, and they have appreciated the fact that, in the long run, the interests of the community and the interests of the shareholders are identical. (Hear, hear.) The banks recognise that it is necessary they should be in a strong position, and with the knowledge that good times are frequently followed by bad, they have adopted a conservative policy in regard to dividends. Additional profits which they may make in good times are largely applied in creating reserves against contingencies which may arise when times are bad, so that there is a real continuity and steadiness in the policy of the banks, which are vital to the industrial and financial position of this country, and, to some extent, to that of the world.

IMPORTANCE OF EFFICIENT ORGANISATION.

Since the post-war slump it has been evident to those in touch with the facts that the banks have been anxious to help those businesses which have been in difficulties, and, having created reserves in the past, they were able to give assistance beyond anything which in normal times would have been regarded as justifiable. In very many instances help given has been justified by results; in other cases it has proved that it was not financial assistance which was required, but reorganisation to meet the ever-increasing competition. It lies with industry to reorganise itself, that not being within the province of the banks, and provision of capital is of little value unless a business is efficiently organised and controlled. If the banks should advance further money at a time when the control of the business itself is inefficient, or if the industry as a whole is labouring under more or less permanent difficulties, either natural or artificial, which cannot be overcome, the money advanced by banks under those circumstances would become a loss, and no benefit would accrue either to the industry or to the banks. In many instances where a business fails to make progress it may be found that the primary reason for this position is not a shortage of capital, but the handicap of inefficiency as compared with other similar businesses, either at home or abroad. In the alternative, it may be due to the ignoring of economic laws or to some alteration of basic conditions. If the difficulty is due to some relative inefficiency, it may be possible to overcome it through reorganisation. It is then that the banks can assist by helping to find the liquid capital that is necessary to such reorganisation, when a scheme has been carefully worked out by experts. When, however, there has been a change in basic conditions, or some artificial interference with economic laws, which precludes the possibility of successful operation, if the banks try to help, they are then merely throwing good money after bad. It is certain that the banks will help industry, but industry must also help itself by placing itself upon a sound basis, both as regards efficiency and costs of manufacture.

BENEFIT OF BANKING EXTENSION.

Through the interests which we have taken in subsidiary banks and especially through our Dominion bank, we have been able to handle both imports and exports and to extend our own business as well as theirs, besides providing cheap and efficient service for our customers and promoting commercial intercourse and trade between those countries in which we and our subsidiaries are interested. There is no doubt that in the past great benefits have been obtained for our home trade through the policy of the larger banks in opening branches over wider areas. It is equally certain that our foreign trade can also be helped through banking extension, especially in the Dominions.

With regard to our Dominion bank, the linking up of business between this country and the Dominions and the co-operation which has taken place between us have been of great value.

In conjunction with our Dominion bank, we have established during the year a bank in Canada, in the city of Montreal. We have every reason to be satisfied that this direct link which we have made will be of advantage to many of our customers carrying on business between this country and the great and growing markets of Canada.

The world is moving in the direction of big aggregations of industries, which has been the reason for the amalgamation of banks in this country upon a large scale also, enabling the banking system to bear the financial burden of the war and the period following after the war, without many of the consequences of deflation having fallen directly upon the shoulders of the people. There is no doubt that banking extension should be regarded as a genuine co-operator with industry in this country for the purpose of facilitating the interchange of goods both at home and with foreign markets, although it would be undesirable that we should adopt the foreign system of becoming partners with industry. Great amalgamations of banks have taken place recently in America and in Germany, no doubt with the same objects.

THE "YOUNG" PLAN.

In the meantime, under the "Young" Plan for reparation payments, it is intended to establish a new Bank for International Settlements, to be domiciled in Basle, which may have for its object not only the adjustment of payments actually arising out of the war, but also of playing an increasingly important part as a super central bank for the regulation of gold movements and international exchange, which hitherto have been adjusted through the Money markets of London and of the other international monetary centres, but of which London had the principal share. If the London market is to maintain its position as the chief exchange centre of the world, it will be all the more essential that it should be the cheapest monetary centre, and that we should be able to transact the world's financial business on even more favourable terms than before, when the position of London was due to the readiness with which we could sell our manufactures in foreign markets and to our carrying trade and the cheapness of our financial services.

CLOSER UNION WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

There is a growing desire at the present time, both in this country and among the Dominions and Colonies overseas, to draw more closely together, through the recognition that each can give material help either industrially, financially or in the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials to each other by such a movement. So far as this country is concerned, we cannot be regarded at the present time as an independent economic unit, because we are and must always be in the position of having to purchase largely from overseas so many of the essentials for the maintenance of a great and growing population. We require raw materials for industry, besides the actual necessities of life, and also the markets for our output, all of which the Dominions and Colonies are able to furnish in an increasing degree. On the other hand, they require our purchasing power for their raw materials and foodstuffs and finance for their development, which, in turn, will attract a greater population and larger markets, and it is therefore becoming increasingly realised that closer economic ties would be of very great advantage to the Dominions and Colonies and ourselves.

Apart from these advantages there are the ties of kinship and mutual understanding which exist.

I think myself that at the present time more can be perhaps accomplished towards closer union through the extension of existing businesses or the establishment of fresh undertakings having branches both at home and in those other countries which would provide a growing community of interests and more frequent interchange of the personal element. I believe also that as a centre for education, especially post-graduate education, London will offer great attractions to the younger generations from the Dominions for the encouragement of study in the sciences, arts and the great professions.

I think that these steps would be a certain preliminary to closer ties in many ways, including economic ties, although it is probable that, having regard to the general high level of protective tariffs throughout the world, there would be room now for an extension of economic arrangements as between this country and other parts of the Empire. It must be recognised, however, that whatever form such arrangements take England must be the best market for their goods, the best in which they can buy and the best in which to borrow. (Hear, hear.) This position can be reached only through building up a large export trade by means of low costs of manufacture and cheap credit.

RESOURCES OF THE BARCLAY GROUP.

Finally, I may mention that the resources of Barclays Bank and the group of banks which it controls, inclusive of the capital and reserve funds of those banks, but without bringing into account the capital which we hold ourselves, amount to a total figure in excess of £500,000,000

The staff of Barclays Bank and its subsidiaries now have great opportunities of gaining experience in various parts of the Empire, either through coming from the Dominions to Great Britain or vice versa. I cannot speak too highly of the way in which they place the interests of the bank in the forefront, regarding themselves as they do as being responsible for the welfare of the business. (Applause.)

I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors produced together with the annexed statement of the company's accounts as at 31st December, 1929, duly audited, be received, approved and adopted, and that a final dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the 'A' shares, and 14 per cent. per annum on the 'B' and 'C' shares, less income-tax, be declared, payable on the 1st proximo, to the shareholders registered in the books of the company on 31st December last, making, with the interim dividend paid on 1st August last 10 per cent. for the year on the 'A' shares, and 14 per cent. for the year on the 'B' and 'C' shares."

I much regret to say that Sir Herbert Hambling is unfortunately laid up with a bad cold. He intended to have been here to-day as usual, and we all regret his absence and would have been glad if he had been able to be present As he could not come, he asked me to express his regret, and I now call upon Mr. W. Favill Tuke to second the resolution. (Applause.)

MR. WILLIAM FAVILL TUKE (vice-chairman) seconded the resolution.

SIR ALFRED HERBERT'S CONGRATULATIONS.

SIR ALFRED HERBERT, K.B.E., said he had great pleasure in supporting the motion and in congratulating the directors on a very successful year. As an old and very satisfied customer of the bank he had the greatest pleasure in testifying to the extremely kind, courteous and business-like way in which the customers of this great bank were treated. Both from the head office and from their branch in his own city of Coventry he had invariably received the most helpful consideration and the most courteous dealing.

For forty years or more he had been engaged in an industry the function of which was to supply to other engineers the plant and machinery which was essential to the expansion and development of their businesses. It was impossible nowadays to speak about industry without saying something about Government His own conception, for what it was worth, of what industry asked from Government was, first, a condition of confidence and stability that it might not be disturbed by "alarums and excursions," and that it might be allowed to carry on its operations in peace and in security. Secondly, industry asked for the freest possible access to the markets of the world and for at least a fair chance in its own market.

CAPITAL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY

They had heard recently some important pronouncements from Government as to the greater availability of capital for the development of industry, and he was sure this would be all to the good, but none the less, in his rather large number of years of industrial work he had never found that there had been any difficulty in getting the necessary capital for the development and expansion of enterprises which in themselves were sound (Hear, hear.) He himself felt that the most valuable kind of capital that could be held in any business was the capital which that business had been able to save for itself by care, economy and a conservative policy in dealing with its accounts. He believed that £1 of capital which they themselves had saved was worth as much to them as £2 of capital which they might borrow from outside. (Hear hear.)

While the air was full of the talk of peace and of the abolition of war, it had to be realised that we were in fact engaged in a war of industry. At no time in his recollection had competition from outside been fiercer; at no time had it been less easy to obtain access into foreign markets. He hoped to see in the future a stronger policy adopted. It was extraordinary what good was done by the courage to stand up He could not help feeling that as conditions changed policies must be changed to meet them. There were already signs that we were sitting up and thinking, and he hoped that in the near future there would be shown a greater courage to stand up and maintain our own markets as a means of obtaining freer access to the markets of our surrounding neighbours (Applause.)

AN EXCELLENT REPORT.

MR. E. T. HARGRAVES said he wished to thank the Chairman for the very able and interesting address with which he had favoured the shareholders, and to say how sorry they all were that Sir Herbert Hambling was not able to be present also to address them. The directors were to be congratulated upon presenting such an excellent report after a year of difficulty. With regard to the dividend, so far as the Chairman was concerned, he had always been conservative in his finance, and he (the speaker) entirely approved of the recommendation of the Board, hoping at the same time that they might look forward to a larger dividend a little later on. (Laughter and hear, hear.) He was extremely interested to hear what the Chairman had said with regard to co-operation in industry between employer and employed, which was making some progress and for which the thanks of the nation were due to Lord Melchett and others. With regard to assisting industry, there was not the least doubt that the directors of this bank would help wherever it was necessary, and he was perfectly satisfied that, although the advances in the balance-sheet amounted to such a large sum, they were all amply secured, and that, as far as the bank was concerned, the directors would see that they stuck to good banking business and would continue to give the shareholders the results of which they were all so proud. (Applause.)

MR. F TOMKINSON expressed his thanks to the directors and the management generally for the very able way in which they had managed the business of the bank during the last very trying year.

UNBROKEN RECORD OF PROSPERITY.

SIR ALFRED STEPHENS also congratulated the Chairman on his able speech, which, he remarked, disclosed an unbroken record of prosperity for the bank. He quite agreed with the conservative policy which had been pursued with regard to the payment of dividends. The banks had done a good deal during the past few years for trade. It was often said that they should do a great deal more, but he thought that the people who said that did not realise that the deposit money held by the banks was the money of their customers, and that they had to take the very greatest care of it. (Hear, hear.) They were asked to dispense credit with a generous hand, but if they did that without being perfectly sure what would become of the money it would impose a very heavy strain on the banks. He was convinced that Barclays Bank had done its duty most nobly—that it had carried out not only its responsibilities to its shareholders, but, what was far more important, its responsibilities to those who had deposited their money with it. (Hear, hear.)

What was wanted in this country was a greater feeling of security for the future. If they had the feeling that all was going well and they could go on with their industries and set to work at full speed the country would have a chance to regain the position which it had held in the past. One point which should be stressed was that industries should be left to carry out their own work, and that there should be no Government interference with them in any shape or form. (Hear, hear.) That was the only way by which industry could possibly thrive. Taxation had taken far too much out of industry in the past, and he ventured to say that if those engaged in industry in this country were given fair play and fair conditions of competition there was no country in the world which could beat us.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the shareholders who had spoken for their expressions of appreciation, and the resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed:—"That Messrs. Bertrand Yorke Bevan, Francis Lawrence Bland, Lieut.-Col. Edward Hoblyn Warren Bolitho, D.S.O., Messrs. Lionel Gurney Buxton, Edwin Henry Galsworthy, Arthur Bevington Gillett, William Macnamara Goodenough, Quintin Edward Gurney, Walter Somerville Gurney, the Right Hon. Earl Peel, P.C., G.B.E., Mr. Hugh Extor Seebohm, the Right Hon. Viscount Wimborne, P.C., and Mr. Cecil Mercer Woodbridge, the retiring directors, be re-elected directors of the company."

MR. W. FAVILL TUKE seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The RT. HON. LORD EBBISHAM, G.B.E., then moved:—"That Messrs. Kemp Chatteris Nichols Sendell and Co., and Messrs Price Waterhouse and Co., chartered accountants, be reappointed auditors to the company at the usual remuneration, to hold office until the next annual general metineg." In doing so, he said that these firms for many years had rendered distinguished service to the bank, and he thought the shareholders would agree that they were fortunate in possessing them as auditors. He would like to add his tribute of appreciation to the Chairman's interesting and comprehensive speech and congratulations on the successful year which the bank had had. The shareholders would have been especially interested in the Chairman's reference to the linking up of business between this country and the Dominions through their Dominion Bank. This further assisted in carrying out the wish, so widely expressed, for still closer union within the Empire. They also warmly sympathised with the Chairman in his belief that London, as a centre for education, would offer great attractions to the younger generations from the Dominions.

MR. ALLAN HEPWORTH seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS TO MANAGERS AND STAFF.

MR. H. E. SEEBOHM proposed: "That the cordial appreciation and thanks of the shareholders be given to the general managers and the whole of the staff for the manner in

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COMPANY MEETINGS.

MIDLAND BANK.

FEATURES OF YEAR'S BUSINESS—THE NEW ISSUE.

ACCOMMODATION TO INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

EVOLUTION OF THE MONETARY MACHINE AND GROWTH OF THE UNDERTAKING.

MR. REGINALD McKENNA'S REVIEW.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Midland Bank, Ltd., was held on Wednesday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.4, for the purpose of receiving the report and balance-sheet, declaring a dividend, electing directors, appointing auditors and transacting other ordinary business.

The CHAIRMAN (The Right Hon. R. McKenna) said: My lords, ladies and gentlemen,—Permit me to preface my address with a personal explanation. I have had the honour of being appointed a member of the Committee set up by the Government to inquire, in the words of the Prime Minister, "how far credit can be scientifically used for the purpose of expansion of trade." Monetary policy in the widest sense has to be considered in relation to its immediate effect upon trade activity, the degree of its dependence upon international conditions, and, perhaps most important of all, its underlying influence over the entire field of economic development. As these subjects are being investigated by the Committee, it appears to me that I ought to refrain for the present from any public discussion of them. Accordingly, I am putting them rigidly aside and confining myself to an historical account of the monetary machinery of this country since the Bank Charter Act of 1844, illustrating some of the changes by reference to the development of our own undertaking.

ORIGIN OF THE MIDLAND BANK.

I may begin by mentioning that our bank, under the name of the Birmingham and Midland, was born in 1836 of the enterprise of a clerk in the Bank of England. Charles Geach, a Cornishman, was transferred from London to Birmingham when the Bank of England opened a branch in that town in 1827. How he came to leave the Bank of England and to found the Birmingham and Midland Bank is too long a story for me to tell, but evidently he gained the confidence of business men in Birmingham as well as in London, and the new bank, of which he became the first manager and later managing director, was from the outset in good repute. For the earlier half of its life it was a comparatively small local institution, and even in 1883, after 47 years of activity, its deposits stood at only £2,127,000, while, in addition to the head office there were but four branches, one in Birmingham itself and three in neighbouring towns. Mr. Woolley, who, I regret to say, has retired from the post of joint managing director, though happily he retains his seat on the Board—(hear, hear)—joined the bank in 1883, and still remembers it at that stage. It was a sound, well-managed institution, but there were scores—I might almost say hundreds—of others like it, scattered over the country.

The subsequent phenomenal expansion of this respectable local undertaking was due to something more than the ordinary power of growth from within. Largely under the inspiration of the late Sir Edward Holden, who entered the bank in 1881, a policy of absorption and centralisation was adopted and pursued with vigour in the second half of the bank's history.

THE BANKING SYSTEM IN 1844.

In the course of this long-continued process more than 80 individual undertakings have been directly or indirectly assimilated, apart from those included in our Scottish and Irish affiliations. Of these 80 banks, only 40 existed as separate institutions in 1844; of the remainder, one-third had already been absorbed by that date, while two-thirds had not yet been founded. The forty banks, which may fairly be regarded as typical, were both small and strictly localised.

The scattered, incohesive system I have described contained serious elements of weakness, since overcome by the process of centralisation. Not only has the available cash been rendered far more effective as a reserve, but it has been made possible to secure a widespread distribution of banking risks. To-day the failure of a bank, in the proper sense of the term, is almost unthinkable. But in 1844 it was possible for Sir Robert Peel to report to the House of Commons that no less than 82 private banks had failed in the five years to 1843, that 46 of these had paid no dividend at all to their creditors, and only five a dividend of more than ten shillings in the pound. The causes given for some of these failures are interesting—"speculation in Spanish bonds," losses of associated spirit merchant's business, "advances to the partners," "loss on railway speculations," losses in sugar refinery; in another case a suspicious reference occurs to racehorses. (Laughter.) The frailty of a system of innumerable small banks is thus demonstrated, and whatever may still be said for the local bank, its admirers are forced to admit that the era of large institutions with widely diversified interests has brought permanent stability in the banking structure.

ABSENCE OF A CENTRAL BANK.

Perhaps the most striking feature in the contrast between the past and present lies in the absence a hundred years ago of a central institution, as the term is now understood. True, the Bank of England was then by far the most important joint stock bank; for more than a century and a quarter it had enjoyed an effective monopoly of joint stock banking under special privileges from the Crown. True also that it held the largest gold stock in the country and was the Government's banker. But it did not act as the depository for any material part of the cash reserves of the country banks, and in consequence did not exercise direct control, as it does to-day, over the volume of bank credit. The custom then was for banks in the provinces to hold coin and notes in their own tills and vaults and to keep accounts with one or more of the well-established banks in London. No effort seems to have been made to maintain any regular ratio between cash reserves and liabilities to the public, and periodical statements of condition were not generally published. Only when banking had become more highly concentrated in the metropolis could the Bank of England be described as the controller of the volume of money.

The cash arrangements of the country banks about 1844 are well illustrated by old balance-sheets. I find, for example, that at one stage the Birmingham and Midland Bank had deposits of £161,000. Against these it held the small sum of £8,000 in cash, but had balances with other banks, principally the Union Bank of London, amounting to £26,000. Two and a-half years later its deposits had fallen to £87,000, its cash amounted to £15,000, and balances with other banks to less than £600, while it had borrowed £15,000 from the Union Bank of London. Contrast this position with that of another small local institution, which about the same time had deposit and note liabilities of £80,000, and held against them only £1,600 in cash, but had balances of no less than £25,000 with its London agents. It is obvious from these and other similar figures that there was no regularity in the relations between cash and liabilities to the public; nor were the amounts of these liabilities themselves at all stable.

Finally, of all the banks operating in 1844 which subsequently came into the Midland, not one employed the Bank of England as its London agent. Indeed, in the contemporary list of banks already mentioned the Bank of England is quoted as the London agent of only two provincial institutions. We see, then, in the first place, that the country banks had no immediate reserve connections with the Bank of England, and, secondly, that both their cash holdings and deposit liabilities were subject to wide, rapid and unassociated fluctuations. It follows from these facts that the Bank of England exercised no more than a very indirect control, if any at all, over the volume of credit, whereas to-day it is the supreme authority in determining the quantity of money available for the use of the public.

BANK NOTE ISSUES.

In the orthodox modern view a necessary attribute of a central bank is the possession of a sole right of note issue. In this respect, again, the arrangements in force to-day differ widely from those of 1844, though the seeds were sown by the Bank Charter Act for the complete monopoly in England and Wales now enjoyed by the Bank of England. The position then was that, while the Bank of England possessed a majority right of note issue effective all over the country, nearly 300 other banks had smaller issues confined mainly to the immediate locality of their operations. The provincial banks derived considerable direct benefit from their circulation powers, quite apart from the utility of the notes as a medium of advertisement. Our own bank did not exercise the right of issue, but among the forty banks operating in 1844 which eventually joined us no less than thirty did so.

Two further points of contrast may be mentioned. In those days gold coin was widely used as currency. To-day no gold is in active circulation nor, as far as can be foreseen, is it likely to be so used in future. Secondly, a much larger proportion of the country's business was then financed by currency. The total of bank deposits was comparatively small, and the cheque system was still in an early stage of development The bill of exchange, it is true, was used commonly in domestic business, but, even after making full allowance for this practice, the fact remains that trade was transacted to a far smaller extent on a credit basis than it is to-day

CURRENCY AND CREDIT, 1844 AND 1929.

The difference between the relative volumes of currency and credit in 1844 and at the present time is important, not only in monetary theory, but also in practical banking. To measure exactly the extent of the change is impossible: to make an estimate extremely difficult. Nevertheless, I propose to give a few figures, which, though not as reliable as might be desired, are sufficiently definite and authoritative Towards the end of 1844 the active circulation of Bank of England notes was about £20 millions, while other banks had nearly £8 millions of notes in issue. The gold coin in circulation has been estimated at approximately £40 millions. Adding these figures together and ignoring token coin, we arrive at a total of roughly £70 millions of currency in the hands of the public and in bank reserves, excluding the Bank of England. The comparable figure at the present time is given by a single item in the Bank of England return, which shows that in the ordinary way there are about £360 millions of notes outstanding. When we come to consider deposits we are on much less solid ground. We may place the present total for England and Wales at approximately £2,000 millions, while the corresponding figure for 1844 has been roughly estimated at about £200 millions.

It appears, then, that between 1844 and 1929, while the volume of currency has multiplied five-fold, there has been a ten-fold increase in the volume of credit. Moreover, that is not the whole story. Deposits circulate with much greater rapidity than currency, so that not only has the relative numerical importance of credit vastly increased, but the proportionate volume of business financed by credit must have grown in far more striking degree.

From all these facts it follows that the problems of monetary affairs to-day are widely different from those which had to be faced in 1844. The Bank Charter Act, you will remember, was intended to incorporate the general principle that a close, if not quite mechanical, relationship should be maintained between the flow of gold into and out of the country and variations in the volume of notes in circulation. Gold movements were to govern currency fluctuations. Clearly, in view of the changed conditions ruling to-day, this principle is no longer applicable, and, as we all know, has been definitely abandoned in practice. Nevertheless, our modern monetary system still preserves a connection between long-period gold movements and changes in the total volume of money as distinct from currency alone.

MONEY AND GOLD RESERVES.

This leads me to one other point of comparison: the quantitative relationship between gold and non-metallic money to-day, as compared with that existing in 1844. We saw a few moments ago that the paper currency in circulation at that time amounted to nearly £30 millions, while bank deposits were estimated at £200 millions, making a total of £230 millions of money, excluding the gold and token coin in circulation. Nowadays we have about £360 millions of paper currency and £2,000 millions of deposits, so that, roughly speaking, the volume of non-metallic money has expanded ten-fold since 1844. Compare this expansion with the contemporaneous growth in the gold stock. It has been estimated that the amount of bullion in the country in 1844, including gold coin in circulation as well as in bank reserves, was between £50 and £60 millions. In recent months it has varied between about £130 and £150 millions, approximately two and a-half times as much as at the earlier date. Upon this doubled or trebled stock of gold has been reared a ten-fold expansion of non-metallic money. We have here a conspicuous instance of economy in the use of gold and the beneficial effect of the concentration of banking resources. Authorities tell us to-day that there is a shortage in the world supply of gold. We should be suffering a veritable famine were it not for the economy practised in this

COMPANY MEETINGS.

is the fact that monetary policy exercises for short periods an assured ascendancy over gold movements. Nowadays, in contrast with the old system, imports and exports of the metal are frequently deprived of their natural effect upon the volume of credit. We can well imagine what enormous fluctuations in the supply of credit would have taken place during the past five years if the successive inflows and outflows of gold had been allowed to exercise unregulated influence upon the quantity of bank cash. We should have suffered repeatedly the evils of feverish inflation and drastic deflation, and trade would have been the plaything of these tremendous changes in monetary conditions.

It will be seen, then, that the development of our monetary machinery, despite its less popular appeal, is just as remarkable as that achieved in the physical sciences. I must hasten to add, however, that we are by no means at the end of the road, for progress cannot cease unless it gives place to recession. Let us hope that we shall never be entirely satisfied with the monetary machine as it is. (Hear, hear.) Dissatisfaction becomes a virtue when it provides the motive power to further improvement in our scientific equipment.

THE MIDLAND BANK, 1847-1929.

I will now resume the story of the development of our own institution by referring to the balance-sheet of the Birmingham and Midland Bank for 30th June, 1847, the earliest date for which we have such a statement. The figures provide a most interesting contrast with our position to-day, not only in respect of size, but of the relations between the various items. The paid-up capital at that time was £90,000, while the guarantee fund, corresponding to our reserve fund, together with the balance of profit and loss account, came to nearly £39,000. Deposits, in the narrower sense, stood at £139,000, and the net balance on customers' accounts at £22,000. A sum of £9,000 for composition bills—a type of instrument not used to-day—completed the one side of the balance-sheet. Among the assets, cash was shown at rather more than £3,000, and balances with other banks at £26,000. Premises and miscellaneous smaller assets aggregated £10,000. No investments were held, and no entry appeared for advances, since a net figure of current accounts was included in the liabilities. But bills—by far the largest item—amounted to £255,000. Thus the total on each side of the balance-sheet was £299,000. Incidentally, the bank had no branches at that time.

To-day I have to report to you a balance-sheet total far more than a thousand times as large. Our paid-up capital has risen, through new issues and exchanges of shares, from £90,000 to nearly £13½ millions, which is also the amount of the reserve fund. We have over 70,000 shareholders, as compared with 100 in 1847. We conduct our business through more than 2,050 offices covering practically the whole of England and Wales, and in addition are the sole shareholders of three other banks with about 450 offices in Scotland and Northern Ireland. A small provincial bank has become a vast nation-wide organisation, whose history is typical of the whole process of evolution in the sphere of finance, as well as in industry and trade. (Applause.)

THE YEAR 1929.

Now let me turn specifically to the progress recorded in the past year. Parenthetically I may observe that our balance-sheet has undergone a number of changes in form, due mainly to the provisions of the new Companies Act. In addition, we have published for the first time a consolidated statement of the liabilities and assets of the Midland Bank and its affiliated companies.

Considering the various items in our own balance-sheet, we find that deposits amount in the aggregate to £379½ millions, a fall of £15 millions on the year. In explanation of this movement I would remind you that ours is pre-eminently a traders' bank, and that accordingly our position tends to reflect with particular faithfulness a falling off in business activity. In the earlier months of 1929, when trade was relatively good, our deposits were maintained at a higher level than in the previous corresponding period. The decline was concentrated in the second half of the year, when business as a whole took a decided turn for the worse. A further indication of the course of events is to be seen in the continued downward trend in the proportion of current account balances to total deposits.

Passing on to the next item, acceptances and confirmed credits amount to £19¾ millions, as compared with £25 millions a year ago. The decline is attributable to the fact that recently money rates in London have been above those in New York. Engagements stand at £17¾ millions. At the end of 1928 the figure was £49½ millions, but, as I mentioned a year ago, the exceptionally high total was due largely to special influences. We have, however, made a change in our system of accounts which also materially affects the comparison. Hitherto forward exchange transactions outstanding have appeared in the total of our engagements. We have removed this part of the item and show the figure separately in a note on the balance-sheet. Both acceptances and engagements are balanced by a contra entry representing the corresponding liability of the customers on whose behalf we carry out the transactions.

THE ASSETS.

We come now to the assets. Coin, notes and balances with the Bank of England stand at £47 millions. This figure shows an increase of £1½ millions, which, in conjunction with the fall in deposits, raises the cash ratio from 11.5 to 12.4 per cent. The increase in cash is roughly offset by a decline in balances with and cheques on other banks, which stand at £18½ millions. We have reduced money at call and short notice to £21¾ millions, and investments and bills discounted to £33 millions and £58¾ millions respectively. Included in the last item are about £15½ millions of Treasury bills.

These various reductions have enabled us to maintain advances at the 1928 level, despite the decline in deposits. The aggregate of the amounts shown under three separate headings on the balance-sheet is £212¼ millions. It is a common notion, to judge from speeches and letters in the Press, that the banks have an inexhaustible power of lending money to industrial enterprises, and that any industry suffering from general depression could be restored to prosperity if only what is termed a more generous policy were adopted by the banks. A moment's reflection, however, will show that the banks have no inexhaustible fund to draw upon. The sums they lend are balanced by amounts due to depositors, who would certainly not rest content unless confident that their money was being wisely used and could be repaid to them at any time. (Hear, hear.) The important fact to be emphasised is that we continue to keep at as low a level as possible our loans for what may be called financial purposes, so that all the accommodation in our power may be granted to British industry and trade. (Hear, hear.)

You will notice that the balance-sheet in its revised form shows two separate items covering investments in premises, which include land, buildings and their equipment. The first, described specifically as bank premises and entered at nearly £9 millions, is almost the same as last year; the second, other properties and work in progress, represents an entry formerly included among other accounts, and amounts to £1¼ millions. As offices are completed and occupied for business their book values are transferred from the second item to the first, which, on the other hand, is under a constant process of writing down out of profits. Perhaps I should add that the whole expenditure to date upon the occupied portion of our new head office is already included in the first item. The main part of this building is rapidly approaching completion, and the central management expect to move there in the course of a few months

AFFILIATED COMPANIES.

The concluding items among our assets relate to investments in affiliated companies, and the figures show little change from a year ago. The Clydesdale Bank has increased its paid-up capital, and in the case of the Belfast Banking Company it is proposed to raise its paid-up capital to £800,000 by the allocation of 10s a share out of undivided profits. All four of our affiliations, the Belfast, Clydesdale and North of Scotland Banks and the Executor and Trustee Company, have made sustained progress during the year, and I cannot omit

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an expression of complete satisfaction with the results of our now long-standing Irish and Scottish connections.

Turning to the profit and loss account, the net profits for the year, after making full provision for al, bad and doubtful debts, amount to £2,665,042, about the same as for 1928. Adding to this sum the balance brought forward, a total of £3,513,605 is available for distribution The interim and final dividends, both at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, which has been maintained for no less than 26 years, together absorb £1,934,347. It has been decided to place £500,000 to bank premises redemption fund and £220,000 to officers' pension fund, these allocations being the same as in each of the previous two years. We are thus left with a balance of £859,258 to be carried forward.

FORTHCOMING ISSUE OF CAPITAL.

Before concluding my commentary on the position and progress of the bank you will undoubtedly wish me to refer to the forthcoming issue of capital, of which full particulars are given in the report. The reason which has prompted the decision to issue new shares, in the same proportion and on the same terms as on the last occasion, is a very simple one. We feel the scale of our operations has become so vast that the present paid-up capital is too low in comparison with liabilities to customers. The new issue will increase both the paid-up capital and the reserve fund to over £14,000,000 each, which, together with the balance of profit, will raise the shareholders' funds, as shown in the balance-sheet, to more than £29,000,000.

I deeply regret that the year just closed, like its predecessor, has taken a heavy toll of our colleagues on the Board. Sir James Bell, Sir Edmund Turton, Mr. Walter S. M. Burns, Mr. Charles Gow and Mr. John Henderson have all been removed from among us. We mourn their loss, as we value their memory, with a deep sense of gratitude for their great services through some of the most difficult years we have been called upon to traverse.

MANAGEMENT AND STAFF.

In the early part of my address I mentioned the retirement of Mr. Woolley from active management, and I am sure you would like me to express to him your appreciation of his able and unsparing devotion to the interests of the bank. (Applause.) We all hope he may enjoy a long retirement and continue for many years to assist us with his counsel and encouragement. Mr. Hyde is now sole managing director. Those of us who have the privilege of close association with him know and appreciate his brilliant capacities and outstanding personal qualities. Happily, we can still regard him as a young man—(hear, hear) —the passage of the years in no way impairs his energy and ability.

I need not remind you, however, that the best possible leadership would be entirely wasted if support were not forthcoming from an adequately trained, capable and conscientious staff. I have said a good deal on this subject in previous years, so that no further words of mine are needed to convince you how much we owe to our general managers and other head office officials, branch managers and all members of the staff. You will have an opportunity at a later stage of showing in a separate resolution your warm appreciation of their indefatigable services.

THE FUTURE.

Looking back over the year just ended, I am unable to say that developments in trade and industry have justified the expectations with which it began. The welfare of the people of this country is of the greatest concern to every one of us, and in consequence we cannot view existing conditions with satisfaction. The situation, however, is relieved by a particularly hopeful feature, the stimulus which adversity is giving to our efforts to reorganise and improve our industrial structure. We have passed through a decade of troublous times, but if we emerge from this testing period with improved efficiency and more highly productive and economical machinery our tribulations will not have been in vain. For myself, I entertain no doubt that such will be the eventual outcome, and with this in mind I believe we can face the future with a reasoned measure of confidence. (Applause.)

The report was adopted, other ordinary business was transacted, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BARCLAYS BANK.

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which they have carried out their duties during the past year." He would not try to emulate the speeches of the directors who had proposed a similar resolution in former years, but he would yield to none of them in the sincerity of the thanks that it was the intention of his resolution to convey. One feature of the past year had been the further introduction by banks of what was called the mechanisation of banking—not the mechanisation of bankers, for that would be a disaster; on the contrary, it was to be hoped that the relegation of certain work to machines might actually lessen the chance of any man himself becoming a machine. Of course, he must not disparage the boon of mechanical accuracy, but it was not on accuracy but rather on other qualities that he based the resolution which he had the pleasure of moving. The growth of the great banks had resulted in increased competition throughout the whole field, and he thought that the amassing of men and women in these very large staffs did call more and more for the exercise of qualities such as co-operation and adaptability. Shareholders would, he was sure, realise what unremitting care and discretion and organising ability throughout all the branches were required before a great concern such as Barclays Bank had grown to be could earn for them the profit to which they so confidently look forward. The directors would vote for this resolution as wholeheartedly as would any of the shareholders. They knew the value of the staff. He would like to say one word more. Seeing that all the business of the bank, before it came to the Board, had to pass through the gateway of their two general managers, they must all consider the resolution, comprehensive though it was intended to be, as having very special application to those gentlemen. (Applause.)

MR. R. L. BARCLAY, C.B.E., seconded the motion, remarking that the longer he worked with the staff the more he was convinced that they were second to no banking staff in the world. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

MR. MITCHELL'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MR. H. T. MITCHELL (one of the general managers), who was enthusiastically received, said that it was his pleasing duty, on behalf of the staff of the bank, to express their gratitude for the passing of the vote which had been submitted in such kindly and complimentary terms. This resolution never failed to give them a considerable amount of pleasure, and he thought it was because they recognised that it introduced into the somewhat prosaic and businesslike proceedings a personal note—just that personal touch which stimulated the efforts, fostered the loyalty, and brought out the very best endeavours of those who worked with the directors in the service of the bank. (Hear, hear.) The staff of Barclays Bank were particularly fortunate inasmuch as they knew that they could always look with the utmost confidence to their Chairman and his co-directors, not only for inspiring leadership, but also for generous recognition of any efforts they might make in the interests of their institution. They considered themselves doubly fortunate in that they had a still further reward—a reward which they valued most highly—namely, the warm and hearty appreciation of the shareholders. (Applause.)

SIR ALFRED HERBERT, K.B.E., proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his illuminating speech and for the courteous manner in which he had presided over the meeting.

This was cordially approved, and the CHAIRMAN, in acknowledging the compliment, said he took the resolution to apply to all the members of the Board. Shareholders would understand from the remarks he had already made that the past year had not been an easy one for bankers—indeed, it had been a very difficult one—but they might feel satisfied that the bank was in a sound position. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

WALL STREET FIRM.

INDUSTRIALS RISE.

HEAVY PROFIT-TAKING SALES ABSORBED.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Stocks opened irregular, and despite heavy week-end profit-taking in some recent leaders, the market generally was firm. Increased activity was noted in a number of low and medium priced oils and automobile accessories, which was probably due to a revival of pool operations, but the best gains were recorded in high-priced industrials and utilities.

There was little in overnight news to influence prices, weekly mercantile reviews throwing little new light on the general business situation.

It is reported that the U.S. Steel Corporation's operations now slightly exceed seventy-five per cent. of capacity compared with the low level of 50 per cent. during the holiday period. Active buying of U.S. Steel at advances featured the final dealings.

Auburn Auto soared twenty-six, American Tobacco issues, Case Threshing Machine, General Electric, Western Union Telegraph, and Westinghouse Electric rose four to six, Hocking Valley thirty, Industrial Alcohol, U.S. Steel, Warren Brothers, Houston Oil, Johns Manville, New York Central, Pacific Telegraph and Telephone, American Tel. and Tel., Atchison Topeka, Brooklyn Union Gas, Calumet Arizona Mining, and Fox Films 2 to 3 points.

The market closed firm. Government Bonds quiet. Railroad Bonds quiet. The day's sales totalled 1,526,000 shares. Money on Call nominal. Sterling Exchange steady. Silver ¼c. higher at 44½.—*Reuter.*

CURB QUIET.

FRACTIONAL GAINS IN UTILITIES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The Curb Market to-day displayed a firm undertone in a dull session, the majority of prices moving narrowly on a light turnover. Sales totalled 412,000 shares.

There was a more cheerful sentiment noticeable in the utility group, in which several gained fractions to four points, while support was in evidence in investment issues.

Industrials and Oils were largely neglected, although some managed to make sizeable gains.

American Gas and Electric rose 4¼ to 126 and American Light and Traction 5 to 250. Associated Gas and Electric "A" gained 1 to 45½, and Electric Bond and Share put on 1 at 85⅞.

Newmont Mining jumped 3¼ to 114¼, and Ford of Canada "B" 3 to 48.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat Spots, steady ¼c. to ⅜c. down. No. 2 Amber Durum Spot, 128⅛; No. 2 Northern Manitoba Spot, 141⅜; No. 2 Hard Winter Spot, 129½; No. 2 Red Winter Spot, 137⅛.

Lard, barely steady 10 points lower. Prime Western Steam, 11.15; Middle West, 11.00 to 11.10.

Flour steady. Spring Clears, 100 per cent., 5.60 to 6.00.

Petroleum steady. Standard White in cases, 17.65; barrels, 14.25; Philadelphia, 14.25; Mid-Continent Crude, 33 to 33.9 Baume, 1.11; Pennsylvania Crude, 2.70 to 3.05.

Coffee opened steady 10 points up to a point lower. Liquidation and commission house selling brought recessions, and the close was easy with Rio futures 2 to 12 and Santos options 2 to 10 points down. Spots steady ¼c. dearer for Rio No. 7 and unchanged for Santos No. 4. Rio No. 7, 17.08; Santos No. 4, 19.13. Futures. Basis Rio No. 7: March, 8.68; May, 8.18; July, 8.00; Sept., 7.91; Dec., 7.79; Jan. (1931), 7.75. Futures Basis Santos No. 4: March, 13.38; May, 12.48; July, 11.95; Sept., 11.72; Dec., 11.43.

Cocoa: Spot, 9g. Futures closed steady at 4 to 8 points advance; sales, 74 lots. March, 9.64; May, 10.01; July, 10.29; Sept., 10.55; Oct., unquoted; Dec., 10.25.

Sugar futures advanced on covering and some trade and Cuban buying, which was believed to be against sales of spot yesterday.

The market closed firm and 5 to 3 points higher. Spot steady at late rates. Ninety-six test centrifugal Cuban spot, 3.58; March, 1.81; May, 1.89; July, 1.98; September, 2.06; October, 2.09; December, 2.13; January (1931), 2.14.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat at the opening was barely steady and ¼c. to ½c. lower, due to a bearish weather forecast for the South-West area and easier North-West markets. The market rallied partially in sympathy with Winnipeg and barely steady at ¼c. decline to ¼c. advance. No. 2 Hard Winter Spot, 122. Closing Options.—March, 122⅜ to 122½; May, 126⅜ to 126½; July, 128 to 127⅞.—*Reuter.*

WINNIPEG WHEAT.

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened easy and ¼c. to 2c. lower. Further recessions took place on a bearish private estimate giving the Argentine crop at 194,000,000 bushels, commission house liquidation of July and October options, and advices that Germany will probably extend the law requiring a 50 per cent. mixture of domestic wheats until the end of February. A rally occurred on buying by seaboard houses, but the market closed barely steady at ¼c. to ⅜c. loss. Closing Options.—May, 132½; July, 134⅜; October, 131⅜.—*Reuter.*

Eng. Equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
287/-	Aluminium America	280	280
129/-	American Gas and Electric	126	121½
256/-	American Light and Traction	250	245
26/-	Am. Super-Pow. Pfd. "B"	26	26
46/-	Associated Gas and Electric A.	45¼	44¼
38/-	Brazilian Traction Light & Power	37⅜	37⅝
—	British American Oil (Coupon)	—	48
33/-	Celanese Corp. of Amer. Com.	32⅝	32⅝
2/-	Cities Service	29⅛	28¼
101/-	Cons. Gas L. & P. of Baltimore	101⅜	101⅜
6/-	Creole Oil	6¼	6¼
160/-	Duke Power	156	156
88/-	Electric Bond and Share	85⅞	84⅜
20/-	Electric Shareholding Common	19½	19⅜
49/-	Ford (Canada) New Voting "B"	48	48
7/-	Fox Theatre "A"	7⅝	6⅞
35/-	General Baking Common	31½	31½
145/-	General Realty & Utilities Company	14¼	13
82/-	Do. Pref'd.	80	80
140/-	Gulf Oil of Penna	136½	134½
83/-	Humble Oil	81⅜	80⅜
26/-	Imperial Oil of Canada (New Stock)	26	25
21/-	International Petroleum	21	20⅝
82/-	Lehmann Corporation	80	79⅛
26/-	Middle West Utilities (New)	25⅝	25⅜
117/-	Newmont Mining	114¼	111
14/-	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	13⅝	13⅝
—	North East Power	—	—
13/-	Penn Road Corporation	13¼	13⅛
33/-	People's Light and Power "A"	32½	32½
20/-	Petroleum Corporation of America	19½	19⅛
26/-	Silica Gel. Corporation	25½	25
75	South East Power	73	73
54/-	Standard Oil of Indiana	52⅝	52⅝
53/-	Swift International	32¼	32
55/-	Universal Insurance	54¼	54¼
96/-	Vacuum Oil	94¼	93⅝
	FOREIGN SECURITIES.		
17½/-	Anglo-American Oil Cts. of Dp.	17	17
8¼/-	Anglo-Persian Ord*	8	8
6½/-	Associated Electrical Industries	6⅛	6⅜
5⅝/-	Assoc. Port Cement Mfg. Ord. Regd.*	5½	5½
10¼/-	British Aluminium Ord. Regd.	10	—
28½/-	Brit. Amer. Tobacco Ord. (Bearer)*	27⅝	27⅝
3⅜/-	British Celanese Ord.*	3⅛	3⅛
8¼/-	British South Africa Co.*	8⅛	8⅛
3⅜/-	Burma Corporation	3⅛	3⅛
16½/-	Burmah Oil Ord. Regd.*	16	16
5⅜/-	Bwana M'Kubwa	5	5⅛
1⅜/-	Cables and Wireless "B"* §	1⅜	1⅜
44⅜/-	Carreras "A" Ord.*	43	43
45⅜/-	Do. "B" Ord.*	41½	41½
15⅞/-	J. and P. Coats Ord. Regd *	15	15
13⅜/-	Courtaulds Ord.*	13	12⅞
2⅜/-	Dunlop Rubber Ord.*	2⅛	2⅛
2⅜/-	Fairey Aviation	2⅛	2⅛
10⅜/-	Ford (of England) £1 shares (fy.p.)	10⅛	11⅛
11⅜/-	General Elect. Ord.*	11¼	11¼
20⅜/-	Gramophone Ord.*	20	20
43⅜/-	Hydro-Electric	42¼	41⅞
6⅜/-	Imp. Chemical Indust. Ord.*	6⅝	6½
24⅛/-	Imp. Tobacco Gt. Britain Ord.*	24	24
5⅛/-	Johnson and Phillips Ord.*	5	5
6⅛/-	London Tin Synd. Ord. Regd.	6¾	6¾
7⅞/-	Malacca Rubber	7	7
3⅞/-	Marconi Canada†	3¾	3¾
11⅝/-	Marconi Marine Ord.*	11	11
14⅜/-	Margarine Union Ord.*	14	14½
215½/-	Rio Tinto Ord.	210	210
28⅜/-	Roan Antelope‡	28	28
8⅜/-	Rubber Trust	8½	7
1/-	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & Br.*	1	1
6½/-	Triplex Glass Ord.*	6⅝	6⅝
27½/-	United Molasses	26¾	27

* American Depository Receipt. † Warrants for Shares Sold. ‡ Warrants of Four Shares. § £1 units.

"SUNDAY TIMES" NEW YORK CLOSING PRICES.

RAILROADS.

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
240	Atchison	233½	230½
106⅛	Do. Pref.	103½	103⅜
1728/-	Atlantic C. L.	168	168
120½	Baltimore & O.	117⅛	116½
83¼	Do. Pref.	81	81
104⅜	Canadian Pac.	99¼	99
295	Central N.J.	287	274
220½	Ches. & Ohio	214	214½
15⅜	Chic. G. West	15⅛	15⅛
39⅜	Do. Prfd.	38½	38½
25½	Chic. Mil. St. P.	24⅝	24⅛
44⅛	Do. Pref.	43	42⅞
89⅛	Chicago N.W.	87¼	85
120¾	Chic. Rock Is.	117½	116⅜
176⅛	Delaware & H.	171½	171⅜
140⅜	Delaware Lack.	137	138
60½	Erie	58⅞	58⅛
14	Do. 1st Pf.	12¼	12¼
98⅛	Gt. Nthn. Pf.	9⅜	96⅛

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
132⅜	Illinois Central	129	129
30⅛	Int. C. Am.	30	30
80⅛	Kans. City S.	78½	78
75	Lehigh Valley	73	73
138¾	Louisvl. & Nash.	135	135
3⅜	Mex. Nat. 1st Pf.	3⅜	3⅜
118⅞	Mid Pref.	114⅜	114
55¼	Missri. K. & Tex.	53⅜	53¼
107⅜	Do. Pref.	104½	104½
93½	Missouri Pacific	91	91
142⅞	Do. Pref.	139	138½
30⅜	Minn. St. Paul	30	31
59⅜	Do. Pref.	58	58
185	N.Y. Central	180	176¾
138⅜	N.Y. Chic. St. L.	135	133
111½	Do. Pref.	109½	109½
115⅝	N.Y. N. H. & Hrt.	112½	111
145⅜	N.Y. Ont. & W.	141¼	141¼
238⅛	Norfolk & West	232	232

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
87⅝	Norfolk & W. Pf.	85¼	85¼
86⅜	Northern Pacific	84⅛	84
80⅛	Pennsylvania	78⅜	78⅛
73	P. Marquette	150	150
128⅛	Reading	125¼	123
47⅛	Do. 1st Pref.	46½	46
109	St. Louis S. Fran.	109	109½
64	St. Louis S.W.	62¼	61½
97⅛	Sea. Air Line	9⅝	9⅞
124⅞	Southern Pacific	121¼	121
139¼	Southern Rly.	135½	135
101⅛	Do. Pref.	98½	98½
120⅜	Texas & Pacific	117¼	120
124⅜	Union Pacific	221	218
84½	Do. Pref.	82½	82
58⅛	Texas Corpn.	55	53⅞
12⅛	Tidewater	12⅛	12⅛
95⅜	Transcontinental	9⅜	9
46¼	Union Oil Calif.	45	44¼

a Bid, 31½ asked. b Bid, 11¼ asked. c Bid, 31½ asked. d Bid, 11¼ asked.

INDUSTRIALS.

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
28¾	Abitibi P. and P.	28	27½
27¼	Adams Express	26½	26½
127⅞	Air Reduction	124	124½
27	Alleghany Corp.	26¼	26⅛
277½	Allied C. and Dye	270	271
57⅜	Allis-Chalmers	55⅝	55⅞
7⅜	Am. Agri. Chem.	7⅜	7½
44⅛	Am. Bosch. Mg.	43½	43¼
131½	Am. Can	128	127
40⅜	Am. Internat.	39½	39⅛
104	Am. Loco	101¼	100
34⅛	Am. Machine & Stand. San. Co.	33⅞	34
92¼	Am. Rolling Mills	89⅝	89
75⅝	Am. Smelt. & R.	73¼	72¾
49⅛	Am. Steel Fs.	48	47
64⅝	Am. Sugar Ref.	63	63
226⅝	Am. Tobacco "B"	220½	215
101⅜	Am. Woollen	101½	101¼
15⅛	Am. Zinc	15½	15⅝
74¾	Anaconda	72¾	72¼
81⅜	Armour Del. Pref.	79	79
34⅛	Assoc. Dry Goods	33⅝	33¼
77⅛	Atlantic Gulf	75	75½
33½	*Baldwin Loco.	32⅝	32¾
103⅛	Bethlem. Steel	100¾	99⅜
17⅛	Briggs Mfg.	16⅜	16
30⅛	Calumet and H.	29	30¼
63¾	Cerro de Pasco	62	61⅜
57⅜	Chile Copper	56	55
82¼	Christie Brown	80	80
36⅝	Chrysler Motor	35⅝	35⅞
49⅛	Color. Fuel and I.	47⅜	47⅜
183⅛	Columbia Carb.	179	177
28⅝	Columbia Graph.	27⅞	27⅝
50⅜	Congress Cigar	49	48⅞
53½	Consolid. Cigar	52½	51¼
43½	Cont. Baking. A	42¾	42⅛
6⅝	Do. B	6⅛	6
90⅛	Do. Pref.	88½	89
57⅞	Cont. Can	55⅞	55
16⅛	Congoleum	16½	16¼
97½	Corn Prod. Rf.	94⅞	95⅜
92½	Crucible Steel	90	89

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
30⅛	Cuba Co.	12⅛	12⅛
8¼	Cub. Am. Sug.	8	8
7⅛	Cub. Cane Sug.	7⅛	7⅛
2⅛	Do. Pref.	2⅛	2
—	Curtiss Aero	—	—
32⅜	Davison Chem.	32	32
24¾	Debenh'm Seas.	24¾	24½
80⅜	Drug Incorptd.	78	78
30⅛	Dunhill Intntl.	34½	35
121⅛	Du Pont Nms.	117⅞	118
194⅜	Eastman Kodak	189⅛	188
73	Elec. Pwr. & Lt.	71	71¼
40⅞	Equit. Bdg. Cm	39¾	39¾
30⅜	Fox Film "A"	29½	26½
53⅛	Gen. Asphalt	52	51
260⅛	Gen. Electric	260	256¼
52¾	Gen. Foods Cor.	51¼	50⅝
42⅝	Gen. Motors	41½	41⅛
73⅛	Gen. Refractors	73⅛	73
107	Gillette Razor	104⅛	104⅛
45	Goodrich B. F.	45	44½
98¼	Graham-Paige	95¼	93¾
233⅛	Gt. N. Ore Cts.	229	221⅜
20	Gt. W. Sugar	20	29½
567⅛	Hudson Motors	567⅛	562⅜
165	Hudson Motor Car	165	160
277½	Inspiration Cp.	277½	271⅜
7	Int. Combustion	7	7
87⅞	Int. Harvester	87⅞	86½
72	Int. Match Pref.	72	72½
28	Int. M. Marine	28	28¾
37	Intern. Nickel	37	37⅛
27¾	Intern. Paper "A"	27	27
57⅜	Kelly-Spring T.	51⅜	51⅛
59⅝	Kennecott Cop.	58	57¼
83⅛	Kresge D. St'res.	81⅞	81½
34⅛	Kresge S.S.	34	34¼
28⅛	Kreuger & Toll	27¾	26⅝
105⅛	Lambert Co.	103	103½
103⅝	Liggett Myers	101	100¼
43⅜	Lima Loco	42	38
58⅛	Loew's Incor.	57⅜	57¼
60⅛	Loose-W. Sect.	58⅞	58½
75⅛	Mack Trucks	73½	73½

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
300⅛	Otis Elevator	292	294
16⅜	Packard Motors	16⅛	16
60½	P. Famous Lasky	58⅞	57⅞
75¼	Para F. Tilford	74	75
33½	Penick & Ford	32¾	32⅞
41	Phelps Dodge	39⅞	39½
86⅜	Pullman Co.	84	83¼
32⅜	Remington Type	31⅜	31¼
108⅝	Republic I. & S.	77	76⅜
55⅜	Reynold Tob. B.	53⅞	53½
53⅛	St. Joseph Ld.	52½	52¼
91½	Sears-Robk.	89	87⅝
45¼	Sloss-Shef. Stl.	44	40⅛
28¼	Stan. Brands	27⅜	27½
45¼	Studebaker Cn.	44	43⅞
60⅜	Tex. Gf. Sul.	59⅛	58⅛
55⅛	Tobacco Prods	55⅝	55⅝
87⅛	Union Carbide	84¾	84
51⅞	United Aircraft	50½	50⅜
34⅜	U.S. Corp.	33¾	33⅜
106⅜	United Fruit	103½	104
124⅛	U.S. In. Alcohol	120⅜	119
9	U.S. Leather	9	9
24⅞	U.S. Pipe	23¾	24⅛
67⅜	U.S. Realty Im.	65¾	65½
25⅛	U.S. Rubber	25	25½
34½	U.S. Smelting	33⅞	33½
183⅛	U.S. Steel	179	175⅞
145½	Do. Pref.	141⅞	142
256½	Utah Copper	250	250
60⅜	Vanadium Cpn.	59	58
159¼	Westinghouse	155	150½
81¼	Willys Overld.	81⅜	81⅛
71⅞	Woolworth	69½	69¾
75	Worthn. Pump.	73	73
117½	Y'ungstn Sheet	114	110

g Asked.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

96⅝	Am. & For. Power	94	93	59⅝	Elec. P. and L.	58	57⅜	221	Philadel. Com.	215	215
88⅛	Am. Pow. & L'ht.	85¾	84⅛	46½	Engin'rs P. Serv.	45¼	44¾	89⅛	Pub. Serv. N.J.	87⅛	86
229½	Am. Tel. and Tlg.	223½	220	25⅛	Int. Rapid Trns.	25⅛	25	39⅛	Radio Corpn.	38⅛	38
95⅛	Am. Water Wks.	93	93x	72⅛	Int. Tel. Teleg.	70⅞	70¼	119½	Standard Gas	116⅝	115
83½	Columbia Gas	81¼	79⅞	36¼	Nat. Pow. & Light	35¼	34⅝	38⅝	United Gas Imp.	37¼	36⅝
134⅝	Comwlth. Pow.	131	131	100¾	North Am. Co.	98	97¼	34⅛	Utilities P. & L.	33⅜	33½
15⅞	Comwlth. Sthn.	14⅞	14⅞	55½	Pacific G. & El.	54	53⅝	210⅞	W. Union Tlg.	204½	201
110½	Con. Gas (N.Y.)	107⅞	107	238⅛	Peoples Gas	232	230				

OILS.

36¼	Associated	35¼	35¼	11⅜	Pacific	11⅜

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

TWO-SUIT HANDS.

It seems never to be sufficiently realised that normal bidding procedure must be largely set aside in the case of two-suit hands. The usual rule of not opening the bidding on less than two Quick Tricks of course applies, but, beyond this, bidding can be much more freely indulged in, both suits being shown and the partner given the opportunity of selecting the better. The suit of higher value is first shown, and, irrespective of whether the partner supports this suit or not against adverse bidding, the suit of lower value is next shown. The partner can then indicate which suit he prefers without raising the bid. The same procedure holds good in Contract, and players must not be more diffident there than in Auction in bidding two-suiters. The typical two-suit hand has a 5-5-2-1 distribution, and has great inherent possibilities in the five-card suit which the partner can better support. If too weak to make an opening bid on either five-card suit, the player can join in the bidding later on a comparatively poor hand. He can also do flag-flying to the best advantage on this type of hand. I saw a good example of this recently in a hand discussed below.

There is another aspect of the two-suit hand, this being the support the partner should concede. Once it is clear that a player has shown a two-suit hand, the whole bidding outlook should be altered from the partner's point of view. He can now support the more appropriate suit on a hand on which he would normally not dare to join in the bidding. Here is an instance:—

SUPPORTING A TWO-SUIT HAND IN CONTRACT.

The following very interesting hands were dealt to partners recently who missed the opportunity to bid a game in Contract through not realising that the Quick-Trick defence of opponents is largely nullified by the ruffing probabilities of two-suit hands.

These were the partners' hands:—

	♠ A K J 7 2 ♥ K Q J 9 7 ♦ 5 ♣ J 4	
♠ 8 6 5 3 ♥ 8 5 4 2 ♦ K 10 8 6 ♣ 5	Z Y	
	♠ Q 9 8 7 4 ♥ Q J 9 8 2 ♦ 6 ♣ J 5	

The actual bidding was Z (dealer), "One Spade"; A, "Two Clubs"; Y, "No Bid"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "Two Hearts"; A, "Three Clubs"; Y, "No Bid"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "Three Hearts," and all pass.

The pattern of Y's hand was so admirably suited to Z's bidding that Y must raise his partner's bid to a game bid irrespective of the fact that his hand was apparently so weak. The whole position should have been clear to Y. His side could only lose on the evidence of the bidding one trick in Clubs and one in Diamonds, and not more than one other trick in the major suits, both of which his partner had bid. The opposition bidding was done by A only, who, consequently, must have the Ace of Diamonds if Z did not hold it; and Z, having bid his hand as a two-suiter, had most likely only three cards altogether in the minor suits.

Y was in possession of all the details to interpret most accurately the whole position: he held four trumps and a singleton Club, and his weak hand really contained powerful support for Z. The latter had bid "Three Hearts" without support, and Y, in not raising the contract to a game bid, committed a grave error of judgment. There are very marked points of difference between the bidding of normal hands and two-suit hands; and in supporting the bidding of two-suit hands these differences must be borne in mind. Quick Tricks are of no value when they can be ruffed, and when this is evident to the supporting hand, there should be no hesitation in raising the partner's bid on an appropriate hand, though it be very weak in Quick Tricks.

FLAG-FLYING WITH A TWO-SUIT HAND.

A two-suit hand is of great value for flag-flying purposes. The possibilities of these hands are best illustrated by an extreme case of flag-flying such as occurred with the following distribution:—

	♠ K 10 6 ♥ 5 4 ♦ 10 7 5 3 ♣ 10 9 8 4	
♠ A J 5 ♥ K 10 3 ♦ A K J 8 ♣ K 7 6	Y A B Z	♠ 3 2 ♥ A 7 6 ♦ Q 9 4 2 ♣ A Q 3 2
	♠ Q 9 8 7 4 ♥ Q J 9 8 2 ♦ 6 ♣ J 5	

It was Contract Bridge, where greater prudence in bidding is essential, but the declarer (Z), not being vulnerable (AB being a game up), decided on testing the defensive value of a two-suit hand against formidable odds, as shown by the bidding of "One No-trump" by A as dealer, followed by a bid of "Two No-trumps" by B. Z bid "Three Hearts," and on being doubled switched into "Three Spades," which suited better, although this bid also was doubled. In these circumstances the suit of lower value is bid first so that the switch to the other suit can be made without increasing the contract.

The result of play was that YZ made a total of six tricks and were three down on their contract, thus closing satisfactorily an episode of unwarranted flag-flying for a loss of 400 points. It was a creditable performance against four Aces and three Kings, and is an excellent illustration of the liberties which can be taken on weak two-suit hands. It is in striking contrast to over-calling on weak normal hands, which can be a very costly affair. Doubling tactics are, however, not so profitable against two-suit hands. It generally pays better to take the game when playing against these hands, as it would have done in this case, for AB could have won a handsome rubber, which they lost later.

The advantage of these hands lies in their ruffing possibilities in two suits, and in the partner's chance of choosing the better suit.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C. B.—Second hand holding Spades, J, x, x; Hearts, Q, J, 10, 9, x; Diamonds, Q, x, x; Clubs, K, Q, should say "No Bid" over a dealer's pass in Contract Bridge at any score.

PORT.—A revoke is established against a player who, after taking a trick, leads to the next trick.

CHELT.—An original bid of "One" of a minor suit on a hand with two Quick Tricks is quite usual, but with a doubleon A, K, nd naothing else in the hand I would not make a bid.

L. A.—According to Law 35 (b) Z can call upon B to raise his bid to the requisite number; if Z then passes, A must pass, and Y may then continue the bidding or close it by passing.

S. S. inquires what Y should say holding Spades, x, x, x; Hearts, A, 10, x, x; Diamonds, A, K, x; Clubs, A, x, x, after A as dealer has bid "One Heart." Answer.—"One No-trump" or "double," in the hope of hearing about Spades.

STANLEY states the following case: B made an original lead out of turn, and Y who was about to put down his hand as Dummy, drew Z's attention to the irregularity, adding that he could call a lead from A. B claimed that the right to exact a penalty lapsed, as Y was not entitled to suggest which of the alternative penalties Z should claim. Answer.—B is right.

D. B. M. F. inquires whether Y was right in the following bidding: Z dealt and bid "One Heart"; A, "Three Diamonds"; Y, "Four Clubs"; Y held Spades A; Hearts, Q, J; Diamonds, A, 9; Clubs, Q, 10, 9, x, x, x, x, x. Answer.—I should have bid "Three Hearts" on this hand.

E. M. M. inquires what is the correct Contract calling on the following hands: Z's, Spades, Q; Hearts, A, K, Q, x, x, x, x; Diamonds, x, x, x; Clubs, x, x; and Y's Spades, A, K, x, x; Hearts, 10, x, x; Diamonds, K, Q, x, x; Clubs, A, K. Answer.—Z should bid "Three Hearts," as his hand is worth seven tricks, and Y with five certain tricks (as well as three trumps) would bid the Small Slam, knowing that Z must have the Ace of Diamonds if he does not hold the Ace of Hearts.

H. H. B. requests that the following Contract bidding be criticised: Z (dealer) held Spades, x, x, x; Hearts, A, J, 9, x, x; Diamonds, A, Q, x; Clubs, x, x, and bid "One Diamond" (A and B passed throughout); Y, holding Spades, A, x; Hearts, 10; Diamonds, K, J, 10, 9, 8; Clubs, A, J, 9, x, x, bid "Four Diamonds," whereupon Z bid "Four Hearts." Y then bid "Five Diamonds." The score was love all. Answer.—Z should have bid "One Heart," as this gives a more correct picture of his hand. Y's hand held such good prospects for game in Diamonds that his bid of "Four Diamonds" is justified as correctly interpreting his holding. Z's bid of "Four Hearts" is not justified; he had fully bid his hand at the outset, and can say no more.

F. S. B. held the three remaining trumps and the Knave of Clubs in his hand after nine tricks had been played. He was under the impression that the Knave of Clubs was not a winning card, and put down the last four cards, saying, "Three tricks are mine." Then it was discovered that the Knave of Clubs was the best remaining Club. The opponents, however, claimed the trick offered. Answer.—See Law 21 (3), which says, "If either side has conceded a trick which the opponents could not win by any play of the cards the latter cannot claim such trick."

PUZZLED inquires what are the reasons to guide Y in correctly interpreting the following bidding: Z (dealer), "One No-trump"; A, "Double" (informatory, of course); Y, "No Bid"; B, "No Bid" (clearly a business pass); Z, "Redouble"; A, "No Bid." Answer.—It is clear that if Z is confident of making his contract he is not going to give opponents a further opportunity of bidding. He has a hand with no reserve bid, and his redouble

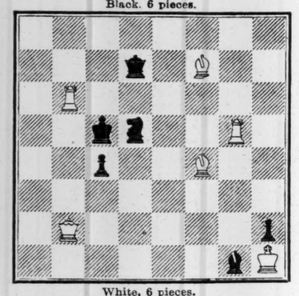
Continued at foot of next column.

CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,276: 1. R—QKt6! P x R; 2. Kt—Q6! any move; 3. Q mates accordingly. If 1 . . . K—B5, 2. Q—Q2! any move; 3. Kt mates accordingly. If 1 . . . P—K5, or K—B6; 2. Q—Q2 (ch), etc. If 1 . . . P—B5, 2. Q—K2 (ch), etc. If 1 . . . P—R6, 2. R x P (ch), K—B5; 3. Q—Kt8! etc. Ingenious conceptions; but, 1. Q—Q2 (ch), K—B5; 2. R—QKt5, contains the same central idea, and is shorter. 1. Kt—K3, is defeated by P—B3.

PROBLEM No. 2,277.—By HENRY A. READ.
Black, 6 pieces.



White, 6 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

CORRECT SOLVERS.

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,275 are acknowledged from Abdahab ("A very clever block problem"), Bluff, Dr. G. W. Cheater, C. H. R. Crosby, F. H. Merrick, J. P. Orr, A. F. Scott, V. H. Sladen, and A. Wingate.

Additional correct analyses of End-Game Study (by A. Troitzky) are acknowledged from I. M. Brown ("A most interesting study"), J. P. Orr, A. F. Scott ("Most ingenious"), Tramp ("Very difficult"), and A. Wingate.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 2,276 have been received from Clephane, J. E. Vaughan ("A beauty!"), A. E. H., H. W. Meadows, F. E. Peake, B. C. Dickinson, V. H. Sladen, Gerard, M. E. M. Jago, Sapere Aude ("Difficult all through"), R. W. Seaton ("Puzzling and interesting, with well-concealed key. 1. Kt—K3, is met by P—B3"), G. E. Russell, F. Hurst ("A first-rate problem"), J. Silbersweig, Vane ("A charming study"), E. A. Lassen, E. G. S. Churchill, A. F. Scott, A. Wingate, J. F. Robins, H. W. Garrod, Tramp ("I have much enjoyed solving this fine problem"), J. I. Binks, G. C. Jeaffreson, S. D. Gibson, J. R. Wilson ("A most delightful ingenious problem!"), H. H. King, F. P. Younghusband, J. F. Powell, H. Goater, E. C. de Segundo, R. H. Thompson ("1. Kt—K3—foiled by P—B3—is a close try"), Raymond, Stanley Baker ("Very difficult"), J. Hardman Brown, P. Martin ("A very interesting problem"), A. M. Pass, G. S. Chester, J. A. Birdsall, A. Ward ("Excellent"), F. W. Whitgift, W. R. Rayer, R. H. Kettle, F. Bourne, Shay, D. P. Bertin, Squrr Alasdair, and R. W. Hopkins.

QUARTERLY SOLVERS LIST—OCTOBER, 1929—JANUARY, 1930.

Full points (95) were made by: "Abdahab," Gourock, Renfrewshire; Stanley Baker, New Cross; Brigadier-General W. Baker-Brown, Sutton; J. I. Binks, Purley; F. Bourne, Tonbridge; A. H. Brasher, Seaford; "Clephane," Pioneer Club, Cavendish Place, W.1; "Cyrus," Barnes; S. D. Gibson, Belper; "Hotsam," Whitstable; M. E. M. Jago, Sutton; P. Martin, Streatham; J. F. Powell, Lambeth; V. H. Sladen, Eastbourne; "Tramp," Liverpool; J. E. Vaughan, Hove; N. G. Westbrook, Kew; and J. R. Wilson, Jersey.

Other scores were: F. Hurst, Buckhurst Hill; E. A. Lassen, Bradford; J. P. Orr, Earl's Court; and W. C. Smith, Dover, 90. I. M. Brown, Bradford; "Eigley," S. W. Garrod, Leytonstone; F. H. Merrick, Shepperton; W. R. Rayer, Holcombe Rogus, Devon; G. E. Russell, Heathfield, Sussex; "Sapere Aude," Birkenhead; A. F. Scott, Bradford; and "Vane," Nuttfield, Surrey, 85. A. E. H., Cheltenham; "A. V. D.," Frome; A. O. Bovington, Leytonstone; "Emdee," Newport, Fife; H. W. Meadows, Stamford Hill; J. Silbersweig, Bow; Miss Edna Turner, Birmingham; W. B. Walker, Bootle; and F. P. Younghusband, Braintree, 80. C. E. Craig, Sidmouth, Devon; T. Coupe, Baildon, Yorks; J. E. Daniel, Southampton; R. W. Seaton, Broadstairs; and E. C. de Segundo, Blackfriars House, E.C., 75. "Lucius," Surbiton; Rev. W. Scott, Elgin; and G. E. Sparrow, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, 70. H. T. Asche, Sydenham; E. A. Chamberlain, Amberley; F. E. Peake, Nailsea; H. C. Robson, Cambridge; and W. Winter, Cowes, I.W., 65. "Ballygiblin," Washington, Sussex; "P. E. P. E." Sheffield; and H. H. Greenway, Moseley, Birmingham, 60. Dr. G. W. Cheater, Woodford Green, 55. A. Cripps, Bournemouth; B. C. Dickinson, Barnstaple; M. Nierenstein, Bristol; A. M. Pass, Barrow-in-Furness; "Shay," Reading; and C. White, Birmingham, 50. "Heureka," Hampstead; R. H. Kettle, St. Leonards-on-Sea; Horace H. King, Temple, E.C.4; J. W. Pearson, Hanwell; F. H. Summers, Cornwall; and Mrs. G. M. Sainsbury, Ealing, 45. F. B. Angley, Regina, Sask., Canada; E. J. Gibbs, East Ham; T. C. Jones, Cricklewood; and W. Welch, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 40. Admiral Stuart Nicholson, Bude, Cornwall; and A. Ward, Salcombe, Devon, 35. Miss E. J. Cook, London, S.E.; R. W. Hopkins, Waltham Cross; B. A. Line, Birmingham; "Mala," Stoke Newington; R. H. Thompson, Highbury, N.; and Miss M. de Winton, Cheltenham, 30. Mrs. F. Ditchfield, Barkham Rectory, Wokingham; S. H. Hossell, Weston-super-Mare; and H. J. Tapply, Dover, 25. "Bluff," Lewes; W. H. Carter, Ilkley, Yorks; J. J. Denn's, Beaconsfield; Dr. Edridge-Green, Cricklewood; F. G. Harnden, Grimsby; and L. H. Kettle, Dartmouth, 20.

Thirty-five solvers scored below twenty points.

Chess players of both sexes were no doubt shocked, on Friday morning, at the news of the sudden death, at the age of 65, of Mrs. Rita Russell, a well-known woman chess player. Mrs. Russell died suddenly in the lounge of the Lyceum Club, Piccadilly, of which she had been a member for many years. The deceased lady was a rare chess enthusiast, and a strong player in the ranks of women chessists. She was one of the earliest members of the Ladies' Chess Club, formed in 1894, and remained an active member until the club became extinct a few years ago.

CORRESPONDENCE.

S. F. B. F. (St. John's Wood).—Regret not suitable.

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC NO. 1,305.
(The Eighth of the Quarter.)

To solve the former,—
That must be your **task**;
To find the latter,—
That is what we **ask**.

1. First name, a dreamer; next, our **word**;
In town we used to see his third.
2. Though Yankee tint much trouble **takes**,
In silvery South its way it makes.
3. It runs, and does not move away;
It flies, and then it does not stay.
4. A little French we ask of you:
Behead expletive,—gold and blue.
5. Land that would certainly be found,
If it were here, exactly round.
6. West Indian island please deprive
Of palindromic relative.
7. Tailless must the contrivance be,
The daughter of Necessity.
8. 'Tis here: a little snake between
The bricks may tell you what we mean.

PAX.

Solutions, addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, 186, *Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than by first post on Friday next.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,304, AND ANSWER.

Not now by highbrows much affected.
They have with Shakespeare been connected.

1. A Latin creature with a taste we view;
When broken, it may have a bit, 'tis true.
2. Twenty giraffes, in spats and collars white,
Crossing the Strand, would be this kind of sight.
3. Chesterfield being present, I submit
So near and yet so far would almost fit.
4. A pioneer of flying, and his glory
Turned out to be a very melting story.
5. A meeting-place of well-known sailing folk,
Thoughts of the common herd it may evoke.
6. Communication of a kind I make it,
And most of us would rather give than take it.
7. Shows us the end, and it is still inside,
The middle one of five I here provide.

BOODLEBAR.

1.	M U S T A N G
2.	U N U S U A L
3.	S O F A
4.	I C A R U S
5.	C O W E S
6.	A D V I C E
7.	L E V I T I C U S

NOTES.—Light I. Mus, mouse; tang, taste. 5. Cowes Regatta, and cows. 7. Last letters, us; within the word. it: the Pentateuch.

Acrostic No. 1,303 (*Lipstick*).—Answers were received from 287 solvers of whom 245 scored full marks.

Acrostic No. 1,302.—Questions concerning the fifth light have already been answered; for the other lights no alternatives can be admitted.

OSRIC.—All feminine names derived from Rosa were accepted.

is the only way of giving his partner an opportunity for rescue. This situation is described in Wilbur Whitehead's "Complete Auction Bridge," p. 161.

W. C. E. G. inquires if Y's bidding in the following circumstances is justified: A (dealer) bid "Three Spades"; Y, holding Spades, x; Hearts, x, x; Diamonds, A, J, 9, x, x; Clubs, K, J, x, x, bid "Four Diamonds." Answer.—The bid of "Four Diamonds" is not justified. A's preemptive bid raised the bidding too high to try experiments with this two-suit hand.

J. S. inquires whether A was right in bidding (after dealer passed) "Two Spades" on Spades, A, K, Q, 10; Hearts, J; Diamonds, Q, J, x, x, x; Clubs, Q, x, x, and, further, whether his partner B was correct in passing this bid, holding Spades, x; Hearts, A, K, x, x, x; Diamonds, A, x, x, x; Clubs, A, K, J. Answer.—The bid of "Two Spades" should mean that the hand is worth six tricks played in the suit. The bid here is consequently not justifiable. On B's hand I should take out the bid of "Two Spades" into "Two No-trumps," though B cannot be blamed for unduly trusting his partner.

Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.

REGIMENTS AND TRADITIONS.

KILTS AND TARTANS.

THE GORDON PLEATS.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—I think you are rendering a great service and breaking new ground in opening your columns to the question of regimental traditions, especially as regards uniform, for many of the distinguishing features of uniform are not in the King's Regulations at all. Many of them, indeed, have never been stated in print. They are simply handed down orally by regimental tailors.

To the outsider they may seem silly, but they actually go to form *esprit de corps*, and during the war were insisted on, not least by newcomers. I understand that the War Office is wisely permitting the continuance of them in lieu of the older practice of insisting on absolute uniformity.

Perhaps, from the highly individual character of the Highland regiments, which were mostly raised by Scottish families and which wear private badges and tartans, the uniforms of these regiments are full of idiosyncrasies which interest me intensely. Yet I know no book of reference that even states the tartans worn by different regiments, to say nothing of other peculiarities, as, for example, whether the kilt is pipe, box, or side-pleated, and how many pleats it contains.

One of your correspondents stated that the Gordon Highlanders have black buttons on their sporrans to commemorate Sir John Moore's death at Corunna. He might have added that the officers of this regiment wear a little thread of black in their gold lace to denote the same, and I believe one or two other regiments do the same.

The Gordons also have twenty-nine side pleats in the kilt, and they wear pins in the kilt, which, I believe, the men have to supply themselves.

Again, in the case of rank and file, the tartan is so arranged that the thin yellow stripe bisects it beneath the sporran, whereas with the officers the broad, or major, dark stripe does so.

GORDONIAN.

BROKEN SQUARE.

Sir,—Mr. Chas. A. Hepburn, writing on the Black Watch, should be careful, as there is a great difference between folklore and history. A number of the so-called traditions of regiments are merely folklore, the origin of the Red Hackle of the Black Watch being one of them. It principally rests on the statements contained in the late Archibald Forbes's rambling history of the regiment. The regiment received the Red Hackle for their services at Guildermalsen, in Holland, in 1795, but it was not taken from the 11th Light Dragoons, who wore their red plume long after the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment received their "unique distinction," to quote the regimental historians. The story of the loss of the guns by the 11th Light Dragoons will not bear examination, as at no time did cavalry act as escort for the guns; that was an infantry job.

The triangular cut from the front of the spats of the Black Watch is another story, and one which has caused many a rumpus. If you would like to prove my statement, just shout "Broken square" to the next Black Watch private you meet, and be prepared for what you get. Its origin is thus wise: in the Soudan battles of the eighties the Black Watch played a prominent part. In one of these fights the Black Watch formed part of a square, occupying one side and part of another. With all the impetuousness of the Gael, the commanding officer, instead of awaiting the attack, shouted "Forward the Forty-second!" and the regiment, in their usual gallant manner—much the same as the clans did at Culloden—rushed forward to charge the enemy, leaving a huge triangular gash in the square, into which the enemy rushed, and something like a disaster occurred. It is said that it was for this exploit that the Black Watch received the truly "unique distinction" of having the toes of their spats snipped off in triangular fashion.

The correspondent who originally raised the question of regimental distinctions will find much to interest him in Farmer's "Historical Records."

PHILIPPE DURAND, Capt.,
Hon. Sec. Military Antiquarian Society.
Glasgow.

GREYS, BLUES, AND THE CHERUBIMS

Sir,—The 2nd Dragoon Guards, Royal Scots Greys, are known as "The Greys" from the colour of their uniform when first raised, and not, as is popularly supposed, from their grey horses. Grey horses were not used exclusively by this regiment till some time later. The 2nd Dragoons, however, are called "The Bays" by reason of the fact that they ride bay horses.

The Royal Horse Guards have the name "The Blues," as their tunics are blue as opposed to the Life Guards' scarlet, the latter being called "The Tins" from their steel breastplates.

The 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's) are known as "The Cherubims" by reason of their crimson overalls, and also as "The Cherrypickers," as on one occasion a number of them were surprised in a cherry orchard.

The 16th (Queen's), now amalgamated with the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, have the soubriquet "The Scarlet Lancers," as they are the only lancer regiment whose tunic is scarlet, the others all wearing blue.

All N.C.O.s of the Middlesex Yeomanry wear a sergeant-major's crown as well as their stripes—a privilege earned by the regiment for having in the past furnished many Royal escorts. In the regiment, too, lance-corporals and corporals alike wear two stripes.

Cobham, Surrey. PATRICK G. A. ENNOR.

THE FRENCH EAGLE.

Sir,—The badge which Mr. George Norman saw was probably that of the Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers. The old 87th, then the 87th (the Prince of Wales's Irish) Regiment of Foot, was awarded the badge of "An Eagle with a Wreath of Laurel" for distinction at Barossa in 1811, where it captured the eagle of the 8th French Light Infantry. This was the first eagle taken in the Peninsular War. The badge has the figure 8 below the eagle. This famous regiment was fortunate enough to survive when most of the Irish regiments were disbanded on July 31, 1922.

Two other British regiments have a similar badge, viz., the 1st the Royal Dragoons, who captured at Waterloo the eagle of the 105th French Regiment, and the Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons), who captured at Waterloo the eagle of the 45th French Regiment. The eagle of the Royal Dragoons has the number 105 below it; that of the Scots Greys has Waterloo below it, but no number.

CENTURION.
Brooks's Club, S.W.

Sir,—The cap badge in question is that of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 87th having captured the eagle of the 8th French Regiment at the battle of Barossa.

A curious coincidence in connection with the episode is the fact that the grandson of the actual taker of the eagle won the V.C. in the South African war, the name being Masterson.

R. D. S. STONEY, Col.
Weymouth.

Sir,—Another regiment to possess the French eagle as a badge is the 44th Foot (now the 1st Battalion of the Essex Regiment). This badge is worn on the buttons of the service dress, and also as collar badges in mess kit and undress. The original eagle was in the chapel of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, where it was deposited after its capture at Salamanca. The original has now been replaced by a copy, as many years ago it was stolen.

P. PECHELL,
Major, the Essex Regiment (ret.).
Odiham, Hants.

[Replies have also been received from W. J. G. (Uxbridge), P. A. S. (London, S.W.), S. E. Goggen (Rotherhithe, S.E.), K. McIntyre (Uxbridge), Captain C. A. Haggard (Walton-on-Thames), Captain Philippe Durand (Glasgow), Interested (Woking), Major J. T. Gorman (Golders Rise, N.W.), W. Wondsworth Dungey (Hanwell), Vedette (Chertsey), Ernest Blair (South Shields), and R. Lyle (Arlington Road, N.W.1), D. E. Hart (Oxford).]

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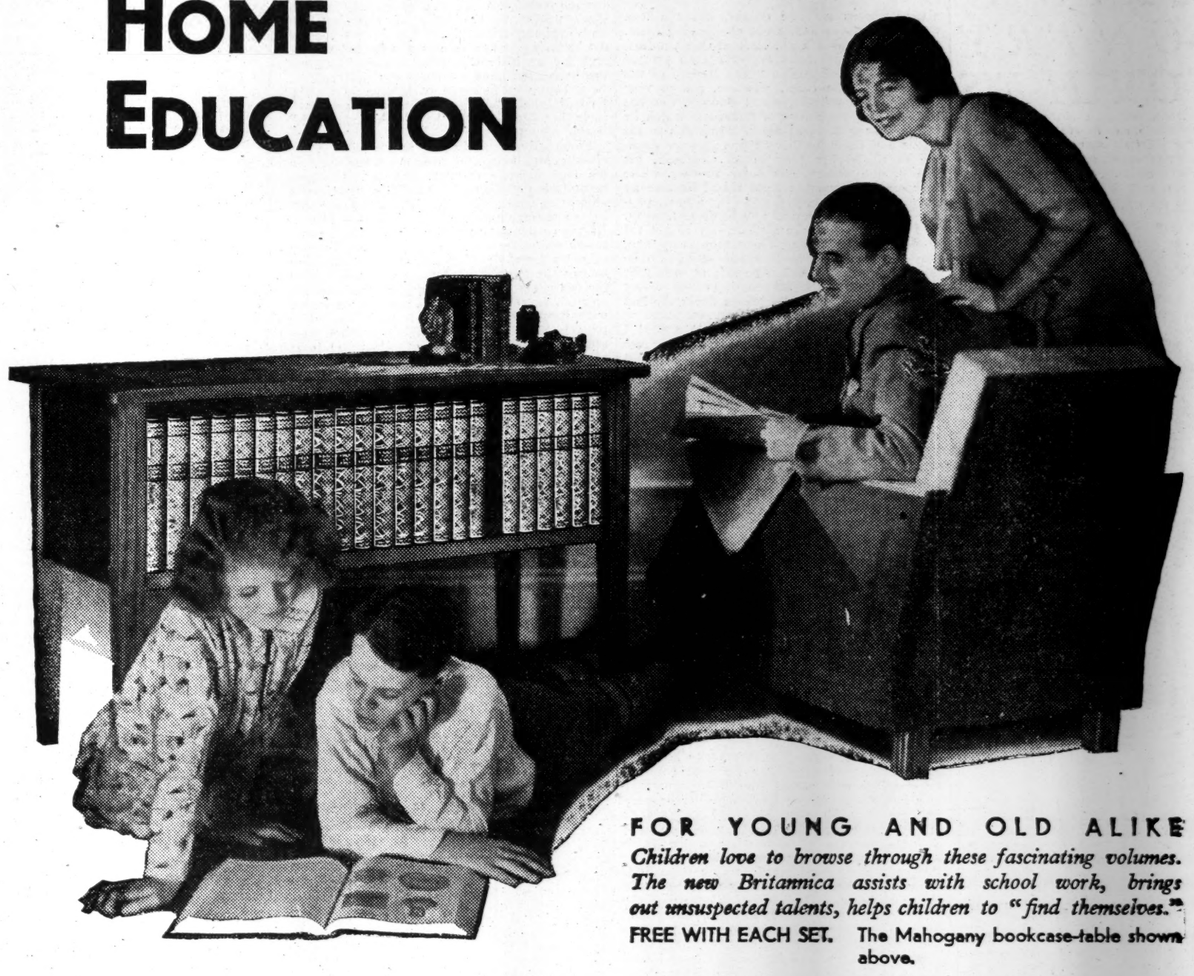

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DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

A LIGHT WINE.

By JAMES AGATE.

Ambassadors. Wednesday, January 22.

"THE MAN IN POSSESSION."

A Comedy. By H. M. Harwood.

Comparisons may be odious, but the best way of avoidance lies in not challenging them. In this play about a detrimental Captain Harwood can hardly have hoped not to remind us of St. John Hankin's "The Return of the Prodigal." The cases, you see, are so very much on all fours. Raymond Dabney, who has been in gaol for selling a motor-car which he had not bought, is as much a bugbear to his father and elder brother as was Eustace Jackson in the earlier play to Mr. Jackson, his father, and Henry, his elder brother. The Jacksons, we remember, got rid of Eustace by giving him two hundred and fifty a year, payable over the counter of any bank in Sydney. The Dabneys, who are meaner, try to get rid of Raymond by paying his passage to Sydney, plus a draft for five hundred pounds to be cashed on arrival. Let it be said at once that Captain Harwood's Raymond is less witty than Hankin's hero, who brings down the last curtain on the superb cynicism:—"Make it three hundred, father, and I won't write!" But the difference between the two plays goes deeper than that of surface-wit. In the old piece the detrimental was something of an introspective, and the comedy was an elaborate study of the causes and effects of detrimentalism. Nobody *wants* to sponge on his family, argued Eustace. "You don't suppose I prefer losing money to making it, do you? You don't suppose if I had my choice I should drift about the world adding up accounts in a filthy Hong Kong bank or playing steward on a filthier ocean-liner?" And we remember Eustace's counter when his father protested that he would rather starve than sponge on his family:—"My dear father, you evidently don't know much about starving!" Captain Harwood's play has none of Hankin's fundamental seriousness; indeed it does not pretend to be more than an amusing account *à la* Ian Hay of the mess a respectable family may get into when it starts turning its black sheep out of doors.

In this play coincidence uses her long arm to lend a hand. Raymond's brother, Claude, is engaged to a Mrs. Wetherby, who is a widow in Paula Tanqueray's sense of the word. Claude, whose business is not doing very well, thinks that Mrs. Wetherby must have a great deal of money, while Mrs. Wetherby hopes to extricate herself from her financial troubles by marriage with a man who, being a partner in a linoleum, linsey-woolsey, or other drapery business may be supposed to have pots of money. At the moment she is unable to meet a little account of £83 odd; hence these broker's-men of whom Raymond is one. For Raymond has turned his back both upon Sydney and the £500, and is now scraping for a living at home. The reader at once sees the rest of the play—how Raymond was persuaded to put on the uniform of Mrs. Wetherby's hastily-departed footman; how, grinning from ear to ear, he served first cocktails and then coffee at Claude's *diner de fiançailles*; how, when the linoleum-gatherers and linsey-woolsey pickers departed, he, by an adroit use of the telephone, prevented Mrs. Wetherby from supping first with Lord This and then with Sir Charles That; how Crystal, for such was Mrs. Wetherby's name, recognised in her amateur footman a Bayard without fear if not without reproach; how finally the young man was left in possession, not only of her domestic goods, but also of her hitherto undomesticated heart.

A Question of Tempo.

On the whole, a very entertaining play taken a little too slowly and ponderously. Mr. Raymond Massey fell into the trap of producing not only the play but the fore-piece, and of acting in both; with the result that his mind, at least in the main piece, was obviously not centred on his acting. An eminent scientist informed me the other day that it is impossible for the normally constituted person to move his right foot in a circle in the same way as the hands of a clock and at the same time to write the capital letter D. Something of the sort probably happens in the case of actors who also produce. Mr. Massey was strangely at a loss for his words, and the whole production laced pace. The essence of farce, and this play is highly farcical, is that the hilarities should tread on each other's heels. At the risk of seeming ungracious I must also express the opinion that Mr. Massey is not a natural farce-actor. That is to say, he does not bubble as though bubbling were all the serious world existed for. He has none of the thousand little gaieties which in the case of a natural farce-actor make the spectator believe that effervescence is the actor's normal state. Mr. Massey labours to be light-hearted, and requires the support of good dialogue, whereas your natural light comedian has the power of continuing to be witty without words. When Mr. Massey has nothing to say he is reduced to the expedient of stroking his hair with the hand opposite to the leg upon which he is hopping. All this is not to suggest that Mr. Massey is not a good actor. He is a very good actor, but better in comedy than in farce; and perhaps I can sum up the matter by saying that he is the actor to play not Captain Harwood's hero, but Hankin's.

That Mr. Massey is even an extremely good actor in serious parts was proved by his moving performance in Mr. Eugene O'Neill's one-act play, "In the Zone," with which the evening began. As a good deal of the merit of this playlet lies in its *dénouement* I shall say nothing about it except that it is capitally acted, and very much to be seen. Among the other members of the cast in the major piece Messieurs Paul Gill, Walter Piers, Stafford Hilliard, Robert Mawdesley, and Ivo Dawson are worthy of honourable mention. Miss Alex Frizell played beautifully once again, and it really seems as though a most talented actress were at last coming into her own. Perhaps the most enchanting moment of the evening was when Miss Isabel Jeans, looking divinely tall and most divinely dark, confronted the bailiffs and, with her world falling handsomely about her, welcomed them in their homelier name.

Playhouse. Tuesday, January 21.

"THE WHITE ASSEGAI."

A Play. By Allan King.

When Pope said:—

What dire offence from amorous causes springs,
What mighty contests rise from trivial things—

he hit off something which a wise world will continually chew. But I doubt whether even the author of "The Rape of the Lock" saw that so smal a thing as an insufficiency of petticoats on the part of a stationmaster's wife in M'Bongoland would lead to a native rising and the overthrow of thirty years of British rule. Giles, the stationmaster in question, had a pretty wife called Susie, who insisted upon coming down to breakfast in the *négligé* admired of Harringay, whereby her native servant had to be shot, out of hand by Susie's enraged husband. At this the fat was in the fire, the natives uprose, and a punitive expedition was heard marching and counter-marching in the wings.

But the stationmaster was not the only person in the play who had gotten a wife unsuited to colonial conditions. Mrs. Mackenzie, the Commissioner's wife, objected to Empire on the ground that it was unlike Bond Street; the further the line was flung, the sharper her objections. So after nine years of it she decided to pack up and go home, inviting the Commissioner to stay and do his job or come with her and shirk it. Whereupon Mr. Godfrey Tearle, using the lowest register but one in his noble voice, and breathing forth something about the power of love, decided to chuck his job. At this point the untutored natives intervened, objecting that a Commissioner who was woman-ruled was not only not the man for them, but better dead. Holding this, the jabbed poor Mr. Tearle in the leg with a poisoned spear.

It now turned out that "the creeping death" had an antidote carried conveniently by the head native in a pouch in his girdle. He offered this antidote to Mr. Tearle, but upon terms. If Mr. Tearle took it he must stay and rule. But Mr. Tearle knew that if he took it he would return home with his wife. So now, in lowest register of his noble voice, Mr. Tearle rejected the antidote and died. Whereupon a horde of Zulus, five to be exact, raised their spears and uttered peans. I am sorry to say that I did not believe a single word of this moving story. "White Cargo" was believable in this, that it showed the white man to grow less noble in the tropics. This play shows him to grow nobler to the point of rejecting life and expiring miserably. But in the theatre not believing was never a reason for not seeing, and for anybody who likes a play of strong emotions conducted with dignity and centring in a hero who is made to behave as though he had been at all the English public schools, including Giggleswick, "The White Assegai" is the very ticket.

Everybody in the piece acts capitally, including Mr. Tearle, heaving a sombre chest in his best Kemble manner, and Mr. Thesiger, maundering about as Mr. Tearle's Scotch and elderly ancient. Miss Phyllis Shand was delicious as common little Susie, and Miss Minnie Blagden survived to the play's end with reputation unshattered. Considered as a collection of notes for the guidance of he-men proposing to run the more distant parts of Empire, and incidentally curb the blackamoors' white amours, considered as a pamphlet to be issued with sun-helmets, the play is probably better than I think it is. Sir Barry Jackson presents the piece, the title of which, if it is to run three years, should at once be changed to "The Stationmaster's Wife."

Comedy. Thursday, January 23.

"THE WAY OUT."

A Play. By "Sapper."

May it be said with respect that "Sapper's" province is the drama of the "thick ear" and not that of the thin scruple? Throughout the first act this piece was becalmed interminably in the more tedious doldrums of moral behaviour. What should Billie Cartwright (Miss Beatrix Thomson) do when manly Jim Strickland (Mr. Ian Hunter) offered her the chance of escape from her drunken military husband, Tony (Mr. Edgar Norfolk)? Then followed the scene we know so well, the scene in which an older woman recounts how she, too, in the long ago, etc., etc. It is remarkable how all these ministers of renunciation all wear the same remorse-stricken look. Miss Henrietta Watson played the part perfectly, sitting bolt upright on the soft, sniffing, and removing layer after layer of agonies long buried. But this did not get the play on very helpfully, and the programme promised us fun in China. Billie's point was that it was unfair of Tony to get himself court-martialled and so "need her most" at the very moment when she was ready to hop it. So she, too, renounced, in a highly becoming frock of primrose georgette which matched the window-curtains exactly.

Two years later found the entire cast assembled in musical-comedy fashion at the Cartwright's bungalow on the Island of Tonsan, off the coast of China. Tony had now added dope to drink, and was also engaged in betraying the British Government. It appeared that Jim Strickland had been going about among some quaint Chinese plotters, having disguised himself as a rick-shaw or something—anyhow, in Colonel Lawrence's best manner. But after some months he had been detected by the astute Chinese, tortured, and pegged out in the proximity of an ant-heap, from which predicament he had escaped by pretending to be one of his warders, who, dying of cholera, had been sewn into a sack and thrown into the Nanki-Poo. This sounds extraordinary, but we had it from Mr. Hunter's own lips. Jim, with the intrepidity proper to one bearing that name, now got himself drugged and delivered, bound hand and foot, into the fastness of Choo Lung (Mr. C. V. France). It is noteworthy that this bland and always delightful actor brought off the remarkable feat of making a mysterious Chinaman look scrutable. Jim's handing into captivity came at the end of a rather good scene between him and the self-supposedly outraged husband, who believed he had murdered his rival. I may perhaps say here that the amount of believing done by the audience in this piece was generously exceeded by the amount achieved by the characters.

The third act introduced us to Choo Lung's sinister withdrawing-rooms. The unwily Choo Lung gave his bound victim a cigarette, not foreseeing that with it Jim would indicate on a newspaper the locality of the secret knob giving access to the cubby-hole in which he had been advised that, in the event of interruption, he would presently be immured. Interruption came, the local Governor went off with Choo Lung, and Billie was left alone. The quality of the piece may be indicated by the quality of the display given here by Miss Beatrix Thomson, normally an extremely sensitive actress. Miss Thomson pressed the secret knob without looking to see whether the door opened or not, and some moments later was startled to find that it did! Next she made an enormous clatter with some illustrated papers, uttered several screams, and then tiptoed to her lover for fear, presumably, of arousing the servants. An interminable argle-bargle resulted, in which Jim preferred permanent disgrace to splitting on the miserable Tony, the proofs of whose guilt Billie was desperately waving in everybody's face. Ultimately, however, pistols went off, Choo Lung and Tony expired back to back, and the stage was semi-littered with corpses in the best semi-Elizabethan manner. A capital play, obviously written for Mr. Franklin Dyall, Mr. Eric Maturin, and Miss Rosalinde Fuller, but well got the better of by the actors hereinbefore named. To Mr. Edgar Norfolk extraordinary praise is due for not over-doing his drink and druggery.

Gaiety. Wednesday, January 22.

"DARLING! I LOVE YOU."

A Musical Comedy. By Stanley Brightman, Arthur Rigby, and Desmond Carter.
Music by H. B. Hedley and Harry Acres.

Anybody happening on the last half of this musical comedy could not but enjoy a delicious scene of excellent fooling in which a bedroom in some cataclysmic hotel is simultaneously occupied by some pearl thieves, the composer of a Symphonic Rhapsody and his first fiddle, and an aldermanic gentleman accompanied by his overwhelming spouse. Later the Rhapsody is played, and as the composer is too nervous to be present in the concert room he whiles away the time of performance by illustrating through some dance-steps the states of mind which led him to put that Rhapsody together. This superb example of physiological criticism was much appreciated by the audience, which might otherwise have trusted to the "sensitised-plate" school of criticism.

If the whole piece, some of which I was unfortunately precluded from seeing, is as good as these two scenes—and I see no reason why it shouldn't be—then it shall stoutly be maintained that here is something containing all that is convenient and necessary for the edification of musical-comedy fans. Mr. George Clarke has always been an extremely able comedian, and the nicest encomiums would, had I more space, be showered upon Mesdames Vera Lennox, Wyn Richmond, and Ella Logan, and Messieurs Neil McKay, Harold French, Tom Shale, and William Kendall. "A jolly, unpretentious little show," was an overheard verdict. I agree.

THE COLISEUM.

The enterprise of the Coliseum in engaging Sir Henry Wood and his symphony orchestra for three weeks is being rewarded. The début in variety of the distinguished conductor has been extraordinarily successful, and the same audiences who enjoy the high spirits of the Houston Sisters or the agility of the Three Eddies have shown themselves eager to appreciate performances of Wagner and Bach. The Introduction to Act III. of Lohengrin and the Air from the D Major suite of Bach proved popular, while a fine sonorous end to what was in effect a miniature concert was provided by the "Ride of the Valkyries."

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

"A.A.M." AGAIN.

Jan. 27.—Duchess: "Through the Veil."
Court: "Arms and the Man."
Eastbourne: "Getting Mother Married."
Jan. 28.—Criterion: "Milestones."
Jan. 29.—Lyric, Hammersmith: "Dandy Dick."
Arts: "On the Quota."
Jan. 30.—Daly's: "This Way to Paradise."
Feb. 1.—St. James's: "Michael and Mary."
Feb. 2.—Prince of Wales: "Forty-Seven." (Incorporated Stage Society.)
Strand: "The Fiddler Played It Wrong." (Repertory Players.)

Next Saturday has been chosen for the opening night of "Michael and Mary" at the St. James's Theatre. As already announced, the piece is to be presented by Mr. Gilbert Miller in association with Mr. Charles Hopkins, at whose theatre in New York it is now running. The full cast comprises Miss Edna Best, Miss Elizabeth Allan, Miss Violet Campbell, Miss Olwen Brookes, Miss Margaret Scudamore, Mr. Frank Lawton, Mr. J. Fisher White, Mr. Reginald Bach, Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith, Mr. Torin Thatcher, Mr. Cecil Fowler, and Mr. Herbert Marshall. The first scene shows the British Museum on a May morning in 1905, and the second a room in Islington on a September morning a year later. The dresses will thus display the fashions of a quarter of a century ago.

Miss Gabrielle Casartelli has been engaged to play Ophelia in Mr. Peter Godfrey's production of "Hamlet" at the Court Theatre (on or about February 12), so that her part in "Milestones" (Criterion, next Tuesday) will be taken by Miss Joan Harben. Miss Harben, of course, is the daughter of Hubert Harben and Mary Jerrold, both of whom appeared in the original production. Miss Dorothy Cheston, who presents the play, was one of the syndicate that presented "Mr. Prohack" and "Paul the First" at the Court. I hear that she is hoping to revive "Mr. Prohack" before long, but it is unlikely that she will be able to secure the services of Mr. Charles Laughton this time.

I gave last week the greater part of the cast of "This Way to Paradise," the dramatised version of "Point Counter Point," which opens at Daly's on Thursday. Additional names are those of Mr. Cyril Cattley, who plays Lord Edward Tantamount, Mr. Henry West (General Knoyle), Mr. Guy Naylor (Hugo Brockle), Miss Erica Foster (Gladys), and Miss Miriam Elliott (Mrs. Quarles). The action of the play passes at Tantamount House, on the occasion of Lady Edward Tantamount's *soirée musicale;* at Philip Quarles's house in Ryder Mews, St. James's; in the library at Sidney Quarles's country house in Hertfordshire; and in Spandrell's rooms in Chelsea.

The next production of the Stage Society (next Sunday night and the following Monday afternoon) will be a play dealing with the Irish rebellion of Easter 1916, called ".47," by Sydney Loch. 47 is the number by which the hero is known to the British Secret Service; the part will be played by Mr. Colin Clive, who has just returned from America. Also in the cast are Miss Mary Grew, Miss Josephine Middleton, Miss Ethel O'Shea, Miss Alice O'Day, Mr. Reggie Smith, Mr. Robin Irvine, Mr. Cecil Landeau, Mr. Roland Culver, and Mr. George More O'Ferrall.

"The Last Enemy" continues to increase its business at the Fortune. Another supernatural play, "Through the Veil," originally produced at the Embassy, comes to the Duchess Theatre to-morrow. It is by Cecil Madden and "Gilbert Stone," who is really Sir Auckland Geddes, and will be acted by a cast including Miss Helen Haye, Miss Margaret Delamere, and Mr. C. M. Hallard. Some remarkable "materialisation" effects are a feature of the play, which keep the electricians busy.

"Follow Through" ends its run at the Dominion Theatre on February 8; it will be replaced on the following Monday by the Clayton and Waller production "Silver Wings," which has been well received in Liverpool, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. The cast includes Mr. Harry Welchman, Miss Desiree Ellinger, Mr. Lupino Lane, Miss Emma Haig, Mr. John Kirby, and Mr. Donald Mather, and the main action of the play takes place in Mexico. Another musical play (of a less spectacular kind) is Mr. Julian Wylie's "Here Comes the Bride," which is now having a provincial try-out and which opens at the Piccadilly Theatre on February 20. Mr. Cochran, meanwhile, is having difficulty in replacing the young ladies he took to America, and has had to postpone the rehearsals of his 1930 revue. He may even do without a female chorus—surely a novelty in revue.

It is an interesting fact that though practically every war novel that is published finds enthusiastic readers, there is at present only one successful war play, "Journey's End." A novelist who is resolutely anonymous has written a war play round the experiences of seven British officers, prisoners of war in Germany, and their attempts at escape. There are no women characters in it. The scene is a German fortress, with, at the back of the stage, a barred window, past which a sentry goes every two minutes—and always at a crucial moment. The play, which is called "Who Goes Next?" is based on the true story related to the author by an ex-Army captain, now, so I am told, making a living as a London sandwichman. It is hoped that the play will before long find a presenter.

The next production at the St. Martin's Theatre will be a presentation by Mr. Alec L. Rea of a new comedy, "Honours Easy," by Roland Pertwee. It is hoped to present this early next week with a cast including Miss Diana Wynyard, Miss Ann Todd, Miss Jane Millican, Mr. Norman McKinnel, Mr. Allan Aynesworth, Mr. Robert Holmes, Mr. Morton Selten, and Mr. Tom Reynolds.

"A Night Like This" is the title of the new Ben Travers farce which, after a trial trip at Glasgow, opens at the Aldwych on February 18, with Mr. Tom Walls and Mr. Ralph Lynn in the cast. This will be the eighth successive farce to be presented at the Aldwych, and the sixth by Mr. Travers.

Miss Eva Moore has returned from New York in order to play in Mr. Neil Grant's light comedy "Getting Mother Married." A tour of the play begins at Eastbourne to-morrow. After visiting various South Coast towns it will be brought to the outlying London theatres.

Mr. Henry Hallatt (the "Stranger" of the recent production of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back") will play the principal part, that of the scientist, Henry Frankenstein, when "Frankenstein" is presented at the Little on February 10; Mr. Hamilton Deane, who presents and produces the play, will take the part of Mary Shelley's Monster. The scene is laid in Switzerland and the Jura Mountains.

"The Five o'Clock Girl," which has had a successful tour in the provinces, will be at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, this week. The part originally played by Mr. Ernest Truex is now taken by Mr. Reg Palmer, while the name-part is played by Miss Jean Adrienne, who is new to the English musical comedy stage but well known on the Continent in dancing circles.

"Almost a Honeymoon" comes to the Garrick Theatre on Tuesday week with a cast including Miss Renée Kelly.

Miss Louise Hampton, Miss Alison Leggat, Mr. Henry Hewitt and Mr. H. G. Stoker play the leading parts in Edward Percy's new play, "The Fiddler Play'd It Wrong," which will be presented by the Repertory Players at the Strand on Sunday next. Miss Beatrice Wilson is the producer. The play deals with divorce.

D. P.

TO-MORROW'S CAUSE LIST.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

First Division.—At 11: Appeal.—Performing Right Society, Ltd. v. Urban District Council of Bray.
Second Division.—At 10.30: Appeals.—Mahant Bhagwanpuri v. The Secretary of State for India in Council and ors.; Misir Bhairon Prasad v. Musammat Gopi Kunwar and anr.

Court of Appeal.

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, LAWRENCE, and GREER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Appeal Motions.—Exparte.—From all Divisions.—Original Motions.—William H. Hope (Luton), Ltd. v. Hope (appln.); Moffatt v. Allen (appln.). Appeal.—From Admlty. Dvn. (Final List).—For Judgment.—Otranto—1928—Folio 275: Owners of s.s. Kitano Maru v. Owners of s.s. Otranto. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and ROMER, L.JJ.).—Appeals.—From K.B. Dvn. (Interlocutory List).—Parkes v. Glover; Tulip v. Raceford. Not before 2: (Final and New Trial List.)—Fraulo v. Dillon; Pyman, Bell and Co., Ltd. v. Ohlson Steamship Co.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (TALBOT, MACKINNON, and CHARLES, JJ.).—At 10.30: Applications.—R. v. Thomas Robert Jones (8); R. v. James Jackson (382); R. v. Henry William Alexander (351); R. v. David Roberts (4); R. v. Edwin John Allen (17); R. v. Malcolm Cruise (18); R. v. William Sword (14). Final Appeal.—R. v. Lawrence Tearne (10).

Chancery Division.

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 11: Adj. Smnses. (by order); Re J. Macraw (Macraw v. Macraw) (in camera); re Notley (King-Farlow v. Notley). Not before 12.—Witness List. Part II.—F. Reddaway and Co., Ltd., v. Hartley (pt. hd.).
COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30: Sitting in Bankruptcy.—Judgment Summonses.
COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 11: Petitions. (Unopposed First).—Faradex-Seraphone Co., Ltd. (to wind up); Archurch Lane Finance Co., Ltd. (same); British Controlled Films, Ltd. (same) (with witnesses); Symphony Gramophone and Radio Co., Ltd. (same); Ivy Linen Corporation, Ltd. (same); Armstrong and Co. (London), Ltd. (same); Rural England Motor Coaches, Ltd. (same); Harley the Tailor, Ltd. (same); Gramophone Cabinets, Ltd. (same); General Metal Box Co., Ltd. (same); M.C. Construction Co., Ltd. (same); Grayson Rollo and Clover Docks, Ltd. (to confirm reduction of capital). Motions.—Madame Rowe, Ltd.; Martin Harner, Ltd.; Lewis and Crabtree, Ltd.—Adj. Smnses.—Mayfair Four Wheel Hydraulic Jacks, Ltd. (appln. of A. E. Davis) (with witnesses); Henry Boston and Sons, Ltd. (appln. of S. Whorlow and anr.).
COURT II. (LEXWOOD, J.).—In Court (as Chambers).—At 10.30: Chamber Smnses.—A. to D (Master JOSEPH CHITTY.—With Counsel.—Adams v. Maxwell; re Butcher's Will Trusts. (Rayner v. Clark); re Carr's Policy Trusts and re Married Women's Property Act, 1870; re Crispin, dec. (Jarry v. Crispin); Cook v. Cogrigall. Without Counsel.—C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd., v. Mewis. To follow A. to D Dvn.—S. to Z. (Master HOLLAND). With Counsel.—Re Staddon, dec. (Staddon v. Staddon); re Stair, dec. (Perry v. Stair). To follow S. to Z Dvn.—L. to R (Master WARIN WILLIS).—With Counsel.—Re May's Settlement Trusts; re Thomas H. Dowler, an infant; re Eliza Dowsland, dec.; Longman v. Newman; re C. H. Champness, dec.; Macintyre v. Young. Without Counsel.—Minimax Co., Ltd., v. The Ifa Co., Ltd. To follow L. to R Dvn. (Chief Master HULBERT.—Without Counsel.—Re Norrish, an infant; re Young, an infant.—
COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 11: Witness List. Part II.—Batchelor, Bowles and Co., Ltd., v. Victoria Park Car Co., Ltd. (6) (pt. hd.).
Lord Chancellor's Court (BENNETT, J.).—In Court (as Chambers).—At 11: Chamber Smnses.—A. to D (Master RIDSDALE). With Counsel.—British Thompson Houston Co., Ltd., v. Roper; re Alderson and re T. A. 1925. To follow A. to D Dvn.—L. to R (Master W. JEU). With Counsel.—Re Price, dec. (Leighton v. Leighton); Roper-Lumley-Holland v. Hanington. Without Counsel.—Re Minster Engineering Co., Ltd., and re Companies Act, 1929. To follow L. to R (Master CHANDLER). With Counsel.—Re Took's Will Trusts; re Sinclair, dec. (Foster v. Foster).—Without Counsel.—Re W. Rogerson (Dividends), Ltd., and re Companies Act, 1929.
COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30: Special Juries.—To be Mentioned.—Ranger v. Odhams Press, Ltd., and anr. (991). For Hearing.—De Andia Yrarraval v. Redesdale and anr. (227); Willans v. De Andia Yrarraval and Wife (313); Terry v. Sharp and anr. (417).
Note.—All applications in Special Jury List for postponement of cases should be made at Sitting of Court or at 1.30 p.m.
COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 11: Non-Juries.—Brown v. St. Phalle, Ltd. (363); O'Neilly v. Scriven Bros. and Co. (320).
Note.—All applications in Non-Jury List for postponement of cases should be made at Sitting of Court or at 1.30 p.m.
COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30: Common Juries.—Manley v. Mayor, etc., of Met. Borough of St. Pancras (274); Teynham v. Saville (235); Potter v. Roberts (358).
Note.—All applications in Common Jury List for postponement of cases should be made at Sitting of Court or at 1.30 p.m.
COURT VIII. (MACKINNON, J.).—Not before 2: Non-Jury.—Herbert Willcox Productions, Ltd. v. First Nat. Pictures, Ltd. (232) (pt. hd.).
COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30: Commercial Summonses.—Attended by Counsel.—National Bank, Ltd., v. Associated Automatic Machine Corpn., Ltd., and British Automatic Co. (3 summs.); Same v. Crichton Bros.; Same v. Solomon and Co.; Same v. S. J. Lovell and Co.; Same v. Quilter and Co.; Same v. H. O. Syrett; Same v. J. Rossage and Co. Not attended by Counsel.—St. Mary S.S. Co. v. Stone Rossgood and Co.; J. P. Bomberg A.G. v. Full Fashioned Hosiery Co., Ltd.; A. Sturcke v. British Leather Co.; Parson and Crosland, Ltd., v. Upper Forest, etc., Co.; C. F. Bowring and Co., Ltd., v. The Amsterdam London Insce. Co., Ltd. Not before 10.45: Commercial List.—Easter v. Marvin (138) (pt. hd.).
COURT III. (HYMENEUS, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30: Order XIV., Rule 8A.—Harper v. Blunt (975); Duncan v. French (987).

JURORS.

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.
Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. need not attend until Tuesday, Feb. 11.
Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. must attend in that Court at 10.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

COURT II. (THE PRESIDENT).—At 10.30: Divorce Summons—specially fixed.—Undefended Divorce Causes.—Fell, R. E., v. Fell, R. (pt. hd.); Rogers, K. L., v. Rogers, E.; Jones, D., v. Jones, R. H.; Smith, A. F., v. Smith, H., S.; Rowe, R. A., v. Rowe, G. F.; Harkness, M. M., v. Harkness, T. B.; Hay, M., v. Hay, J. B. W.; Clifton, V. M., v. Clifton, H.; Kirby, F., v. Kirby, G.; Gunner, W., v. Gunner, J. H.; Stewart, E. M., v. Stewart, A. C. K. L.; Reilly v. Reilly and Stewart; Carter, N. F., v. Carter, H.; Douglas, E., v. Douglas, J. C.; Christmas and Christmas and Evans; Fisher, O. E., v. Fisher, F. M.; Rawding v. Rawding and Wendholt; Creed v. Creed and Rayhill; Neville, W. D. A., v. Neville, C.; Saunder, A. B., v. Alexander, H. C.; Bradford, D. E. L., v. Bradford, G. A.; Morris, F., v. Morris, S. D. R.; Kingham, S. A. V., v. Kingham, K. G.; Duthie, R., v. Duthie, H. E.; Tookey, A. E., v. Tookey, H. C.; Parr, R. C., v. Parr, A. M. A. J.; Gooch, M. K., v. Gooch, R. D.; Emsworth v. Emsworth and Wright; Richards v. Richards and James; Emery, A., v. Emery, F.; Flahey v. Flahey and Kuhr; Wade, E. J., v. Wade, F. R.; Griffin, P. M., v. Griffin, R. P.; Inman v. Inman and Butcher.
COURT I. (HITT, J.).—At 10.30: Divorce Application—specially fixed.—Undefended Divorce Causes.—Pilling, P. A., v. Pilling, A. N. (pt. hd.); O'Brien, L., v. O'Brien, W. G. (pt. hd.); McArthur, K. L., v. McArthur, A. D.; Harnett, orse. Peters, v. Harnett; Garner, C. T. L. H., v. Garner, J. H.; Peachey, A. M., v. Peachey, A. T.; Matthews v. Matthews and Briggs; McKinney, N. K., v. McKinney, C. A.; Hamblin, F., v. Hamblin, A. E.; Vallins v. Vallins and Goble; Purnell v. Purnell and Johnson; Elliott, E. P., v. Elliott, C. H. S.; Spotswood v. Spotswood and Johnson v. Johnson and Harris; Holland v. Holland and Scrutchins; Hudson, A. F., v. Hudson, E.; Thornley, J. W., v. Thornley, M. A.; Specterman, J. G., v. Specterman, S.; Voss, D. M., v. Voss, R. A.; Wardlaw, E., v. Wardlaw, D. C.; Arnold, W. C. C., v. Arnold, B. W. W.; Morris, E., v. Morris, O. L.; Soanes v. Soanes and Clark; Buckland, R., v. Buckland, I. M.; Smith and Smith and Mooney; Lane, F. B., v. Lane, W. C. A.; Ward, E. A., v. Ward, R.
COURT III. (BATSON, J.).—At 10.30: Probate and Divorce Summonses.—Not before 11.30: Applications to make absolute the decrees nisi in 94 causes, including 24 cases proceeding in District Registries. Probate Motions. —Amery, W., dec.; Grimes, Newton, C., dec.; Watkins, T., dec.; Brook, A. E., dec.; Whittle, E., dec.; Aldred, E. R., dec.; Reynolds, E., dec.; Green, J. C., dec.; Maclaren, V., dec. Divorce Motions.—A. Blick (by his Guardian) v. Blick and Swyfte (King's Proctor showing cause); Melvill v. Melvill and Woodward (1); Melvill v. Melvill and Woodward (1a); Melvill v. Melvill and Woodward (2). For Judgment.—Probate Action.—Public Trustee v. Levy and ors. Undefended Divorce Causes.—Dean, G. L., v. Dean, W.; Chivers, K. M., v. Chivers, H. J.; Crouch, L. J. N., v. Crouch, L. J. N.; Lawrence, J. F., v. Lawrence, A. J.; Cox v. Cox and Reynolds.

Official Referees.

COURT I.—R.C.J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30: Eborall v. Parminter; British Home Stores, Ltd. v. Warwick.
COURT II.—R.C.J., No. 324 (Mr. G. A. Scott).—At 10.30: Laitner v. Fusco; Bovis, Ltd. v. Newman and ors.
COURT III.—R.C.J., No. 693 (Mr. E. W. HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30: Leadley v. Mortimer. At 11: Electric Furnace Co., Ltd. v. Kellogg Metals.

Central Criminal Court.

COURT I. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30: (1) H. J. W. Scott, F. D. Marsden.
COURT II. (RECORDER OF LONDON).—At 11 a.m.: (1) A. F. V. Hafner, T. W. Mulholland (pt. hd.).; (2) Dang Chee, Leo Sow.
COURT III. (COMMON SERJEANT OF LONDON).—At 11: (1) L. G. Harris (pt. hd.); (2) S. M. Burton.
COURT IV. (HOLMAN GREGORY, J.).—At 10.30: (1) P. Edwards, E. Riley, E. Cunningham (pt. hd.).

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P.525

THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

We very much regret that, owing to severe indisposition, Mr. Ernest Newman is unable to contribute his usual article this week.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

"Turandot" in English.

Opera has continued to hold an important (and loudly applauded) place in the week's musical activities. At the new Streatham Hill Theatre on Monday the first London performance of "Turandot" in English (a new version by R. H. Elkin) was received with rapture. And no wonder. Puccini's last opera provides one of the finest spectacles ever staged. And around it is moulded some of the most spectacular music ever played. This Chinese fable took the composer into a new field, in which he sustains a rare fantasy, impersonal, born and bred in an Eastern fairyland of his imagination. The quotations of Chinese melodies are said to be few, but the very angularity of some of the leading themes seems as Chinese as would a five-pointed gable to Western eyes; and the exotic lights that glint in every other page of the score, simply obtained as they are from xylophone and glockenspiel, must be a joy to every amateur of orchestration.

To Mr. John Barbirolli and the Covent Garden Opera Company belongs the merit of making these matters admirably clear. There was no hitch in a production in which the company have already had the opportunity of finding themselves; only the lighting might have been better managed. Miss Odette de Foras and Mr. Francis Russell, as the Princess and the Prince, sang with a common measure of effect, but were poles apart in diction. It was indeed a very serious drawback not to be able to follow the words in which she propounded the Riddles; whereas, if anything, he overmouthed his words. Miss Noël Eadie sang and acted sympathetically in the nearest approach to a "human" part.

"Messalina" in English.

Another first London performance in English took place at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, on Wednesday. It was a revival of Mr. Isidore de Lara's thirty-one-year-old opera, "Messalina," given by the Royal Carl Rosa Opera Company. This work, too, has its spectacular aims, with which, however, the music is not very closely or effectively bound up. Rhapsodical rather than organic in kind, it carries no hint of "local colour," and is less suited to dramatic than to lyrical episodes. It is true that Armand Sylvestre and Eugène Morand's libretto, done into English (not quite without vicissitudes) by Vernon Blackburn, concentrates upon the amative impulses of the cruel Roman empress who lived in the first decades of the Christian era. But as often as one tried to put a finger on some element of characterisation in the music allotted to her and the two brothers, Helion and Hares, it eluded grasp and dissolved in a convention of sounds to which the clue remained obscure. Miss Rispah Goodacre and Messrs. William Boland and Hubert Dunkerley all sang well in the chief parts; the minor ones were all efficiently sustained; and there was no reason to suppose that less than justice was done to the score under Mr. Arthur Hammond's vigilant conductorship.

Fifth Hallé Concert.

At Queen's Hall, on Friday, Sir Hamilton Harty provided for the fifth of his symphony concerts full occupation for the conscientious listener—Elgar's second symphony and no less than three of Strauss's tone-poems. As a mere feat of execution it was probably the best evening's work that the Hallé Orchestra have shown us: every detail seemed to be placed and lit exactly as the conductor wished. There are several ways of looking at the Elgar work, vast, mutable and sometimes inscrutable as the sea in my fancy. If Sir Hamilton appeared to supercharge the music with a more volatile emotion than others have found in it, that effect may be ascribed to a tendency to quicken the beat in Elgar's telling fortissimo chord-work, and to slacken it for *cantabile* episodes. Nor can it be denied that the percussion and heavy beats were occasionally allowed to blank out the whole of the rest of the orchestra. But no one could doubt the sincerity of the reading, and the texture of the score was brought out as we have rarely heard it; so that most was sheer delight.

Similar methods made "Tod und Verklärung" and "Don Juan" shine with fresh lustre, and as both have a definitely dramatic basis the colours did not appear overdrawn. All the same, a greater contrast of styles in the subject-matter of the programme would probably have been advisable. Almost, the ghost of "Gerontius" seemed to be contemplating the struggle with Death pictured in the former tone-poem. "Till Eulenspiegel" completed the scheme. H.F.

B.B.C. Symphony Concert.

The two outstanding features of the B.B.C. Symphony Concert in the Queen's Hall on Wednesday were the appearance of Mr. Basil Cameron in place of Sir Thomas Beecham and the playing of Moiseiwitsch. Mr. Cameron "took over" the Beecham programme en bloc, and once again proved himself both a ready and gifted conductor. Mozart's "Prague" Symphony was well played, and Mr. Cameron, in sticking to the text, did not fail to express his own personality. Moiseiwitsch is peculiarly associated with the Rachmaninoff Second Concerto, and he gave a splendidly realistic performance. Moiseiwitsch is a brilliant pianist, but at the same time he recollected that he was interpreting Rachmaninoff. The applause was both enthusiastic and liberally dispensed.

The Lener Quartet.

After a very successful tour in America the Lener Quartet came back to London on Thursday night, and at the Queen's Hall gave the first of a series of three concerts. It was a classical programme, with quartets by Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. There is a wonderful polish about the playing of these four artists, and their ensemble approximates to perfection. Exceptional sweetness and beauty of tone was heard in the Largo movement of the Haydn in D major, and that they do not, on the other hand, lack vigour was proved in the Menuetto of Mozart in D major.

Zacharewitsch.

Zacharewitsch reappeared at the Wigmore Hall on Thursday evening to give the second of his programmes of "standard" concertos, and played three by Mozart, Paganini, and Saint Saëns. He may be described as a nimble violinist, and to some extent Mozart may be said to necessitate a nimble style, but although Zacharewitsch's interpretation of Mozart's Concerto in E flat major was adequate, it lacked flavour, and so Mozart was robbed of his fragrance. The Paganini in D major was given with plenty of "go," but the cadenza by Mr. Zacharewitsch ruined the performance. It was a fantastic creation, an imitation of Paganini, but a long way after him and his art. J. A. F.

THE GALLERIES.

MODERN ITALIAN PAINTING.

BURLINGTON HOUSE SURPRISES.

By FRANK RUTTER.

One of the most astonishing things at Burlington House is the picture "A Practical Joke of the Parish Priest" (803) in the Architectural Room. It is so astonishing that at first we imagine it must have got into this room by mistake. What, we say to ourselves, is this obviously nineteenth-century painting doing among the eighteenth-century pictures by Tiepolo, Guardi, Longhi, and the rest?

Then we look at our catalogues and discover it is not even eighteenth century: it is seventeenth! The painter is Baldassare Franceschini, born at Volterra in 1611, who died at Florence in 1689. I am not ashamed to confess that I never heard of him before. Clearly he was one of those painters who prophetically project a style that becomes popular two centuries later. What his other work may be like I cannot say, but evidently this picture belongs to a "white period." The colour is pitched so high, and the lightness of the sky is so emphasized by the black-robed figures round the table, that its astonishing clarity makes all the Tiepolos and Guardis look dark in comparison. I thought we should have some surprises in the Italian exhibition, but I never expected anything like this.

It makes me want to know more about Florentine painting in the eighteenth century. Here is a painter who, ignoring the current fashions of his time at Bologna, Naples, and Venice, remains true in his own way to the light, blond colours of the earlier painters of Tuscany. Was Franceschini an isolated figure? Did he have no successors in Florence? These are questions which open out a fascinating field for research. It does not seem altogether beyond the bounds of possibility that *la peinture grise* may have originated in Italy, rather than in France.

GIOVANNI FATTORI.

Popular history is largely made by gossip and advertising. Scholars have to toil in after years to expose the errors of publicists. It has taken a good many years to discover how utterly unreliable Vasari is, and no doubt a century or two will have to elapse before we know all the truth about European painting in the nineteenth century.

Meanwhile, another painter associated with Florence deserves the close attention of students. This is Giovanni Fattori, born at Leghorn in 1825, died at Florence in 1908, a "Grand Old Man" whose "Rotunda at Leghorn" (882) is in many ways the brightest gem of the Lecture Room. Indeed, its lovely quality of paint successfully competes with that of many more famous masters in other rooms.

It has a curious affinity with the paintings of Boudin in his Trouville-*plage* period. Here again, though it is richer and not so dry in colour as the Franceschini, we have an indication of *la peinture grise* in Florence. I note Sr. Adolfo Venturi places Fattori among "the most distinguished" of modern Italian paintings, and this alone excites curiosity to see more examples of his work. There are other pictures by him at Burlington House, but nothing else quite so superlative in quality as this little view of Leghorn.

Of the Alpine painter Giovanni Segantini (1858-1899) everybody has heard. It is a commonplace of art-history that he and the Scotsman M'Taggart were experimenting with Divisionism practically contemporaneously with, and quite independent of, Camille Pissarro and Monet. The largest Segantini (No. 849) at Burlington House does not best display his power as a colourist. This may be seen to more advantage in the smaller, but more brilliant, "Spring in the Alps" (881), in which by mosaic touches the prismatic sparkle of sunshine is stated with the clear keenness of mountain air, but without the romantic feeling of the contemporary French painters.

VENICE.

Venice has never lacked either painters or publicity, and is said to have preserved her individuality during the early part of the nineteenth century better than any other Italian city. So far as is at present known, she carried on her great tradition longer than Florence, Rome, Naples, or Milan. The present exhibition proves that the tale of her achievement was not ended in the eighteenth century. I have left to the last one of the most lovable, if not most original, of her painters: Guglielmo Ciardi (1842-1917).

Sr. Ugo Ojetti tells us that he "developed in Florence," and then, returning to Venice, "was influenced by Guardi." His authority is final. Yet we notice that the influence of the Florentine *Macchiaioli*, i.e., Divisionists—from *macchia*=spot—combined with that of Guardi, resulted in a style having close affinity with that of a certain section of the Barbizon School. Personal and wholly delightful as is his landscape "Washing in the Sun" (850), we can hardly look upon it without thinking of Jules Dupré. It has the same kind of mellow sunniness, tender colour, and fine quality of pigment; but added thereto is a delicate humour of observation, akin to that of the Venetian recorders of eighteenth century carnivals.

EMMA CIARDI.

Guglielmo Ciardi was not only an excellent painter himself, but, like Jacopo Bellini and others of his city, a Father of painters. A pleasant reminder of the continuity of the Venetian art tradition is the exhibition of paintings by his daughter, Signorina Emma Ciardi, opened this week at the Fine Art Society. She also shows a preference for greys, but they are the greys of Guardi rather than of Boudin; or, to be more precise, they are her very own, for her art is extremely personal.

She has two main streams of expression: Views of Venice, which she paints with intimate vivacity and discreet gaiety, and Scenes of Fantasy, delightful dreams in which harlequins, columbines, and other members of the Pierrot family play their butterfly parts between the cypresses of romantic gardens. Her work in both styles is exceedingly attractive; it has the romance, the charm, that we associate with Venice.

APPRECIATION OF MUSIC.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—Mr. Newman raises an interesting point in his saying of Wagner:—

> If the world quarrelled as it did over him, it was for the simple reason that a large section of the general public showed a liking for his music that the professors and the critics and the other members of the ignorentsia found very disturbing. The point needs insisting upon again and again that there is nothing whatever corresponding to this in the present situation. Quite the reverse, in fact; it is mostly the theoreticians alone who hail this or that "modernist" as a master, while the world at large remains stonily indifferent to his music, if not in actual revolt against it. The only possible inference is that the present "revolution," unlike its predecessors has not its roots in the general musical consciousness, the general musical instincts of mankind.

As a musical man, not a musician, I can support this argument unconditionally, from experience. My first acquaintance with Wagner was in 1869, in Dresden, when I heard "Rienzi." My introduction to music was in the late sixties through Karl Armbruster, whom I was fortunate in having as a student friend. In the early seventies he did much to popularise Wagner through the charming recitals he gave with Pauline Cramer as singer.

In the intervening years I have missed but few of the operatic performances of "The Ring." It at once appealed to me, on account of the logical continuity of the musical presentation. Devoted as I was to Italian opera, in days when Patti and others were in their prime, the musical discontinuity often annoyed me. The more beautiful the individual air, the more discontinuous often seemed to be the setting. There were many uninteresting moments in "The Ring," but they had their meaning and were obvious links—often the monotony was not so much in the music as in the singer. I have sometimes wished to throw my boot at Wotan and stop him singing—never when he confides in Brunhilde.

Never a musician, but intensely fond of music, I had no prejudices to overcome; I was not aware what were the technically naughty things Wagner had done in composing as he did. Having been several years in Germany, I was also conversant with their mythology. The really annoying thing about "The Ring" to me is always the low-down villainy of the Gods—but, of course, the Gods of the Sagas are very human figures.

After all, music is for the musical who have ears to hear, not for executive musicians alone; just as paintings are not for painters alone, but for those who have eyes to see. As a structural chemist, I have a confident faith in the existence of mechanisms which decline to entertain discords, whether in sound, smell, form or colour; we should not hear selectively as we do, if this were not the case. The artist may be interested in seeing what pranks can be played; the art lover is not—sense of form and rhythm forbids. Slight discord may add to the value of a chord, just as a trace of foul-smelling *Skatol* is said to be essential to the full development of perfume in *Attar of Roses*—but all skatol is unbearable, and no one is going to like it; this probably is true of much modern discord.

Lewisham. HENRY E. ARMSTRONG.

Continued at foot of preceding column.

IRISH FREE STATE

FINANCIAL POSITION.

THE COMING LOAN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

It is natural for parents to be proud of their offspring, and be even blind to their shortcomings. It is certainly unnatural and unkind to disparage them wrongfully and without cause. Mr. Birrell, when Chief Secretary, did more than any other holder of that office to make Home Rule a reality. Now, when interviewed on his eightieth birthday, he says, in effect, poor Ireland! she has had her way, and there she is in a "muddle" and "pretty well bankrupt." These jeremiads are in the same strain as a certain pamphlet that still circulates among the emigrés, where all the bad is stressed and all the good ignored.

The charge of bankruptcy is especially reckless. Finance is the most reassuring feature of our affairs. We inherited a very expensive social service, and it is being maintained. Apart from obvious capital issues, like the Shannon electrification and Barrow drainage, our last Budget was balanced from revenue, except for about 4 per cent., due entirely to abnormal services. Our national 5 per cent. stock stands at parity to-day; very soon we hope to borrow on a 5 per cent. basis; our income-tax is 3s. in the pound, our death duties on large incomes are lower than in England, and our total public debt is still less than one year's income. It is true that our cost of living is high and increasing, and that the burden of taxation relative to national wealth is no lighter than in England, but to suggest that the country is bankrupt, or nearly so, is grotesque.

Uttered with some semblance of authority, such a statement may be specially damaging at the present time. During the current year the Government will be seeking to issue the balance of eight millions of an authorised loan of fifteen millions, seven of which was placed in 1928 at home and in New York. As the American market is now unfavourable the British investor might be expected to participate, and it is only fair he should know the facts. Impartial inquiry cannot fail to prove that our credit is as high as if not higher than that of many Dominions which the City of London has so readily supported in the past.

TRUSTEE STATUS.

Borrowing in England presents, however, one difficulty which arises from the growth of national consciousness and Dominion independence. In order to ensure the trustee status of its stock, it is necessary for the borrowing Dominion, Colony, or Dependency to agree to certain conditions imposed by the British Treasury, having for their object the protection of investing trustees. One of these conditions, which involves the right to veto legislation calculated to damage the security, is regarded as derogatory by certain Dominions. It is urged that they can, and should be, trusted to avoid doing obvious injury to themselves. On the other hand, there is nothing so dangerous to sound finance as well-meant idealism, and recent events in Queensland showed how necessary it was for the British Government to possess power to protect British investors. To grant unconditionally to all Dominion loans a trustee status is rather to work on the heads-I-win-tails-you-lose principle and to forget that the first duty of a country is towards its own nationals. The whole subject is one that the forthcoming Imperial Conference might well consider.

INSTITUTE OF FOLK LORE.

In my young days I was told of the custom, when butter-making, of putting a piece of butter on the window to keep the fairies away. The younger generation I have questioned seem to know nothing about it. The people are naturally sensitive about these superstitions, which under modern influences are disappearing. For years past the Royal Irish Academy and the Irish Folk Lore Society have been working under difficulties to preserve the old songs and traditions of the country. These two bodies are now to form the nucleus of an Institute of Folk Lore, which is to receive a small but welcome Government grant of £500 a year. The West especially is rich in old traditions, many of which are oral only, and with the invasion of modern ways they are in danger of being forgotten. They can, however, be saved by systematic and expert research, such as Sir Walter Runciman has done for sea shanties, and Cecil Sharpe for folk music. This, together with the grant of £1,000 a year to the Abbey Theatre, and assistance towards the classification of Celtic texts shows that the Department of Finance is not quite so lacking in soul as some of its more practical critics would suggest.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTION.

Another activity along similar lines is that to protect such of our wild birds as do no damage to fruit and farm crops. Snaring rabbits and catching birds is almost the sole livelihood of a certain class, who dislike steady work and delight in gambling and other spasmodic pursuits. They supply a lot of the birds which give such joy to those who live in the grim monotony of our cities, but in doing so they cause a great deal of cruelty. It is not so much the birds that are caught that need be pitied, but those that escape—or, not being required, are released—with birdlime on their feet, and die a lingering death.

A measure has now passed the Senate, and will come before the Dail on its re-assembling, which makes it an offence to use a wild bird as a decoy or to use bird lime, to hurt birds by trapping, and to keep them in improper cages. This measure received warm support at a largely attended meeting in the Mansion House, where the Provost of Trinity College presided. Anybody who has visited the Continent, and more especially France, must have noticed how the most lovely country is lonely and loses much of its charm by the absence of birds. Wild life is one of Ireland's great delights, and it should be preserved as a soothing contrast to the modern restless life.

FILM NOTES.

"DISRAELI."

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

That finished and brilliant character actor Mr. George Arliss may be seen and heard in "Disraeli" at the Marble Arch Pavilion. He gives a natural and convincing carefully built up study of an extravagant and theatrically bombastic creation. It is claimed for this picture that it represents the highest peak yet reached in the talkie ascent. Perhaps it does. For clearness and anglicisation of speech it may, for sincerity of histrionic force and easiness of movement it must. Its "romance and sentiment" are more tolerable than usual.

I do not care a jot about the historical inaccuracies. A dramatic interest developed that never left me till the picture's end. "Dizzy" is shown as utterly unscrupulous in accomplishing his ambitions, but as possessing no desires apart from his country, his Queen, and his home. He is the super-patriot.

Every Jew in England ought to see this picture; and every Primrose Leaguer. They will even forgive Disraeli being shown as a great national blackmailer, forcing the Governor of the Bank of England to his own will. And that is high praise.

* * *

An entire afternoon's programme of "Silly Symphony" and Mickey Mouse cartoons was my recent privilege. These highly popular "shorts" continue to convulse film audiences. They are each and all the products of a singularly elastic comic genius. For ideas, for draughtsmanship, whimsicality of humour, and fertility of resource they have in their kind never been surpassed.

The art of caricature is dangerous. It can so easily provoke not merely dullness, but hostility. Mickey Mouse as interpreted through the pencil and brain of Walt Disney becomes more alive and real than most of the photographed and screened celebrities who compete with him. I had far sooner see this world of dancing springtime, these troops of cavorting skeletons, and these exquisite travesties of professional pianists and entertainers than any of the best crime plays America has sent us.

* * *

It does not surprise me at all to learn that George Bancroft, in "The Mighty," has caught on at the Plaza. Frankly American and delightfully dialogued, the strange contrasts of war scenes, city crook life, heroism, and rascality are built up into an underworld melodrama, entertaining and laughter causing. I confess to an unconquerable weakness for this kind of craziness.

* * *

A Japanese picture intended to compete with American and European productions is being shown to-day at the Tivoli by the Film Society. It is called "Crossways," and comes from the studios of Kinugaza and Shochiku. The scene is laid in the Yoshiwara quarter, and there are many shots from unaccustomed viewpoints. The camera man asserts in it his predominance—a not unwelcome change.

Continued at foot of next column.

OUR PARIS LETTER

INTEREST IN THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

TARIFF DISARMAMENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

It is now possible to indicate French opinion on the Naval Conference, and judging from the voluminous dispatches from the special representatives of the Paris Press in London it differs from that which, according to their judgment, exists in Britain. The average Frenchman who likes to keep abreast of events has a passion for what he calls documentation, and he had his fill of it before the conference began. He was kept well primed as to what constituted the naval needs of his country, and he is well satisfied with M. Tardieu's exposition of the situation in which France finds herself, describing it as *magistrale*, the highest compliment he can pay to the French Premier. Undoubtedly, this speech has increased French interest in the conference.

Comparisons with the French navy and those of the other countries taking part in the conference have been made, and the conclusion has been reached that the naval requirements of France come next to those of England. It can be stated that the minds of the French delegation have been made up on this matter, and that the country is solidly behind its Premier, sharing his views on the questions of security for France and the defence of her colonial empire.

One aspiration emerges from the commentaries on the conference: if there have to be reductions of naval armaments there should be an understanding that if France were attacked she should be able to count on assistance from outside. This is quite in keeping with French policy, as is shown by the agreements already entered into in regard to the frontiers of France.

NO TARIFF TRUCE.

Mr. Arthur Henderson seems to attach great importance to the question of a tariff truce in connection with which an advance project will be discussed at Geneva next month. As far as France is concerned, she is not at all enamoured of the idea of scrapping the tariff weapon. This subject has been thoroughly discussed by the manufacturers and traders throughout the country, and their views have been embodied in a statement which has been prepared by the General Confederation of French Production, which has decided that in the present circumstances a tariff truce would be dangerous for French industry.

France is seeking to organise her production, and, in view of the additional charges which will be imposed upon industry—one is the application of the insurance law—she considers that this is not the moment to crystallise tariffs. I understand that when the matter is introduced the French delegation at Geneva will criticise the project and submit counter-proposals.

There is no doubt that this country is out to protect its industries, and especially those which were started during the War. The aim is to make France a self-sufficing country—to reduce imports as much as possible and to increase exports. The effect of this policy is shown by the infinitesimal number of unemployed. But there is another result: the things protected are certainly becoming dearer. At the present moment you pay as much as sixpence for an apple in a third-class restaurant in Paris.

GENERAL WEYGAND.

There is unanimity of opinion as to the great value of General Weygand as a military leader, and when he was appointed chief of the General Staff and looked upon as the successor of Marshal Pétain great satisfaction was expressed throughout the country. But the approval was not universal, as has been shown by what happened in the Chamber this week. The Socialists are afraid of General Weygand. For them he is too clever by half. They fear that he may be capable of bringing about a *coup d'état*. Strange reasoning when it is remembered that the Socialists are revolutionaries and have declared that when the time comes for them to assume power they will give "legality a holiday."

General Weygand's appointment was made irrespective of political considerations or of religious faiths. Like his late chief, Marshal Foch, of whom he was the strong right hand, he is a devout Catholic. In the past many have been the brilliant French officers who have been sacrificed by the politicians because they happened to attend Mass. General Weygand was a successful administrator of Syria. His tenure of the office of High Commissioner was marked by hard and useful work of which the results are apparent to-day.

And yet when the Radical Socialists came into power one of the first things they did was to recall him and put the late General Sarrail in his place. The politicians explained this step as a "measure of justice." The fact is the position was given to the general to compensate him for the unpopularity he had incurred because of his political activities. He was not a success. The Radicals are not of one mind in regard to General Weygand. Senator Henry de Jouvenel, who is of the Left and was also High Commissioner of Syria, is one of his most eloquent champions.

A LITERARY EXHIBITION.

M. Roland Marcel, the director of the Bibliothèque Nationale, the equivalent of the British Museum, has organised another exhibition of a character to stimulate interest in the great literary treasures of this institution. The exhibition, which is well worth a visit, represents a hundred years of French literature, and covers the period of romanticism, from the "Nouvelle Héloïse" of Rousseau to the Parnassians. There is a feast of miniatures, manuscripts, and first editions of the works of the great figures in French literature—Bernardin de Saint Pierre, Madame de Stael, Benjamin Constant, Chateaubriand, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Alfred de Musset, Balzac, and Alexandre Dumas père, to mention only a few of the great writers.

We see their manuscripts, corrected and annotated; we note sketches and caricatures of them; we read letters by Georges Sand and poems by Renan. There is a British note in the display furnished by a case which reveals the influence that Byron and Sir Walter Scott had on *romantisme*. The Bibliothèque Nationale fell heir to Victor Hugo's manuscripts, and there is an impressive collection of them in the exhibition, including the sheets of "Notre Dame de Paris" and "Les Travailleurs de la Mer."

In addition to the romantic writers there are the scores of the romantic composers—Rossini, Berlioz, Chopin, and Liszt—and the manuscripts of the savants, Lamarck and Ampère among them. It is certainly the most interesting collection that M. Roland Marcel has got together. It shows that the cult of the nineteenth century is not yet dead, and that it is appreciated is evidenced by the continual flow of visitors, many of whom spend hours in examining the work of the great minds of the past.

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

AN OLIVE-BRANCH.

"A Room of One's Own." By Virginia Woolf. (Hogarth Press. 5s.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

This is, I said when I had read six pages, and I repeated it when I had read them all, the most charming argumentative opuscule, brochure, tract, pamphlet, or whatever you like to call it, I have ever read on a quarrelsome subject. It is feminist propaganda, yet it resembles an almond-tree in blossom. The argument goes zig-zagging about like the branches of that tree, and they are covered with clusters of close-growing petals. You see the trunk clearly enough from which all the thoughts branch, and yet there are moments when the reader is content merely to gaze in delight at the tree. Let me snap off a flowering twig, choosing first one which you can put in your button-hole:—

> A wind blew, from what quarter I know not, but it lifted the half-grown leaves so that there was a flash of silver grey in the air. It was the time between the lights, when colours undergo their intensification, and purples and golds burn in window-panes like the heat of an excitable heart; when, for some reason, the beauty of the world revealed, and yet soon to perish (here I pushed into the garden, for, unwisely, the door was left open and no beadles seemed about), the beauty of the world which is so soon to perish, has two edges, one of laughter, one of anguish, cutting the heart asunder.

I can imagine the reader wondering what such a passage has to do with a feminist tract!

This Picture and That.

Yet it has something to do with the drift of Mrs. Woolf's discourse, and still more with her method of handling her theme. The author finds herself at "Oxbridge" (it one reads "Cambridge" one will recognise the setting, though for the argument a composite or generalised, not a localised, University is required), and after lunching in a college (say King's) with men, she dines at a woman's college. The contrast between the dignity, ease, and ancient wealth of the one institution and the bare adequacy of the other's endowment is her starting-point. As for the latter: When "Fernham was founded in the 'sixties not a penny, we know, could be spared for 'amenities'; for partridges and wine, beadles and turf, books and cigars, libraries and leisure; to raise bare walls out of the bare earth was the utmost they could do"; while, for the former, how liberally down the ages money had been poured in

> from the coffers of kings and queens and great nobles to ensure that hymns should be sung here and scholars taught. Lands were granted; tithes were paid. And when the age of faith was over and the age of reason had come, still the same flow of gold and silver went on; fellowships were founded; lectureships endowed; only the gold and silver flowed now, not from the coffers of the king, but from the chests of merchants and manufacturers, from the purses of men who had made, say, a fortune from industry, and returned, in their wills, a bounteous share of it to endow more chairs, more lectureships, more fellowships in the university where they had learnt their craft.

Certainly there is no disputing this contrast. What has it to do with the drift of her argument? As the reader proceeds he will see it has a great deal. Mrs. Woolf, though realist is a word which would hardly describe her, shares a view held by that sensible, if erratic, philosopher, Samuel Butler. She is as well aware as he was of the connection between wealth and the goods of the soul: "No gold; no Holy Ghost," that irreverent philosopher used to say. One of the main contentions of this pamphlet is that if women are to achieve anything remarkable in the arts they must have "a room of their own" and a competence; and that one reason they have achieved little in the past is that society has denied them this.

No Gold: No Genius.

There is much evidence visible to anyone who looks round about that this connection between tolerably easy circumstances and the fruits of enlightenment is a real one. A backward glance confirms it. Sir Arthur Quiller Couch has pointed out that with the exception of Burns and Blake the literature which men have treasured has been the product of the educated and of the at any rate tolerably well-to-do. It is a humiliating truth, but "No gold; no Holy Ghost" seems to hold good. True, only a modest amount, what the Italians call a *disposizionina*, is required; but that is necessary. This women, as a sex, have for centuries lacked, unless they could earn it by a dependence which robbed it of efficacy. One of the merits of this pamphlet is that it brings this truth home. Nothing is more striking superficially than that imaginative creation in the arts, until the era of the novel was a masculine speciality. The masculine way of explaining this is that the feminine portion of mankind, though cleverly imitative, is essentially uncreative—at any rate where more than the observation of manners and the transcript of strictly personal emotions are concerned.

Is this true? All we can reply is, "Wait and see," for the conditions of the experiment which can prove or disprove that proposition have only recently and partially come into being. Moreover in the past two other conditions necessary to the test have been absent: freedom to get into close contact with life, out of which good literature is born, and—this is a more intangible but an important element in the experiment—an atmosphere encouraging women to believe in their own talents. How strange it is, Mrs. Woolf reflects, firstly that in the Renaissance when every other man seems to have been able to write a sonnet, no woman produced one; and secondly that, while in literature written by men, women were made to speak profound thoughts, in actual life they were subjected to rigid control.

Shakespeare's Sister.

Yet there must have been Emily Brontës and Christina Rossettis among them.

> A very queer, composite being thus emerges. Imaginatively she is of the highest importance; practically she is completely insignificant. She pervades poetry from cover to cover; she is all but absent from history. She dominates the lives of kings and conquerors in fiction; in fact, she was the slave of any boy whose parents forced a ring upon her finger. Some of the most inspired words, some of the most profound thoughts in literature fall from her lips; in real life she could hardly read, could scarcely spell, and was the property of her husband.
>
> It was certainly an odd monster that one made up by reading the historians first and the poets afterwards—a worm winged like an eagle; the spirit of life and beauty in a kitchen chopping up suet.

She imagines the fate of Shakespeare's sister, had she shared in any degree his genius.

> Perhaps she scribbled some pages up in an apple loft on the sly, but was careful to hide them or set fire to them. Soon, before she was out of her teens, she was to be betrothed to the son of a neighbouring woolstapler. She cried out that marriage was hateful to her, and for that she was severely beaten by her father. Then he ceased to scold her. He begged her instead not to hurt him, not to shame him in this matter of her marriage. He would give her a chain of beads or a fine petticoat he said; and there were tears in his eyes. How could she disobey him? How could she break his heart? The force of her own gift alone drove her to it. She made up a small parcel of her belongings, let herself down by a rope one summer's night, and took the road to London. She was not seventeen. The birds that sang in the hedge were not more musical than she was. She had the quickest fancy, a gift like her brother's, for the tune of words. Like him, she had a taste for the theatre. She stood at the stage door; she wanted to act, she said. Men laughed in her face. The manager—a fat, loose-lipped man—guffawed. He bellowed something about poodles dancing and women acting—no woman, he said, could possibly be an actress. He hinted—you can imagine what. She could get no training in her craft. Could she even seek her dinner in a tavern or roam the streets at midnight? Yet her genius was for fiction and lusted to feed abundantly upon the lives of men and women and the study of their ways. At last—for she was very young, oddly like Shakespeare, the poet, in her face, with the same grey eyes and rounded brows—at last Nick Greene, the actor-manager, took pity on her; she found herself with child by that gentleman, and so—who shall measure the heat and violence of the poet's heart when caught and tangled in a woman's body?—killed herself one winter's night, and lies buried at some cross roads where the omnibuses now stop outside the Elephant and Castle.

Every word of that strikes one as plausible, and in that case it is risky to base a comparison between the capacities of men and women upon their relative achievements in the past. So much for one thread of this argument.

The Masculine Measuring-Rod.

The second thread, the paralysing effect of working in an atmosphere of sceptical patronage (How many *men* of genius have felt it wrapping them round like a fog, obscuring their vision!), I have no time to follow. There is another element in this pamphlet which distinguishes it from most feminist literature. The author thinks that the creative power of women differs from the creative power of men, but that in its perfection creative power is androgynous. There is "man" in woman, and in man "woman."

> All this pitting of sex against sex, of quality against quality; all this claiming of superiority and imputing of inferiority belong to the private-school stage of human existence where there are "sides," and it is necessary for one side to beat another side, and of the utmost importance to walk up to a platform and receive from the hands of the headmaster himself a highly ornamental pot. As people mature they cease to believe in sides or in headmasters or in highly ornamental pots.

It is, she suggests, through the combination of the masculine and feminine elements in the mind itself that the greatest and more splendid imaginative creations come into being; and hints that it is, in all matters, through recognition of the complementary and necessary nature of these two elements, or principles, that other problems which sex antagonism produces can best be solved.

The Miltonic Bogey.

Sex-consciousness in the form of sex-antagonism in the writer, whether man or woman, is a limitation of that necessary freedom of mind. She shows how it twisted the vision of Charlotte Brontë, and in one of the most amusing pages in the book she deals with a parallel distortion in the case of an exceedingly gifted living novelist, clearly recognisable under an initial. "A Room of One's Own" is, then, ultimately, a plea that the masculine measuring-rod should not be exclusively used. The pamphlet is addressed to women. It demands of men that women should have full opportunities of getting into touch with realities. "He, for God only; she, for God in him" is the Miltonic text against which its whole argument is directed. "For my belief is that if we live another century or so—I am talking of the common life which is the real life, and not of the little separate lives which we live as individuals—and have five hundred a year each of us and rooms of our own; if we have the habit of freedom and the courage to write exactly what we think; if we escape a little from the common sitting-room and see human beings not always in their relation to each other but in relation to reality; and the sky, too, and the trees or whatever it may be in themselves; if we look past Milton's bogey, for no human being should shut out the view; if we face the fact for it is a fact, that there is no arm to cling to, but that we go alone and that our relation is to the world of reality and not only to the world of men and women then the opportunity will come and the dead poet who was Shakespeare's sister will put on the body which she has so often laid down."

A CRITIC'S CRISIS.

"La Crise de notre Littérature." By Louis Reynaud. (Paris: Hachette. 12 fr.)

Reviewed by LAURIE MAGNUS.

Can we see a crisis, if we are actually in it? What are the signs by which to recognise it, and to distinguish it from a false alarm? And how can we be certain that it has not passed before it is present? These are the kind of questions which M. Reynaud's new book provokes: he seems to be too near to the events to see them in perspective.

Briefly, his proposition is that French literature to-day is exchanging, or has exchanged, the light of *foi* for the levity of *jeu*, and is degenerating, or has degenerated, into a servitude to dilettantism and "dandyism." He associates this decline with corresponding social changes. A period of history, he tells us, is drawing to a close with a period of literature, and a mere literary reaction would be inadequate for salvation without a contemporary social revival. Let me quote his own words:—

> French literature will only be restored with French society itself when a fresh current of *foi* shall come from the depths of the nation, when the scepticism and materialism, which are paralysing it, shall have been dissipated by a sudden burst of creative idealism, and when our moral life shall have resumed the place to which it is entitled and which it occupied previously.

It will be seen that there is a touch of Matthew Arnold in M. Reynaud, particularly in his insistence on moral values. But he differs from Arnold in his too frequent use of wordyisms, which he extracts too readily from his observation of phenomena.

Foreign Example.

A large share of the impending disaster he ascribes to foreign example in France. Rousseau helped to Anglicise French literature, and Mme. de Staël to Teutonise it. André Gide continues this tradition. "None of our younger school of writers is more impregnated with English influences than he." Blake, Shelley, Keats, Browning, not to speak of Shakespeare, are all to be found in him, but the chief influence is Oscar Wilde. Gide owes much to Nietzsche and Dostoewski, but "he remains the dilettante formed by Wilde."

Further, in the last resort, M. Reynaud traces French naturalism to the "prodigious reverberation" of Darwin's "Origin of Species." This is a very interesting remark. We know that Zola's genius was much stimulated by this book, though it should not be forgotten that Jules Verne was contemporary with Zola, and was also a populariser of the new learning. It seems to us a hard saying that Darwin contributed to the ruin of French literature. His influence on our own literature, which still awaits full evaluation, was so much more wholesome than decadent.

THE RECLAMATION OF EXMOOR.

"The Reclamation of Exmoor Forest." By C. S. Orwin. (Oxford University Press. 10s. 6d.)

Reviewed by SIR DANIEL HALL, K.C.B.

Exmoor, to most people, connotes riding after the wild red deer across great wastes of heather and sedgy grass which dip at intervals into boggy bottoms and deep wooded glens. Mr Orwin's book is not concerned with these aspects of Exmoor but with the occasional farmhouses and the enclosed fields of sown grasses with a few roots and oats. Not without significance, however, to the current controversy about Exmoor stag hunting is Mr. Orwin's record that in 1848 it was estimated that only thirty head of deer remained on the moor, and that without Frederic Knight they would have become extinct.

A little more than a century ago John Knight bought fifteen thousand acres of the Royal Forest of Exmoor, then newly disafforested and allotted under an Enclosure Act. John Knight belonged to a family of ironmasters who from Commonwealth times onwards had done much to develop the iron industry of the West Midlands. The elder branch of the family culminated in two brothers, Richard Payne Knight and Thomas Andrew Knight. Richard was a well-known dilettante who bequeathed his collection of coins and bronzes to the British Museum, in recognition of which the family still appoints a "Trustee." Thomas, the younger brother, was the first man to undertake scientific hybridisation and cross-breeding among fruit trees. He was one of the forerunners on whose work Darwin founded his great generalisations; at least four of the cherries he raised are largely grown to-day, including Waterloo, perhaps the leading market variety. He also contributed to the creation of the modern strawberry.

John Knight's Method.

John Knight set out to turn the wild moor into farming land, but first he had to provide for getting there. There were no roads, only trackways for packhorses, one from east to west, which became the Barnstaple and Exford Road, with a branch to Challacombe, and a northward branch to Brendon. Altogether John Knight made about twenty-two miles of public roads within the forest and encouraged his neighbours to link up to the existing highways. The work of reclamation began on the long southern slopes above the Barle. The forest proper was all grass covered, and the first step was to pare off two or three inches of sod with a broadshare plough. When dry this top layer was gathered into heaps, burnt, and the ashes spread. Three tons of lime to the acre was then spread, and this formed a major item of expense, since no limestone could be found on Exmoor itself. The land was then ploughed up, and if there was a pan below the surface a subsoil plough followed up along every alternate furrow. In the following spring cultivation and sowing began, for it was John Knight's design to farm the land, like most other land at the time, on the four-course system. John Knight's method of handling the soil was sound, and the improvement persists to this day. Mr. Orwin instances his own examination of land on either side of the South Molton Road, reclaimed on the south side in 1843, but left untouched on the other. During a wet autumn the natural land was standing in water, the reclaimed field was as dry as any land could be at the time.

The Successful System.

None the less, John Knight's farming was not successful, for he had not made allowance for the altitude and the exposure. Wheat and barley will not produce payable crops under these conditions, and it was not until the reign of his son, Frederic Knight, that the proper economic method of working this land was ascertained. The plough land was reduced to a field or two of oats and roots, the rest was sown grass, which was all the better for ploughing up and resowing at intervals.

John Knight handed over the estate in 1841 to his son Frederic, who abandoned the attempt to farm all the land himself and began to let off farms, to which end he had to build houses and steadings. It took time also to find tenants who could adapt themselves to the conditions, for the system of farming that ultimately succeeded was based upon sheep managed rather on the system of the Scottish Lowlands than on ordinary Devonshire practice. Scotch sheep, too, were introduced; the Blackfaces have not persisted, but Frederic Knight built up a good flock of Cheviots, which has been maintained by Lord Fortescue, the present owner, to the number of some 5,000. Frederic Knight died in 1897, but the work of reclamation had before then been accomplished, and little has since been essentially changed in the farming of the forest.

Great Britain's Waste Land.

Mr. Orwin sums up its story by pointing out that an unenclosed waste, traversed only by packhorse tracks, and maintaining but one house and one family save for the summer grazing, has been converted into a ring-fenced estate accessible from all sides by good roads, which supports about 300 people farming some 5,000 acres of improved land, stocked with 200 horses, 1,000 cattle, and 10,000 breeding sheep. "Here and for all time, there has been created a thriving community, contributing in men and material to the welfare of the State." Why cannot the same thing be done to-day with the waste land of Great Britain, for there is plenty of it even of more promise than Exmoor was initially? It can be done, but at the best it would be a lock-up investment, only to be realised over a term of years as the land could be let and sold, and that would not occur until the land had been tried out. In any case, English agricultural land commands a very low price, compared with similar land on the Continent or in the Dominions, and its letting value is lower still, never sufficient to pay a commercial rate of interest on its purchase price. Buying land is regarded a poor business proposition, making land is consequently much worse. Here and there a landowner, in the right sort of district where there is some demand for land, finds that he can reclaim the fringes of the moor or make small farms on rough grazings, but he must work slowly, picking his men as he goes along. Any large-scale reclamation would be a speculation that might or might not justify itself fifty years hence.

Nor can the State undertake the reclamation; it is not the owner of the land, and would have to pay for all the potentialities of reclamation in the price at which it would be allowed to acquire. There remains the possibility of a partnership, in which the State would advance the money, to be repaid as and when the land earns a return either by sale or renting, but this is not a policy that would obtain much support from either side No. The situation will remain at a deadlock as long as farming keeps its present low esteem in England, when people at large realise that food *must* be grown, and that land *must* be utilised, a solution will be found.

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"Among Prisoners of War in Russia and Siberia." By Elsa Brandstrom. (Hutchinson. 18s.)

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THE ART OF FRANKNESS

"Journal of a Slave-dealer." By Nicholas Owen. Edited by Eveline Martin. (Routledge. 7s. 6d.)
"Memoirs and Correspondence of Madame d'Epinay." Translated, with an introduction, by E. G. Allingham. (Routledge. 12s. 6d.)
"The Hardman Papers: a Further Selection (1865-1868)." Edited by S. M. Ellis. (Constable. 21s.)
"The Gay Victorians." By Ralph Nevill. (Eveleigh Nash and Grayson. 21s.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

There is sound sense in the advice which bids an amateur, called to write for publication, begin as if he were writing to a friend or unburdening himself to his diary. This method has all the vividness of the spoken word, whereas the formalism of "literary composition" induces a form of paralysis. Thus, if Nicholas Owen, the illiterate Irish slave dealer, had been asked by a publisher to write an account of his exploits in the years 1746-57, he might not have been able to do it at all. Cultivated as she was, Rousseau's friend, Madame d'Epinay, would have been less charmingly frank, and Sir William Hardman would have been less frankly John Bullish. As it is, they were just their real selves—in their utterly different ways.

Owen, whose journal somehow or other came into the hands of a friend of Lord Nelson, is now printed for the first time as one of the admirable "Broadway Diaries, Memoirs, and Letters." He describes his voyages, of which he made six, in a style which reminds us of the manner of Aloysius Horn, especially in point of his curious detachment, as when he says that the business of buying slaves was "very troublesome":—

> In the first place you are obliged to treate them all to liquer before you purchase anything or not; at the same time you are liable to thier noise and bad langague without any satisfaction. You are obliged to take all advantages and lave all bounds of justice when tradeing with these creatures as they do by you, otherwise your goods ont fetch thier starling price at home. Som» people may think a scruple of congience in the above trade, but it's very seldom minded by our European merchts.

The book is full of interesting details about the traffic, which has recently roused the righteous wrath of Lady Simon, and the crude illustrations by Owen are valuable.

Rousseau's d'Epinay.

In the very year, 1746, that Owen started on his first voyage, the charming Mlle. Louise Florence Pétronelle d'Esclavelles was beginning to be very sorry she had ever become Madame d'Epinay, and during the next thirty odd years she poured out her heart in a copious diary which she bequeathed in 1783 to her lover, Baron Grimm. Only a portion of it was used in her "Memoirs," published in 1818, and it has been further abridged in the present Broadway book. But enough remains to show how naïvely frank she could be, as when she said to her false friend, Mlle. d'Ette, in 1748:—

> There are three points which beat me. The first is how to have a lover, unashamed, since the liaison entails a perpetual traffic in deceit; the second, how to have a lover and keep him in the dark; and the third how to endure the looks of those who know or guess.

Within six months she fell in love with the accomplished scientist, M. de Franceuil, who had no eyes for his own wife; and ultimately her friends, though not necessarily her lovers, included Rousseau, Diderot, Voltaire, and the Marquis de Saint-Lambert. It all became very complicated, with many quarrels and heartbreaks, one part of it reverberating in the immortal "Confessions."

A Burly John Bull.

As a Lancashire man, Sir William Hardman was nothing if not direct, but it may be doubted if he would have been so downright if he had known that his diary would be published and as fully annotated as it has been by Mr. S. M. Ellis, who has a peculiar and extensive knowledge of the byways of gossip. Hardman was such a trenchant Tory—dismissing Russell as "the stupid earl," Bernal Osborne as "a talented buffoon," Garibaldi as "a damned fool," and the Reformers of 1867 as "ruffians"—that one wonders how his circle came to include men like Morley, Meredith, and Cotter Morison. But he had a great sense of humour, sometimes ribald and Rabelaisian—see especially T. W. Hinchliff's witty interpretation of Pliny's genetic aphorism (on page 210), though a story at the Garrick in the presence of Thackeray is marked by dots—and he was intensely masculine.

Nothing funnier in the history of heckling has there been than the baiting that the third Earl of Cavan got as Lord Uffington in Berkshire in 1865. The young Guardsman, "a regular muff, could not speak, neither could he read the speech which he had concealed in his hat":—

> "You've got more in your hat than in your head," shouted one of his Tory tormentors, as he peeped into his hat.
> "The foreign policy of the Conservatives," began the speaker. (A voice: "Fetch it out of your hat," followed by roars of laughter.)
> When a voice in the crowd inquired: "Who's your hatter?" Lord Uffington asked "Who's yours?" In despair at last he said: "I don't care—I don't want to speak." Whereupon a voice cried out: "Give us a song then, guv'nor!"

Victorians Not "Dull."

Mr. Ralph Nevill, whose clever mother, Lady Dorothy, is mentioned by Hardman as a great gardener, need only cite this book in defence of his proposition that the Victorians were anything but dull. He could tell us a great deal more than he permits himself to do in "The Gay Victorians," but for the younger generation who have learned the "legend of Victorian dullness and prudery" from "articles in the Press written by young women," it will come as a revelation, while for all classes the illustrations are very welcome.

NEW FICTION.

MR. TOMLINSON'S EPIC.

"All Our Yesterdays." By H. M. Tomlinson. (Heinemann. 8s. 6d.)
"Shepherds in Sackcloth." By Sheila Kaye-Smith. (Cassell. 7s. 6d.)
"Slowbags and Arethusa." By Adrian Alington. (Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d.)
"The Narrow World." By Priscilla Johnston. (Duckworth. 7s. 6d.)
"The Clock." By Guy Rawlence. (Constable. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

Mr. Tomlinson's epic is tremendous, but to the ordinary reader it will appear to be sadly confused. It contains passages of the sheerest splendour; the war scenes can hold their own with any of the others—but there are also passages which, for all the beauty of their writing, come near to being dull. Perhaps the book should not be regarded as a novel at all. It is, rather, a dissertation, not only philosophical, upon England, from the beginning of the twentieth century to the end of the great war—with interpolated pictures of an astonishing vividness and a portrait or two not quite so clear.

The opening scene—the launch of a battleship—shows Mr. Tomlinson at his best, and one is almost sorry when he temporarily says good-bye to the "I" who narrates the affairs of that day for the Bolts and Jim Maynard who, noble fellow though he be, hardly seems to belong. On the other hand, it is the experiences of Maynard and young Bolt in France which carry the book to the heights.

Doubtless Mr. Tomlinson had good reasons for adopting so difficult a technique, but I believe that he would have achieved a far finer effect had he permitted the whole panorama to be unfolded, directly or indirectly, by the "I" who witnessed the launching of the 900 battleship. And in that case what is undoubtedly a mass of really great stuff might have been transformed into a really great novel.

* * * *

The difficulties of a country parson which have followed on Parliament's refusal to sanction the revised Prayer Book are dramatically illustrated in Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith's new story. There must be many Mr. Bennets living out their quiet lives to-day in remote villages, though not all of them, one may hope, are cursed by the presence, amongst their parishioners, of a Mrs. Millington, who on the strength of landed property in the district considers that the Church should be run as she wishes. Mr. Bennet's difficulties are increased by the fact that this rich lady's niece is seduced by a would-be Evangelical preacher, the son of tenants of hers. The poor girl herself is not the only sufferer. Authority in the person of the bishop steps in, and the old vicar, lost without his wife, angry and disappointed and in part misunderstood, succumbs.

It is a moving little story, which reads like the simple truth. There is authenticity in the picture of the Bennet household with its imbecile of a maid, and the very difficult character of the young Evangelist is etched in most successfully and without exaggeration.

* * * *

Had the whole of Mr. Alington's first novel been as good as the opening chapters, I should have been ready to utter a shout of delight. Rarely, indeed, has a small boy, who shares none of the family characteristics, made a more graceful bow in fiction. Mr. Alington, however, is not only concerned with this Alexander Slow, who lives so delightfully up to his name. We are switched off to be told the story of Arethusa Boysey of the suburbs, a dancer and an actress, and it is not until about the three hundredth page that the two of them meet, in adventurous circumstances, somewhere in the Balkans.

Their romance, I admit, is good to read, and yet I could wish that it had been slightly less romantic. Most readers, I fancy, would have preferred to hear more of Uncle Simon, though Arethusa's friend Chubby is excellent company. For a first novel, however, this engaging book is far above the average. It is written with humour and grace, and it is altogether an attractive piece of work.

Another first novel which deserves very honourable mention is Miss Johnston's school story. I am told that the writer is a very young woman, but there is little that is callow in her book. The picture that she paints of a girls' school of to-day is piquant and lively, and without recourse to improbable drama she has managed to tell an interesting story.

There will always, I suppose, be schoolgirls like Nita, who behaves like a lady of fashion in her twenties, and there will always be satellites like poor Joyce to bear the brunt of their misdeeds. The novel is not likely to give rise to any controversy on the "system"—it is not written in any spirit of propaganda—but it is a thoughtfully composed and genuinely entertaining book.

* * * *

The grandfather clock in old Farmer Stroud's house is supposed to stop whenever one of the family dies, and it is around this superstition that Mr. Rawlence weaves a story which, beginning as an admirable rustic study, hastens on to a rather too melodramatic crisis. When young George chooses to marry the town-bred Millie instead of the faithful Bessie who has lived in his uncle's house since childhood, he is asking for trouble, but one wonders whether even Millie in her anxiety to be mistress would have stopped the clock, and one wonders still more whether the consequences to herself need have been quite so dreadful.

MAN AND HORSE.

"Stable and Saddle." By Lieut.-Col. M. F. McTaggart, D.S.O. (Methuen. 18s.)

Reviewed by MAJOR THE HON. JOHN DARLING, D.S.O.

In this book Colonel McTaggart expresses and explains sixty-eight "views" on horses, their management their training, and their riding. To say that these "views" are unorthodox is to put the case mildly, for the author disapproves of and condemns many practices usually approved by those who have studied these things in the stable and in the hunting field. Many of the matters dealt with are of small importance, as, for instance, the tightness of the throat lash. Some of the changes recommended are, however, so revolutionary that they must be intended as "leg pulls," aimed sometimes at hunting men, and, I regret to say, women, and sometimes at grooms. In the stable management department we are told that all bandages, both hot and cold, are wrong, partly because, as mentioned in View No. 8, the only way to apply cold water "is to have a bucket of water tied somewhere on a beam in the stable roof, over the horse's head, make a little hole in the bottom, through which a string is knotted, then fix the othe» end of the string into the bandage, and a constant trickle is the result." My only regret is that this particular performance is not illustrated by that expert comic artist, Mr. Heath Robinson. Instead, the book is illustrated by that well-known British sportsman, Ludwig Koch.

Revised Stable Management.

Blistering and firing are condemned, and here in many cases I must agree, but we are told not to give our horses "gruel" after hunting, and, most revolutionary of all, to ride them unshod! They should be watered at any and every opportunity, colic being apparently an exaggerated danger. If the horse should get colic there is no need, we are told, to stop him lying down. I suppose the danger of a horse with colic rolling and rupturing an intestine is also exaggerated. Personally, I cannot agree, and I doubt if the College of Vets. would agree either.

The result of the author's revised stable management is fortunately given us in View 40, which tells us—"If you have had a good gallop of forty-five minutes over deep ground you ought to go home." I can hardly agree, seeing I had a mare of mine out recently from 9.30 till 5.30, and that my boy, aged 10, whose pony left home at the same time, was not back till 6.15.

Views on Riding.

We are told that our saddles are wrong, our reins are wrong, our seat is wrong, and that we start riding too young, as no one should ride till "in their teens" (View 46). Running martingales should only be used to hold on by over fences (View 29), and again I wish Heath Robinson would illustrate the elite of High Leicestershire putting View 29 into practice. Contrary to what we have so far believed, we learn that round thighs are better for riding than "a good leg for a boot." "Rubbered reins" are condemned in View 36, but personally I had always thought that their only use was to draw the M.F.H.'s attention to the fact that the horse required a hunter's certificate for the point-to-point season. View 55 deals with the question of whether or not we should clip our hunters. As the general tone of the book seems to favour unorthodoxy, I expected clipping to be condemned, but instead I find a whole chapter devoted to saying what an excellent practice it is.

To Dig or Not to Dig?

Some of the views can be summarised as follows:—We should go hunting on stallions that are clipped but not shod. We should leave our spurs behind and ride with shorter reins than at present on different shaped saddles. We should mount off a block and re-mount off a heap of stones, while our stirrup must be on the ball of the foot and not "home,' but by 12.30 p.m. we should ourselves be homeward bound. Jumping competitions are badly arranged (View 39), and trainers of steeplechase horses do not know their business (View 60).

We are finally told in View 68 not to dig foxes as "blood" is unnecessary for hounds, but no mention is made of the view of local poultry keepers, who consider that every fox who goes to ground should be dug regardless of time and labour. As in many other things, surely it is better to steer a middle course and only to dig when circumstances particularly require a fox to be killed, and when it can be done fairly quickly. In all these views, revolutionary though they seem, the author produces arguments to prove his point, and I would especially commend the book to all officers' messes in mounted units, as it would be a great means of promoting those after-dinner discussions that are so helpful in studying interesting questions of the hour.

THE EARLY DAYS OF CAPE COLONY.

"The Romance of a Colonial Parliament." By Ralph Kilpin. (Longmans. 8s. 6d.)

It is safe to prophesy that this little volume will receive an eager welcome in that part of the Empire with whose legislative history it deals from the earliest date down to that moment at which the Cape Parliament was merged into the entity known as the Union of South Africa, when no fewer than fifty-three of its members, headed by the Speaker, were elected to the Union Parliament, a very solid compliment to the capacity of the earlier Assembly. The parliamentary history of old and settled communities is generally a rather dull business; it is otherwise with that of most young and struggling countries populated with very imperfectly solidified bodies of different nationalities and traditions; and Mr Kilpin's narrative contains some stirring pages, notably those which tell of the protest of the fierce revolt against the proposal to make the Cape of Good Hope a convict settlement.

—BOOKS TO NOTE—

THE GOURMETS' CHORUS

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GOLLANCZ

THE WORLD'S DEBT TO THE JEWS.

"The Jews in the Christian Era." By Laurie Magnus. (Benn. 15s.)

Reviewed by SIR JOHN MARRIOTT.

Mr. Laurie Magnus has written a book which may be truly described as a monument of learning and of piety (in the Roman sense). His primary object, it would seem, is to assess the value of the contribution made by the Jews to thought and speculation. "Civilisation" is Mr. Magnus's own word, but the scope of the book is not quite so wide as that word would imply. Material civilisation has little place in these pages. They are concerned mainly with the spiritual and intellectual. Regarded from that point of view, the book is a very good one, and will amply repay the close reading it undoubtedly demands.

Mr. Magnus seeks to lighten a serious though not a dull subject by occasional historical parallels and a certain modernity. For instance, he contrasts the way in which, in the "first centuries before and after Jesus," the Jews rushed "blindly on self-destruction," and the recovery of France after her defeat at the hands of Germany in 1870. "Judæa," he writes, "as impatient of defeat and as tenacious in hate as France, conciliated no foes and made no recovery. . . . The Jews alienated Rome, who might have spared them. They rejected Jesus, who might have saved them, and, within their own divided ranks, they confounded politics with religion and did not always know their friends from their "foes." That is admirably said, but it gains nothing from the contrasts with France or Spain.

These, however, are merely the spots on the sun; they do not seriously detract from the solid merits of an admirable work, and I mention them only in the hope that when Mr. Magnus revises his work for the second edition, which I trust will soon be called for, he will consider whether they may not be excised as excrescences.

Statehood and Nationhood.

The text of Mr. Magnus's work may, perhaps, be found in this passage:—

> The Jews were not like other nations; the capture of their "gods" did not destroy either their unity or their beliefs. They seemed to pass out of a nation into a religion, and to step through the yoke of a conquering people into the crown of a conquering creed. *Nati servituti* (born to slavery), said Cicero; *victi victoribus leges dederunt* (the victims gave laws to their victors), declared Seneca (pp. 29-30).

That is true. Nevertheless, the struggle for survival was hard and prolonged. The Jewish *State* was, of course, hopelessly destroyed, but surely Mr. Magnus errs in saying that the Jews ceased to be a *nation*. Is it not rather one of the most remarkable achievements of a remarkable people that even in their dispersion, and despite persecution, despite the loss of *Statehood*, they preserved their *Nationhood?*

An Agricultural People.

Many interesting points emerge from these pages. I have space only to mention one or two. It will be news to many that the Jewish faculty for trade was an acquired, not an aboriginal or native faculty. The Jews were originally an agricultural people. "Their Sabbath, festivals, holidays and poor law all rested on an agricultural foundation, and the rural Utopia which passed into the heritage of modern literature is essentially a Hebrew vision." So says Mr. Magnus, and he is undoubtedly right. They took to commerce because in the feudal communities which dominated society in the early middle ages there was no place for the despised and detested Jew. They were consequently driven to trade; but, as Mr. Magnus insists, "they were not bred to it, as were the Greeks who had been seafarers throughout their history, familiar with the Mediterranean ports . . . The Jews are never mentioned in pagan literature as a mercantile folk." But they had the brains for commerce and they acquired the aptitude.

Success in a New Métier.

What were the reasons for their remarkable success in their new métier? In answering this question our author puts first the *faculty of vision*, which "lent the distance to Heine's lyre, and the leap to Spinoza's thought, the architectonic to Disraeli's statecraft and perhaps the boldness to Rothschild's speculation." Secondly, the Jew derived an immense store of optimism and patience from his inner experience. Most tenaciously throughout the ages he held to "his inextricably implanted belief in the Divine promise of a better day to come." Finally, the ethical value of their "household laws, the reign of the moral law of righteousness."

Another interesting point brought out in these pages is that it was the Crusades which drove the Jews to money-lending. And one more, on which Mr. Magnus lays great stress, that the Jews acted as "the carriers of Hellenism" (see especially pp. 170 and 186). I have no space wherein to develop these points in detail. I select them only in illustration of the mine of suggestiveness which the discerning reader will quarry for himself.

AN EXUBERANT GENIUS.

"Balzac: The Man and the Lover." By Francis Gribble. (Nash and Grayson. 21s.)

Reviewed by DILYS POWELL.

"Laure, Laure, I have two and only two passionate desires—to be famous and to be loved. Will they ever be satisfied?" So Balzac wrote to his sister when he was a young man; the story of his life is all the more appealing in that it shows so naïve a pursuit of the two ideals. Certainly he spared no pains to attract attention. A rumbustious genius who never shook off the provincial taint (Mr. Gribble points out that he was of peasant origin, and that his uncle was actually guillotined for the murder of a domestic servant), he is said to have called on a woman of fashion wearing

> trousers of Nankeen, grey socks and patent leather shoes, tied with large ribbons; a white waistcoat with coral buttons; a morning coat with gold buttons; a "blunderbuss" hat; no gloves; but his fingers decorated with marvellous rings, and his thick hair parted in the middle and drawn back so that it hung down pleasantly over his shoulders.

A malicious chronicler says that on his second visit he left a small parcel on the table, afterwards discovered to contain a quantity of the hair which his anxiety to please had led him to cut off.

A similar exuberance characterised all his actions, whether he was writing the "Comedie Humaine," making love to Madame de Castries, or launching get-rich-quick schemes (he once conceived the idea of claiming the reward offered by the Great Mogul for the restoration of a ring lost a century before; and on another occasion Theophile Gautier had the greatest difficulty in dissuading him from setting up a shop for the sale of pine-apples grown under glass). Notoriety, not unnaturally, came more easily than fame to such a man, though posterity has made up for the comparative neglect of contemporaries. As for love—well, Balzac's career was full of love-affairs, but the great romantic passion of his life, his attachment to Madame Hanska, reached its apex too late. For seventeen years he loved his "Foreign Lady," to marry her only a few months before he died. It is a pathetic close to an extraordinary life, the more pathetic since, Mr. Gribble says, the woman he married was not deserving of his adoration. Mr. Gribble tells the story with abundant vivacity and sympathy, though with a somewhat flamboyant sense of character.

MIRABEAU.

"The Stormy Life of Mirabeau." Translated from the French of Henri de Jouvenal. (Harrap. 10s. 6d.)

The intellect and character of Mirabeau were both cast in so colossal a mould, and the matters in which they were displayed were of so dramatic a kind and of such tremendous consequence, that no adequate study of his career can fail to be of the deepest interest, alike to the specialist in history and to the student of human nature. Born of a family which, in the characteristic phrase of Carlyle, "had produced many a blackguard but never a blockhead," he was the representative in excelsis of the qualities of the untamable brood from which he sprang. He was unquestionably the greatest of the group who made the Revolution, and although the question as to what course the Revolution might have taken had his life been longer spared is as incapable of solution as all researches in the limbo of the might-have-been must always be, it is one that will continue to be asked. That his influence would have deflected the course of events from their actual current is certain, that he could have saved the Monarchy, forced as he was to work with such inadequate tools as the feeble Louis XVI. and the incurably frivolous Marie Antoinette, is more than doubtful. Three hundred thousand men followed him in reverential silence to his grave in the Panthéon; only a few months later his body, cast out to make room for that of Marat, was "covered with earth in an unmarked and unnamed ditch in the old cemetery of Clamart." Says M. de Jouvenal, in one of the many telling phrases with which his excellently told narrative is full, "The storm which began with the life of Mirabeau swept away even his remains."

HUNTING WITH A CAMERA.

"The Autobiography of a Wanderer." By Major A. Radclyffe Dugmore. (Hutchinson. 18s.)

As one of the greatest exponents of the art of hunting with a camera instead of a rifle, Major Dugmore has an interesting story to tell, and tells it with engaging modesty. He was initiated into wandering at the age of 12, when his father, a British Army officer, took his family on a long cruise on the 98-ton yacht Rosalind, where he had to house seventeen people. From that time, forty-seven years ago, he has played the explorer to some purpose in the animal wilds, and he has also seen the human wilds, for, pluckily joining up at the age of 44, he shared in some grim work in France. His autobiography will long outlast the present publishing season, not least for its marvellous photographic illustrations of wild animals daringly taken by his camera.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY

THE HARDMAN PAPERS.
Edited by S. M. Ellis. (Constable. 21s.)

THE GAY VICTORIANS.
By Ralph Nevill. (Nash and Grayson. 21s.)

THE TRIAL OF COUNT KONIGSMARCK.
Edited by the Hon. Eveline Godley. (Peter Davies. 7s. 6d.)

ALL OUR YESTERDAYS.
By H. M. Tomlinson. (Heinemann. 8s. 6d.)

The Naval Conference with all it stands for has been eagerly seized upon by the publishers for several important books. To begin with, Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, whose wife, a sister of the late Miss Gertrude Bell, is now interesting herself in a school of archæology in Iraq, has written an essay on "Naval Warfare," which Benn will publish immediately.

* * * *

Mr. Sisley Huddleston, who has come over from Paris to meet some of the delegates whom he recently encountered in Washington, is giving us through Harrap on Friday a book called "Europe in Zig Zag," and next week Professor William Dibelius' work, "England." which contains a comment on Anglo-German relations, will be published by Mr. Cape. He will also give us Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt's "America and England," which is written with the intention of clearing away "typical delusions" from which the peoples of each country suffer.

* * * *

On the other hand, Mr. Ludwell Denny, in a Knopf book called "America Conquers Britain," holds that, despite the Naval Agreement and the Conference, the two Governments are at bitter war for the control of the world of business of every kind. He says that the British Empire has declined and that the "dollar has come to rule the world."

* * * *

America, of course, is not without critics. We shall find a cool-headed point of view in Count Hermann Keyserling's "America Set Free," which Mr. Cape publishes to-morrow. The Count has written the book directly into English. Some of the ugly sides of American life are depicted in Mr. Edward D. Sullivan's "Look at Chicago!" describing the warfare between different gangs of bootleggers, which Mr. Geoffrey Bles publishes this week.

* * * *

Another type of alarming book is also coming from America in March in the shape of Mr. Warren S. Thompson's "Danger-Spots in World Population." The book, which will be published by Knopf, shows that there must be some sort of re-alignment of world population if another catastrophe is to be avoided.

* * * *

Meantime, there is something ironic in the fact that in the year of the Naval Conference the publishers have gone mad about war novels. Thus, not satisfied with its extraordinary run as a play, "Journey's End" has been turned into a novel by the author, Mr. Sherriff, and Mr. Vernon Bartlett, and is going to be published by Mr. Gollancz in March. Before that the same publishers will give us a view of the war as it might have been in the shape of Mr. Bernard Newman's story, "The Cavalry Went Through."

* * * *

Then, Helen Zenna Smith, a British ambulance driver on the Western Front, has written for Mr. Marriott "Not So Quiet . . . Stepdaughters of War." Again, in "The Lilac Bush," a Skeffington book, Vincent Brown tells the story of the effect on his mother and friends of the shooting of a boy-soldier for cowardice in Flanders. Another post-war study is Robert Neumann's novel, "The Flood," to be published by Putnam, which describes the inflation period weakness in Vienna. Mr. Henry Williamson will tell his war story in "The Patriot's Progress," to be issued by Mr. Bles.

* * * *

I have had the opportunity of having a peep into Heinemann's Crown Series, which starts to-morrow, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best thing of the kind that has ever been done, because, unlike many reprints, the books take the same form as in their original issues. The series, which opens with Mr. C. B. Cochran's most entertaining "Secrets of a Showman," and two other books, will ultimately include Mr. Walter Page's "Letters" and Mr. Baring's "Puppet Show of Memory."

* * * *

Did Poe ever leave America? Dumas, at any rate, talks of a visit by Poe to Paris, and there certainly is a Parisian atmosphere in several of his tales, though his family denied that he ever went to the French capital. Apropos of this problem, Mr. R. S. Garnett, whose translation of Dumas's "On Board the Emma" has been so well received, has an interesting article on Poe in the February *Blackwood*.

J. M. B.

Geoffrey Bles

Have you read the new JOHN RHODE Mystery novel, **"PERIL AT CRANBURY HALL"**? If not, do ask your Library for it as soon as possible, because you will certainly enjoy it. As the *Times Literary Supplement* says, "JOHN RHODE stands in the front rank of writers of Detective fiction," and this is one of his best books. Incidentally, it will recall to many readers a famous criminal case, which still remains an unsolved mystery.

As regards NETTA SYRETT'S fine novel **"PORTRAIT OF A REBEL,"** which is having a very big sale, some people have doubted whether Pamela's father could have been quite so tyrannical. Well, from what I have heard of the Mid-Victorian parent, I imagine he was *capable de tout!*

On Tuesday I am publishing an extraordinary book **"LOOK AT CHICAGO!"** (10s. 6d. net) by EDWARD SULLIVAN, who describes the desperate internecine warfare which, under the ægis of Prohibition, has sprung up between rival gangs of "bootleggers." This book might be described with precision as an "eye-opener."

On the same day appears **"JIM THE PENMAN"** (10s. 6d. net) by GEORGE DILNOT, who gives a full account of the industrious career of James Townsend Saward, who, while practising as a barrister, was engaged for over 30 years in organising big criminal exploits—a Professor Moriarty in real life. This is the latest volume in my FAMOUS TRIAL SERIES in which recently appeared **"THE TRIAL OF H. J. BENNETT"** (The Yarmouth Beach Murder) with an introduction by EDGAR WALLACE.

In view of the Naval Conference a particular interest attaches to a book I have just published **"CONTINENTAL STATESMEN"** (10s. 6d.) by GEORGE GLASGOW, who is one of the leading authorities on international affairs. As the *Times* reviewer says, "There is instruction in these pages for a large body of people in this country who are not sufficiently informed of tendencies and personal ties on the Continent." Also, it is very amusingly written, and you will find in it many good stories of M. Briand, Dr. Schacht and other celebrities.

Lately I have noticed a big and increasing demand for **"THE RED ARCHIVES"** (16s. net) by C. E. VULLIAMY. This is a most interesting book, for it gives authentic documents from the Russian State Papers relating to the activities of Rasputin, the plans of the Youssopov family before Rasputin's assassination, the outbreak of the Revolution in the Army and the Fleet, Sir Ernest Shackleton and the Archangel expedition, etc., etc. It has an introduction by Dr. Hagberg Wright, the Librarian of the London Library.

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LORD COWDRAY'S LIFE.

TWO GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

BLACKWALL AND EAST RIVER TUNNELS

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

The second series of excerpts from "The Life of Lord Cowdray," by Mr. J. A. Spender, which will be published in book form by Messrs. Cassell and Co. on February 20.

Pearson's next great tunnelling contract was for the Blackwall Tunnel under the Thames, upon which work began in the year 1891. This both promised and proved to be the most formidable undertaking of the kind attempted so far in Great Britain, or, indeed, in the world. London, divided by its river, presented, though in a lesser degree, the same problem as New York; and long before the end of the last century it had become imperative to provide some better means of communication for the millions of East and South London than the ferries which plied at long intervals between bank and bank below the bridges. Bridges being ruled out on this part of the river by reason of the obstruction they would have offered to shipping, tunnelling became in London, as in New York, the only solution.

After long debate Blackwall—six miles down the river from the City—was chosen as the site for the new tunnel. In view of the approaches and the convenience of the two million people who were expected to benefit by it, this decision was, no doubt, justified, but it raised all the problems of subaqueous tunnelling in their most difficult form. For a considerable part of the way the path of the projected tunnel lay through water-bearing ballast and gravel, and for one stretch of it there could be no more than five feet of this treacherous material between the top of the tunnel and the bottom of the river.

Warnings of the difficulties came to Pearson from high engineering authorities, some of whom went the length of saying that it would be his ruin if he undertook it under any ordinary contract. An eminent engineer took Mrs. Pearson aside and begged her to dissuade him from risking his reputation and his and her fortunes on this perilous enterprise. Her answer was simply: "I have the utmost confidence in Dick."

A Ticklish Problem.

Work was begun in 1891 and took six years. As the work approached the Middlesex shore, there was a stretch of 150 ft. in which the crown of the tunnel came within 5 ft. 6 ins. of the river-bed, and the material composing this 5 ft. 6 ins. was all water-soaked Thames ballast. More than ever the pessimists predicted disaster, but Pearson and his engineers remained cool, and presently decided that if the existing river-bed would not bear tunnelling, an artificial bed must be provided for the purpose. They accordingly fetched large quantities of clay from the mouth of the Medway and dumped it from the surface of the river in the form of a blanket, 150 ft. wide and 15 ft. thick, covering this part of the bed. Frequently, for days together, the top of the shield was driven through the clay thus artificially provided, the natural bed being at the same time removed below.

The Tunnel was ready for traffic by the beginning of May, 1897, and on the 22nd of the month was inaugurated by the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward), who drove through it in state from the Poplar or Blackwall entrance to a flourish of trumpets and salvo of guns. The Prince in his speech described it as a triumph of "engineering skill and civic spirit," and dwelt on the happy fact that so few accidents had attended the work, and that such solicitude had been shown for the workmen. Pearson insisted that his father, who was still the nominal head of the firm, and not himself, should be presented to the Prince on this occasion, for, as he said, it might be "his last opportunity."

THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

A DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS TIME.

Pearson happened to be in New York on his way from Mexico in April, 1903, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. was about to invite tenders for four tunnels under the East River to connect the Long Island Railway system with their own system in Manhattan. He was very far from well at the time, but hearing of the scheme, he recognised it at once as one of his opportunities, and, in spite of doctor's orders, spent many feverish hours in exploring the problem and obtaining the material necessary for attacking it. He went thoroughly into the matter with his engineers in the autumn and winter of 1903, but in 1904, when the tender was about to be sent in, he had to undergo an operation for gall-stones in his own house at Paddockhurst, and for some weeks was unable to attend to any business. But he had worked at the tender up to the last moment before the operation.

The problem was one after his own heart. It was difficult, it might be dangerous, there was in it a large element of the incalculable and unforeseeable. It was described at the time as the "greatest engineering work of the kind ever undertaken," and, so far as subaqueous tunnels are concerned, it may fairly be said to hold that title up to the present time. Pearson had behind him the prestige won in his earlier work on the Hudson Tunnel. It was evident that if any man could do this work it was he, and when it came to tendering he was without serious rivals, British or American. There were murmurs in patriotic circles at the choice of a British firm for this great American job, and Pearson knew from the beginning that watchful eyes would be upon him. But this, so far from discouraging him, added zest to the undertaking.

A Bold Risk.

The special feature of the contract, which was based on a cost plus percentage arrangement as a primary payment, was the proviso that if the actual cost was less than the estimate based on the original scheme or that scheme corrected by subsequent modifications, the contractor was to get 50 per cent. of the saving; but, on the other hand, if the cost exceeded that estimate he was to be mulcted in 50 per cent. of the excess up to a limit of a million dollars. Since the contract was for eighteen million dollars, and the work was known to be difficult and even dangerous, the acceptance of conditions which might easily have wiped out the whole of his profit was judged to be a very spirited act. But Pearson never hesitated to back himself when he had thoroughly prepared the ground, and the arrangement turned out greatly to his advantage.

Method of Working.

The East River problem differed materially from that of the Hudson River and of the Thames at Blackwall. In the Hudson the material to be dealt with was soft silt and at Blackwall it was Thames gravel. In Manhattan it was rock, but, unfortunately, of a treacherous and varying character. Some of it was a compound of rock and quicksand—a condition never met with by the firm in any other tunnel elsewhere—and extremely difficult to deal with; and some was decomposed schist which could only be blasted at the risk of letting the water in from above. Whichever it was, it required a different method of working from that employed in either the Hudson or the Blackwall Tunnel. In the Hudson Tunnel it was never possible, and in the Blackwall Tunnel never necessary, to get outside the shield, whereas in the East River Tunnel it was always essential. The shield could not be pushed into rock without a pressure which no shield could have withstood, and it was therefore necessary to bore and blast (when blasting was possible) in an open space in front of it. When the first advance was made on the Manhattan side, Mr. Moir, who was in charge of the work, went in alone with one miner and poled all round with timber in the fine running sand, so as to enable the top of the rock to be attacked in the only practicable way, i.e., from its surface after the quicksand had been removed. Only in this way could a bed be prepared in which the shield could slide forward.

This method of working, when compressed air was employed, entailed a risk which one would suppose to be very remote from the construction of a cast-iron tunnel through wet schist and quicksand, the risk, namely, of fire. When the shield had passed, timber, being unsupported, got displaced and let a large amount of air escape through it and through the cracks caused by its settlement. Then it became necessary to find and stop these leaks with smears of clay, and the method adopted was to apply the flame of a candle, which immediately showed where the air was escaping. But on more than one occasion the blast caused by the escaping air set fire to the timber, which quickly became a roaring furnace for many feet behind the shield and the fixed cast-iron lining, and it was only by blowing in water and lime under pressure that the flames could be stifled. More than once the cast-iron lining became red hot.

Alarums and Adventures.

There were moments when the future looked dark, and Americans began to say that the British engineers were beaten.

Sir Henry (then Mr. Henry) Japp, who took charge for the firm in Mr. Moir's absence, has some lively recollections of these times. During an extensive "blow-out" in a tunnel under construction one of the workmen was forced through a break in the bed of the river by a rush of compressed air. He was rescued on the surface unharmed, and if he received any damage it was only from his too frequent entertainment by his admirers and the local saloon-keeper. A mishap of a different kind befell one of Pearson's employees. One day the outside foreman on going up from the shaft looked in vain for his mule-driver. Finally, after much search, he discovered that the doctor in attendance had put him into the medical air-lock under air-pressure. It turned out that he had been kicked in the stomach by his mule, and had been taken to the doctor's office suffering great pain. As he could speak no English and was holding his stomach and groaning, the doctor concluded that he must be a case of "bends"—*i.e.*, caisson disease—in the stomach, and immediately bundled him into the air-lock. The treatment proved thoroughly effective, for on emerging, rather than face another dose of this remedy, he declared himself absolutely cured.

The "blow-outs" were on a formidable scale, as much as 18,000 cubic ft. of compressed air per minute frequently escaping from one tunnel. The rush of this large volume of air through the doorways in the shield at the tunnel-face was so strong that it impeded the men from passing through the openings. An Italian refused to return to the tunnel on the ground that when he endeavoured to get out "a devil pulled him back all the time," and tried to persuade his fellow-workmen that "there were strong devils in the tunnel trying to kill them."

A Successful Conclusion.

Shutting down had never entered the heads of Pearson or his engineers, who, thanks to the experience they had gained on the Hudson River and Blackwall Tunnels, knew what measures to take in these emergencies. Nevertheless, it had been a difficult, at times a dangerous, and always an anxious job, and it was a great relief to them when, on March 18, 1908—three years and six months from the sinking of the first shaft—the last of the tubes was joined up under mid-stream. Engineers were agreed that the quartet of tubes had presented the most serious difficulties that had so far been encountered in subaqueous tunnelling, and the *Wall Street Journal* wrote handsomely of the British achievement:—

> It is perhaps a little bit hard on the pride of Americans in their self-asserted leadership in "enterprise" that the greatest engineering undertaking in the history of this country is being carried out by a firm of Englishmen. Still more strangely, they did not find it necessary to call upon Americans to any considerable extent in making up their engineering staff. A reporter for the *Wall Street Journal*, who went through the last two tunnels to be pierced through, found himself surrounded by Scotch and English engineers. Several hours' association with these men was enough to sweep out of the reporter's mind the last vestige of whatever mistaken notion he may have had that the Britons were less gifted with ardour for practical daring than his own countrymen.

Pearson came out of the affair handsomely and profitably both for himself and for his employer, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Some years later, at a London dinner-party, he found himself sitting next to an American lady, who improved the occasion by enlarging on the superiority of American engineers over all others, and mentioned the East River Tunnels as a crowning example of their skill and enterprise. Pearson gravely promised her that he would not omit to visit them and examine them carefully when he was next in New York.

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THE PROBLEM IN PALESTINE.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRUST

ARAB AND JEW.

By the BISHOP OF NORWICH.

[*The second of two articles by the Bishop, who has just returned from a visit to the Holy Land.*]

The Turks are gone. They never belonged to the *place* as do Jew and Arab. It was the *place* that belonged to *them*. They were merely the dominant power. Material success is likely to be increased under British superintendence: especially *if* the scheme for developing the mineral resources of the Dead Sea matures; there, of course, the expense of labour in the hot air of the lowest depression in the earth's surface will be high, and there will be the heavy outlay upon transport; elsewhere deforestation has reduced the produce of the cultivated soil. But, even if all goes well, as may be hoped and expected, financial advance does not in every case make friends. "Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked."

It may be that this duty of securing some *modus vivendi* in the Holy Land has been entrusted to Great Britain because more than others .. seems to possess some aptitude for these tasks of pacification and government. We do more than drain marshes and make waters to spring, and bring material advance: for we rear young men to be capable, sympathetic, good-humoured officers and administrators, who create an atmosphere of trust all about them. God-fearing, sportsmen, adventurous, "They (go) about their gravest deeds, As noble boys at play." We have placed level-headed governors in the various quarters of the globe, since the expansion of England began; and concord and happiness have come to the peoples under their tutelage. They do not impose a cast-iron system; but, with a sense of English freedom and resource, they adapt their methods to local needs and habits and opportunities.

HOME FOR THE TRUE STOCK.

One who was at Bethlehem on Christmas Eve may dwell upon the promise of Peace made to the men of Good-will. To them the Peace on earth is first given in order that living worthily of it themselves in their own place, and not refusing the sacrifices that belong to their privileged position, they may be eager to spread this peace abroad. One of the marks of the last days is that "they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they *learn* war any more."

Now the question arises whether the entrance of individual Jews should be left to chance. If the National Home is to be, so to speak, a representative home for all Israel, ought not a part of the best of Israel to be found in it? Some of the cream of the Jews should be seen there, both visitors and also residents, so far as this little country, about the size of Wales in Old Testament days, permits. Certainly the nobility of the idea of Restoration of the race to their old land would be lost if only the poorest and most incapable members of the "holy seed" were ever to go back. The land is not meant to be a refuge for the homeless, but a potential home for the true stock, to which the wistful eyes of all may turn with hope and pride. This would not really be the case if it were to be inhabited by outcasts from other countries, unable to appreciate the spiritual and cultured side of the new situation, or to value a Hebrew University and a national and historical museum and other central institutions. Some scheme of selection seems desirable to keep up the strain of immigrants that they may truly be in touch with what is finest among their dispersed fellows.

THE BALFOUR DECLARATION.

It will require much wisdom and patient firmness before Arab and Jew can learn to live and let live. But in India England has had a similar problem to tackle between Hindu and Mohammedan. There, among various vicissitudes, she has not flinched from her high and beneficent calling: she has brought peace.

Even if the Balfour Declaration had been a mistake, how could we honourably go back on it now, just at the hardest moment? Some maintain that it *was* a mistake, and cry out that we shall realise this one day and be compelled to clear out. But they do not very plainly show how we are to avoid the consequent loss of prestige and the accusation of breach of faith. This might have effects beyond the borders of Palestine, if we leave before our work is done in a longer or shorter time, for no one can prophesy for the farther future. Here is no question of national vanity, but one of that national uprightness which counts in the concord of the world.

RELIGION, NOT FINANCE.

But the Balfour Declaration does not assign *all* Palestine as a national home for the Jews; it gives them a national home *in* Palestine. The "home" and the country are not co-extensive. It is addressed, too, to the Jewish religious enthusiast, and not to the Jew who would wish to exploit the idea for mercenary purposes. This last is an all-important consideration. The scheme will not work if it is to be pushed just for financial aims by the Jews of the world. This is not to say that there must be no industrial development. We have to move with the times. An increasing population and immigration will demand support. Certainly the country cannot be left undeveloped for the sake of the tourist (himself, however, a source of revenue) or of the pilgrim. The latter will find the satisfaction of his true quest independently of external associations; it belongs to heaven, not to earth. But for the Jew the starting of new enterprises must all the time be a part of his *religious* vocation, if he is not to become a commercial invader and aggressor in the country.

"THE BEST CORDIAL."

I do not pretend to any political insight, and have only noted these things from a commonsense standpoint, and some of them on the spot. But I believe in British capacity to unravel puzzling knots, and I do not forget Lightfoot's words, that "the study of history"—and English history cannot be omitted—"is the best cordial for drooping spirits."

What will be the Report of the Commission that has been sitting in Jerusalem? This is the question that people are eagerly asking. But the reference to this Commission was a limited one; and it deals with only a part of a much larger issue: How are the best hopes of the British Mandate to be made good? Is there some obstacle that can be found and removed? How shall we rise, yet once again, to the occasion?

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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

MANNERS.

By E. V. LUCAS.

Most accusations that are brought against modern life can be proved to have been equally deserved in the past; but, all the same, I wonder if people were ever quite as rude as they are now, when so many services for which thanks used to be given are taken for granted, and so much of the bloom has been rubbed off routine. When searching for causes of this deterioration in manners, it is common to accuse the War and leave the matter there. But culpable as the War no doubt was, we ought to be fair and apportion the blame elsewhere, too. For instance, there is the telephone. The almost complete decay of the art of letter-writing, together with the courtesies it implied, and the decline in the art of telegraphing, are due to the increasing practice of ringing up and ringing off. More and more, in spite of the stupidity or sloth of the exchanges, will the telephone be employed; and less and less the pen. There used to be books called "The Polite Letter Writer," with instruction in the forms of ceremonial address, and so forth: a sign of their times. There will be no more such publications, nor will their place be taken by "The Polite Telephonist": an incredible thought.

* * * *

I guess that the motor-car is guilty, too. This passion for being first, for getting ahead of everything in front of one, cannot make for good citizenship; while intimacy with machinery is invariably hardening. In the days of horses there had to be more thoughtfulness, more give and take. A horse, even though it had four legs and no soul, was a living creature of moods, liable to let its owner down if he was not solicitous for it. And while one is being solicitous for a horse one is engentling one's nature. No such influence is about to-day, when cylinders do the work and horns are continually in use to blow one's fellow beings out of one's headlong and headstrong course. I cannot remember that it was the custom, before the fatal year when the motor-car was invented, for drivers to be constantly urging their vehicles in front of others. The hansom had its tinkler and the fire-engine its tocsin, but all the other conveyances relied for warning of their approach on the sound of wheels and hoofs—and a very pretty sound it was. It must be very bad for most characters to have the freedom of a Klaxon, and I am not surprised that our finer sensibilities are so perceptibly being blunted.

* * * *

A proof of the brutalising effect of motor-machinery can be had any day in the Strand between the top of Norfolk Street and St. Mary's Church. It is here that people wait for the omnibuses which are going westwards; but such is the urgency and carelessness for others that have come upon the drivers that there is not one who any longer respects tradition and stops where the would-be passengers are. The drivers of the old horse-buses were famous for their civility and consideration, and their wish to hear the words "full inside"; the motor-bus drivers in the early days did what they could to attract custom; but these new and callous robots would seem to have no interest in the true purpose of their job at all, and to look on the machines entrusted to their charge as merely instruments of speed and thoughtlessness. Some day, perhaps, a director of one of the companies, having for the moment lost the use of his private car, will want to board a bus at this point—and then an improvement may occur and a fixed point of call be established.

* * * *

The Indian weed may also be put in the dock. I have no doubt in my own mind that excessive smoking promotes and indulges selfishness; and selfishness is a foe to good manners. Smokers get into the way of too little attention to those to whom tobacco is repellent: in their craving for their narcotic even puffing cigarettes between the courses or right through such courses as they themselves do not fancy. I have noticed that people who smoke at meals rarely pass the salt. I have noticed also that pipe-smokers rarely carry cigars or cigarettes which others may share with them. Alcohol, on the other hand, promotes courtesy, for few men care to drink alone.

* * * *

Women—for whom to a large extent public courtesy was invented—are, I suppose, to blame if there is less of it than there was; but this takes us back to the War. It was the War that, while it raged, drew so many women for the first time into walks of life which hitherto had belonged to men and thus gradually led them to an equality with men; while after the War, nothing being ever the same, this independence persisted and grew, the corollary being voicable in the male mind in some such words as these: "Well, if they can do men's work they shall be treated like men-workers." So, farewell to the surrender of seats in omnibuses and trains; farewell to the removal of hats in lifts; farewell to many varieties of precedence once accorded them. Perhaps, now that skirts are lengthening and hair growing, there will be a change for the better; for manners, after all, begin in the nursery, and children must have been finding it very difficult to accept instruction from the long-legged bobbed mothers of the last few years, with only just time to rush in and out again and light a match on the way to a dance.

* * * *

One of the things that I hope the new mothers will instil into the young is the importance of punctuality, and perhaps the best way to do this would be to work through the stomach. If a child who was late for meals were, before beginning to eat, made to wait for a period equal to its own defalcation, it would soon break that bad habit and grow up into that rare creature, a punctual guest. Thus would the digestions and tempers of the future benefit. It would also grow up into a paragon hardly less scarce, a punctual playgoer. Anyone in any doubt as to the prevalence of bad manners in London to-day has only to go to a theatre at the advertised time, to be assured of the scandal. It has come to such a pass that, unless something is done, no dramatist will fill the first quarter of an hour with anything vital at all. Whether the managers are late because they know the stall-holders will be late; or whether the stall-holders are still more late because they have been caught before, I cannot say. But among the few hopes that I still cherish is this: that I may live long enough to see theatres which advertise to begin at 8.30, begin at 8.30, and close the doors at 8.30 until the first act is over.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Blind Corners.

Sir,—In view of the Road Traffic Bill and the interest concentrated on the efforts being made to reduce the number of traffic accidents, may I suggest one method which would be of assistance in this direction—namely, the regular cutting of hedges at all bends in our roads, so that approaching traffic could see what was coming from the other side. This is usually attended to on the main roads, but there are many blind corners on other roads owing to the hedges not having been cut for several years, and it is on these narrow roads and lanes that blind corners are particularly dangerous.

It would not press hardly on the owners of such hedges if they had to cut them each year, so making our country roads and lanes safer for both traffic and pedestrians.

G. C. LYLE, Capt. (ret.).
Army and Navy Club, S.W.

Dr. Bode and the "Wax Bust."

Sir,—It is necessary only to refer to the files of the world's Press during the year 1909, when this matter was threshed out, to find irrefragable proof of the Bust being the authentic work of Richard Cockle Lucas, and to be convinced that any further argument in endeavouring to excuse Dr. Bode's contention is futile.

Everyone should feel indebted to that distinguished gentleman, the late Mr. Charles F. Cooksey, for his astuteness and untiring efforts in bringing the facts to the notice of the public.

A. E. FREEMAN-MATTHEWS.
Southampton.

Francis Thompson and Preston.

Sir,—I am sure that all Lancastrians and lovers of the County Palatine would be grateful for the authority which your reviewer may possess for his statement, in a review of Mr. Cuming Walters's "Charm of Lancashire," that Francis Thompson hated Preston so much "that he walked to London rather than stay there." This statement is scarcely compatible with a sentence to be found in Everard Meynell's "Life of Francis Thompson," which runs:—

From Winckley Street, associated with none of Francis's conscious experiences of existence, the family moved . . . in 1864 to Ashton-under-Lyne, where they remained until Francis's flight to London twenty-one years later.

Blackpool. HARRY HODGKINSON.

King Edward's School, Birmingham.

Sir,—Since when has King Edward's, Birmingham, been numbered among the "relatively unknown" schools, either at Cambridge or throughout the country? No doubt your Cambridge correspondent has heard of Lightfoot, Benson and the present Bishop of Birmingham. For the benefit of interested readers, he should have mentioned the fact that King Edward's was a close second to Manchester Grammar School, with seven scholarships and two exhibitions. This insignificant total included the premier awards at Trinity College for Classics and Mathematics.

Birmingham. YOUNG EDWARDIAN.

Shooting Thames Weirs.

Sir,—At the end of your Film Notes of the 19th inst., your reviewer remarks: "Few Londoners are aware that in going down the Thames a weir has to be navigated." This can mean, I think, only that it has to be shot. But I think the last instance of this necessity was done away with well before the war. Hart's weir at Eaton Hastings was the last survivor that had to be shot; I went over it thus in 1910, but (as I related in my history of the locks and weirs) a boat-slide was added in 1911—

An act of modern progress that deprives the voyager of the last opportunity of experimenting in an immemorial adventure of Thames navigation.

Have the Conservators been reverting to this exciting old procedure somewhere or other unknown to me; or is it that the film in question was taken prior to 1911?

FRED S. THACKER.
Osterley, Middlesex.

An Equestrian Record.

Sir,—I have a list of 291 horses and ponies ridden by me, chiefly in India. The first pony I can remember is one we had when I was 5 years old. There were six other ponies and horses by whose help I taught myself to ride, and whose names are engraven on my memory. The names and descriptions of the remaining 284 are all to be found in my diaries, together with particulars of the occasions on which they were ridden, gymkhana competitions, paper-chases, journeys, and ordinary rides for exercise.

The list comprises all sorts of horses and ponies, Arabs, Australians, stud-breds, country-breds, bazaar tats, and one thoroughbred Irish horse, which I deemed it a great honour to ride, as it belonged to Lord Napier of Magdala. I am wondering if any other lady rider, not a professional, can refer to a similar record.

London. AN OFFICER'S WIDOW.

Diaries.

Sir,—If Mr. Ashton's challenge may include the day's keeping of a cash account, I have before me a monthly pocket-book marked No. 511, 44th year, 7th month, and from No. 1 of this range of small volumes I have daily records of cash balancings for the term of years set out, allowing knowledge of each day's outgoings with reminder how to deal with the balance (more or less) the coming day.

Earlier than this (back to 1875) I could piece up spasmodic daily cash entries in such-like books, but evolution produced by 1886 the system that brings me to my 511th definite monthly booklet of to-day. May I add that due to this self-imposed task I help from the litter point of view, in that I do not throw away on the highway tramway or omnibus tickets; they have to be pocketed as vouchers and brought home for the daily cast up; thereby they find destruction, when done with, other than becoming encumberers of road or pavement ways. WILLIAM R. POWER.
Stamford Hill, N.

Mr. Baldwin Misquotes.

Sir,—Mr. Baldwin, in the course of his fine panegyric in Edinburgh, broadcast recently, said, *inter alia*:—

Scott did possess that quality which, Goethe said, Heine lacked, namely—love.

I submit, with respect, that the above is a misquotation, which, in the interest of literary truth, should be rectified.

Goethe was not referring to Heine, but to Platen (Heine's antagonist) when he made that remark to Eckermann, who has recorded it in his "Conversations," where, under date December 25, 1825, he quotes as follows:—

We then mentioned one of our most modern German poets, Platen, who had lately gained a great name and whose negative tendency was disapproved. We cannot deny, said Goethe, that he has many brilliant qualities, but he is wanting in—love.

The vital passage runs in German thus:—

Es ist nicht zu leugnen, er besitzt manche glänzende Eigenschaften, allein ihm fehlt—die Liebe.

Maida Vale, W. R. ROSEN.

Tay Bridge Disaster.

Sir,—In his letter about the Tay Bridge disaster in your last issue, Professor Harris is in error when he says: "As is well known, Queen Victoria would never cross either the Tay or the Forth Bridge, but always went to the Highlands via Perth."

In "More Leaves from the Journal of Life in the Highlands" Queen Victoria writes, describing a journey south from Balmoral, on Friday, June 20, 1879:—

We stopped here (Dundee) about five minutes, and then began going over the marvellous Tay Bridge, which is rather more than a mile and a-half long.

and continues for two paragraphs describing her impressions.

Southampton. E. M. HOWARD.

Sir,—Experience without a memory is not much use. I actually in my present engineering works cut up the columns from the above bridge for John Kirkcaldy's Testing Works in Southwark Street, and the evidence of the cause can be found there now, I expect. The columns were cast all one way, and all with a thin side one way, instead of being cast with equal thickness all round.

Molesey. ARNOLD GOODWIN.

Public Entertainers.

From LORD CUSHENDUN.

Sir,—I have read with interest Mr. E. V. Lucas's article on Corney Grain and other "entertainers" of forty years ago; but I cannot allow him without protest to dismiss Clifford Harrison as a reciter "who also used a piano and was melancholy and romantic." Clifford Harrison was a very great deal more than that. He had cultivated the difficult art of the reciter to a point where he became a flawless exponent of it, never showing the least trace of exaggeration, of over-emphasis, or of bombast. And unlike Corney Grain, who was a piano pounder, Clifford Harrison was an accomplished and refined musician, whose musical accompaniments to his recitations were always in perfect taste, and greatly added to the artistic impression of the selections.

Mr. Lucas places Clifford Harrison in the Brighton Pavilion in 1890-92. I certainly never saw him there, but I very frequently attended his recitations in London—at the Wigmore Hall, or some such place—where he had a packed and rather select audience on Wednesday afternoons, week after week. He circulated in advance his programmes for the next three months, and his repertory was amazingly large and varied, although, perhaps wisely, he always avoided Shakespeare. There was nothing in the least "melancholy" about him, and nothing particularly "romantic," though he could suit himself to the mood of whatever selection he was rendering at the moment; and he drew on vast resources of verse and prose. I can recall with pleasure his marvellously finished rendering of such gems as Shelley's "Cloud," Carlyle "On Work," or Arnold's "Scholar Gypsy." But my clearest recollection of Clifford Harrison is his humour. His programmes usually included one or more extracts which he had arranged so as to bring out the humour, especially if it were the ironic humour of the author. Nothing could surpass the fun of his "Becky Sharp at Brussels Before Waterloo," or "Aunt Pullet's Bonnet," or "Mrs. Poyser's Opinion."

Clifford Harrison died early, and he was a great loss; for he supplied a refined and intellectual entertainment which was highly appreciated, and which no one has since attempted to imitate.

Cadogan Place, S.W. CUSHENDUN.

Sir,—The great Corney came down to amuse us boys at Haileybury College, when I was there in 1886. I remember that he was asked, as a special favour after his wonderful performance, to read the lessons in the College chapel next morning (a Sunday). Some of the younger boys, hardly realising that the great humorist was not still appearing before them in his rôle of "funny man," could not repress an audible titter when Corney Grain appeared at the lectern!

F. VICTOR HUGHES-HALLETT (Capt.).
Hants.

Sir,—I am sorry Mr. Lucas has not mentioned the greatest entertainer of them all—Mel. B. Spurr. Originally a Hull solicitor, he became a one-man performer who was immensely popular, especially in the North of England. His repertory was prodigious. He could give a two-hours' show for six nights without repeating himself once, and throw in a couple of matinées with the utmost nonchalance. He invented the musical monologue, which he usually accompanied on the zither. He died in Australia, a poor and broken man.

I only know of two living men who are capable of putting up a satisfactory two-hours' entertainment. One is R. A. Roberts, the protean artist, now living in comfortable retirement near Brighton, and the other, Bransby Williams, whose amazing versatility has hampered rather than helped him in his position as a music-hall star.

Leeds. EDWIN ADELER.

Shakespeare and St. Albans.

Sir,—It is surprising to find the old Baconian "argument" about St. Albans dragged out again by a critic of the eminence of Lord Sydenham of Combe. St. Albans, he tells us, is mentioned twenty-three times in the plays, Stratford never. But Lord Sydenham fails to add that at least half of these "mentions" occur in the two plays—of doubtful authenticity, but that's no matter—"Henry VI.," pts. 2 and 3; and occur there for the very good reason that, long before Lord Bacon happened to be connected with it, two of the important battles of the Wars of the Roses (with which these plays are concerned) were actually fought at St. Albans. The author is simply following history.

R. WEATHERHEAD,
Instructor-Captain, R.N. (ret.).
Heswall, Cheshire.

Sir,—Most of the references to St. Albans, on which Lord Sydenham lays stress, occur in the second and third parts of "Henry VI.," and are accounted for by the fact that three important events in those plays happened at St. Albans. These events, all of which Shakespeare found in his authorities, are the sham miracle, which he used as material for a comic scene, and the two battles of St. Albans. He could scarcely tell the story of the Wars of the Roses without mentioning several times the site of these two battles, and the fact that he does so is no proof that he had any personal connection with the place.

The mention of Gray's Inn, to which Lord Sydenham also refers, occurs in "Henry IV.," pt. 2, act iii., sc. 2. There we are told that a foolish student fought "with one Sampson Stockfish, a fruiterer, behind Gray's Inn," a district which, being then open country, would be a very suitable place for such an encounter. Are we to infer that this was the method which a member of Gray's Inn would choose for glorifying that honourable society?

Maida Vale. G. CROSSE.

[Letters also received from M. Heritage (Hythe), Vernon Rendall (W. Kensington), and John Ravenshaw (Oxford and Cambridge Club).]

Sheep and Tar.

Sir,—Undoubtedly the proverb refers to the animal, and the error in associating it with the sea-going vessel is due to a spelling of the word "sheep" in accordance with its pronunciation, "ship," which still lingers in some country districts. The "O.E.D." has a note on the proverb as "originally referring to the use of tar to protect sore places or wounds in sheep from the destructive attacks of flies.' I think tar was also used as a preventive against foot-rot, and I am under the impression that (wood) tar was one of the ingredients that entered into the famous sheep-dip that the champion clipper of West Norfolk of the eighties used to prepare. The old man—a small farmer, who clipped for the then Prince of Wales, among others—used to keep the formula for his dip a profound secret, but in his neighbourhood nothing else could be smelt while it was being prepared.

Boscombe. A. ERNEST WHITING.

Sir,—In reply to Mr. C. D. Smith I venture to think that Bunyan was right, *vide* "The Golden Fleece," by Messrs. Morris and Wood, Clarendon Press, 1922, p. 171. The fleece of the mediæval sheep was light, averaging a little more than 1½ lb.—and losses from disease were heavy, amounting to about 20 per cent. The disease was "scab," for which the only remedy was tar. Hence the import of tar and the proverb "to spoil the ship [=sheep] for a ha'p'orth of tar." A tar-box was part of the regular equipment of the shepherd in the fifteenth century.

Oxford. SIDNEY SPOKES.

[Replies also received from A Lover of Quotations, H. Askew (Spennymoor), F. Osbert Glwyn (Oxford), Admira. T. H. M. Jerram (Alverstoke), and A. S. Leese (Guildford).]

Calverley's Charades.

Sir,—The answers to Calverley's Charades are, I suppose: (1) Pierglass. (2) target, (3) outlaw, (4) drugget, (5) marrow-bones, (6) coal-scuttle. With reference to the first, the story of the gentleman who was tarred and feathered and looking in the "pierglass," remarked: "By jove, a bird." may be found in "Tom Moore's Diary."—Ed. Priestley.

Corfe Mullen, Wimborne. E. P. B.

[Replies have also been received from W. Leighton Tebby (Grove Terrace, N.W.), H. C. Wilder (Pangbourne), Mabel N. Williamson (Rodwell), C. E. Snowden (Eastbourne), Magoo (London, W.), Harry H. W. Sparham (Sydenham, S.E.), C. K. (Emsworth), Lieut.-Col. Sir Wolseley Haig (The Athenæum, S.W.), C. Findlay (Oakwood Court, W.14), Dr. W. Sheppard (Putney, S.W.), and A. M. L. (Victoria Road, S.W.).]

The Naval Conference.

From LORD SYDENHAM OF COMBE.

Sir,—Mr. F. H. Simonds reminds us of the fact, of which we ought to be aware, that any naval agreement which may be reached in London will require ratification by the Senate. In other words, Mr. MacDonald can commit us, while Mr. Stimson can only hope to convince the American Upper House. Whether Mr. Simonds is, as it appears, apprised of the "conviction of our delegates," I cannot tell. Mr. Simonds's interesting article discloses, however, the radically false basis on which the negotiations at St. James's Palace appear likely to be conducted. He states that "while the Senate insists upon cruiser parity, it is far less favourable to capital ship decisions." If, therefore, we desire to effect economies in battleships, which would be perfectly justified, this may be impossible unless we reduce our cruiser fleet to a strength wholly inadequate, in my opinion, to the requirements of the Empire.

But, as "Scrutator" rightly points out, "Anything less than a two-Power standard in European waters might be terribly dangerous," while, as should surely be obvious, "parity with the United States" does not in any way "correspond with any real problem of our naval security."

Is it already too late to beg the United States to build just as many warships in all classes as their experts advise, while leaving us to maintain the Royal Navy at the strength which our totally different needs dictate?

Incidentally, it should be remembered that, in European waters at least, it is futile to ignore air force, when providing for the security of our maritime communications. In this respect also, "parity" with the United States, even if it were attainable, as it cannot be in any strict sense, has no bearing upon the "problem of our national security."

Onslow Square, S.W. SYDENHAM.

Round Churches.

From COLONEL SIR STUART SANKEY.

Sir,—Beside the Temple Church there still exist in England four other round churches—viz., St. Mary Magdalen, in Ludlow Castle, Salop; St. Sepulchre's, at Cambridge; St. John of Jerusalem, at Little Maplestead, Essex; and St. Sepulchre's, at Northampton. There used to be other round churches in England, at Canterbury, Dover, Warwick, for instance.

The round church in the Temple was built by the Knight Templars and consecrated by Heraclitus, the Patriarch of Jerusalem, in 1185 at a notable service attended by Henry II. and his queen; in 1240 the choir or oblong church was added. Round churches are said to have been so built after the pattern of the Temple near the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

Inner Temple, E.C. STUART SANKEY.

Sir,—St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, is quite a modern erection, built in 1792. It is described as a Classical building of extraordinary design, being circular in shape. The ancient church of St. Chad was cruciform in plan.

Spennymoor. H. ASKEW.

Sir,—"Parish Church Architecture" tells us:—

Some of these [round churches] were built by the Order of the Knights Templar in imitation of the plan of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and are dedicated in this name. . . . Examples of this rotunda church occur in various parts of Western Europe, as at Neuvy-St.-Sépulchre (Indre, France). In England the round churches at Cambridge and Northampton are Norman in style, the pointed arches in the second being a later addition. The Temple Church, London, belongs to the transition from Norman to Early English, while the example at Little Maplestead (Essex) has its west doorway and very graceful hexagonal colonnade of the Decorated style. These four . . . with the Norman chapel in Ludlow Castle make the five churches of the land built upon a circular plan.

Mordiford. M. WIGHT.

[Replies have also been received from Vera Curzon (Victoria Street, S.W.), J. A. Whereat (London, S.E.), Major H. Heydeman (South Hampstead, N.W.), D. G. Denson (Mill Hill, N.W.), G.B.A. Fletcher (Liverpool), L. F. C. E. Tollemache (Eastbourne), James F. St. Lawrence (Westbourne Grove, W.), J. L. Naimaster (Brondesbury Park, N.W.), de V. Payen-Payne (Nevern Square, S.W.), Muriel Hamilton-Scott (Portsdown Road, W.), A. F. L. (Leamington Spa), John A. Barton (Harrogate), Templar (Bryanston Square), E. C. Bowtell (Stoke Newington), James Strong (Trowbridge).]

"Dulce Domum."

Sir,—Many old schoolboys must at one time have sung the "Omne bene" on the way to the station going home for the holidays. In my recollection it was sung at two private schools, *c.* 1860, and was as follows:—

Omne bene,
Sine poena.
Tempus est ludendi
Quomodo vales, mi sodales,
Visne edere pomum?
Si non sis miserabilis Dulce redire domum.
Chorus:—
Domum, domum, Dulce domum,
Dulce redire domum.

It is a curious composition, and it would be interesting if anyone could trace its origin or perhaps be able to correct or amplify my version.

Marlow, Bucks. (Rev.) W. FARRER.

Khaki.

Sir,—With further reference to the correspondence about khaki, the following facts may be of interest to your readers:—

About 1882 a Mr. John Leemann was travelling in India, and was introduced to Major-General (then Colonel) A. A. Kinloch, C.B., later of Lochie, Kirriemuir, Scotland, who was in command of the King's Royal Rifles. Colonel Kinloch told Mr. Leemann that a fortune awaited anyone who was able to invent a khaki dye which would be fast both to light and to washing, and upon his return to England Mr. Leemann consulted my grandfather, Mr. Frederick Albert Gatty, with regard to the possibility of such an invention. After a period of experiment, my grandfather, who was an exceedingly clever chemist, perfected the dyestuff now universally known as mineral khaki, and took out Patent No. 11456 for his process in 1884. Sample pieces were sent to Colonel Kinloch, and so pleased was he that he ordered sufficient to clothe the regiment he commanded. After some months' wear he paraded his regiment, and demonstrated to other officers that in spite of numerous washings and very stringent tests the uniforms were still of exactly the same shade. So impressed were they that Mr. Leemann, who had now joined Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., was able to secure sufficient orders to justify the starting of a works devoted solely to the dyeing of khaki. Messrs. E. Spinner and Co. were appointed the sole agents for Leemann and Gatty's khaki, and their productions enjoy a world-wide reputation, as is shown by the following, which appeared some time ago in an Indian paper:—

Oh the Dashty-dash were a Khaki Corps,
And nothing but Khaki dress they wore;
And every evening they sat down to dinner,
With the whole of their Messkit provided by Spinner.
They wore Khaki jackets and Khaki "bags,"
And in lieu of pocket-handkerchiefs Khaki rags;
They had Khaki boots (which you need not clean),
And a Khaki tie which was scarcely seen;
They had Khaki cloth and Khaki braid,
And the board with a Khaki cloth was laid;
But the pride of their kit was a Khaki shirt,
Which you need not wash, for it would not show dirt.
B. B.

I regret I cannot tell you exactly when or where this originally appeared, nor who wrote it, beyond the initials.

Windermere. PHILIP GATTY.

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

An officer blinded in the war would be grateful if anyone could trace for him the author of a book called "The Brooding Earth: a Story of Mashonaland."—D. G. STEPHENS (Carmarthen).

Who were "The Three Kings of Cologne," please? Is it a name given to the Magi, and, if so, by whom? There is a chapel dedicated to them at the top of Christmas Steps, Bristol.—H. C. (Kensington).

Will one of your readers explain the origin of the sentence "Toujours la politesse"?—H. E. S. (St. Ives).

Has John Wilson Croker's criticism of Macaulay's "istory of England" in the "Quarterly" been published separately, or must we resort to the files of the "Review"?—J. M. (Dublin).

How was the Labrador retriever dog so named, and what is its origin?—J. L. (Lanark).

Can any of your readers say in what book an index first appeared?—F. M. HARDIE (Ladbroke Road, W.11).

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COMFORT

Cb.25

THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

THE LORDS AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

LORD DARLING'S ASTUTENESS.

By A STUDENT OF POLITICS.

Party feeling undoubtedly hardened against the Government in the Christmas recess, and it looks as though the Lords had made up their minds to ginger up the Conservative Opposition. At any rate, having given the Unemployment Insurance Bill a second reading before Christmas, they proceeded on their reassembly to tear it to pieces in Committee. For putting a time limit to the Bill there was something to be said, for within a year there may be another Government in power, and it may want to codify and rewrite the whole of our insurance legislation. But Lord Banbury showed more zeal than discretion in persuading the House to strike out the whole of Clause 4 and putting nothing in its place. So the wiser heads seem to have thought, for when the Bill came up two days later on the report stage it was recognised that merely knocking holes in a Bill was hardly worthy of the House as a revising Chamber.

But it was not easy to frame a substitute, for this Clause 4 was the one that gave so much trouble in the Commons. The obvious way out would have been to reinstate the Clause as originally drafted by Miss Bondfield and defended by the Attorney-General. But Lord Darling appeared with a subtler and cleverer clause. He lifted from the rules of the National Union of Railwaymen the rule by which that powerful union defends its funds against the malingerers and work-shy, and proposed to stuff it in the hole made by Lord Banbury. He almost cooed with sweet reasonableness when he argued that State funds were entitled to the same protection as those of the trade unions, and that, after all, those who drafted these railway rules—the Lord Privy Seal may have helped—must be presumed to know their own people best. The Government showed up badly, for its representatives in the Lords merely sat mum and sulked. Lord Beauchamp professed himself horrified, and warned the House of what happened when they flouted the People's Budget, but the parallel between the two cases is surely very incomplete and far-fetched. That the Government will resist the Lords' amendments is certain, but they will have a difficulty in finding good reasons, and the argumentative loss that this Clause has already inflicted on their credit will be further increased.

A CHALLENGE.

Whether it is wise for the House of Lords to challenge this conflict with the Government is another and much bigger question. It cannot be coerced, but, on the other hand, it can only get its way by holding up the whole Bill, and that would change the issue from the merits of this particular Clause to the more difficult and dangerous one of conflict between the Lords and the Lower House. The Lords have an exceedingly strong case on this Clause, and if they are to take their duties seriously as a revising Chamber they could hardly let it through without change. On the other hand, they will have to retreat unless they are prepared to make enemies of Labour, and in doing so to present it with a good election cry. The Lords made it too clear that they are trying to make good the faults of the Conservative Party in the Commons before Christmas. The arguments of the Conservative leader in the Commons were excellent, but owing to the slackness of the attendance they were not properly supported in the division lobbies. It is the indiscipline and truancies of the Conservatives in the Commons before Christmas that are responsible for the new crisis that is blowing up. But it still remains a puzzle why the Liberals should be more Labour-minded than Miss Bondfield was on this particular Clause. Apparently their support is assured to the Government when the Lords' amendments come down to the Commons.

LABOUR PROTECTIONISTS.

The party game has been fought in the Lords only so far. In the Commons the political weather has been consistently mild, not to say dull and stuffy. Last year's fine weather has had the effect of producing a great demonstration of sympathy between Conservative and Labour Protectionists. For the fine weather produced so good a sugar beet crop that a supplementary estimate became necessary for an increased subsidy, and the results were so satisfactory that both sides vied with each other in claiming the credit. What, one wonders, does Mr. Snowden think about the lyrical enthusiasm of some members of his party! It was only with very great difficulty that he was induced to continue the subsidy, and Mr. Guinness pointed out that the opposition of the Labour party leaders to the subsidy was supposed to be increasing.

The debate showed clearly enough how strong the natural instinct for Protection is in the rank and file of the Labour party, and the conclusion has been freely drawn that Free Trade has ceased to be a complete rounded system of policy with any party. It may be inferred with equal truth that so has Protection, for support has been given to this subsidy from all parties, including Liberals, who would deny that they were Protectionists. It is not our English way to choose definitely between two opposing political systems; the acceptance of Free Trade last century was almost a solitary example of our policy definitely committing itself to an abstract theory and ceasing to be empirical. It may be that our future fiscal system will be eclectic and while rejecting the theories of both systems will attempt to combine the advantages of either without its drawbacks.

THE BLASPHEMY LAWS.

The other good day in the House was on the debate on the Blasphemy Laws. There were moments when the debate touched a very high level, notably in the speeches of Dr. Salter and of Lord Eustace Percy, though the outline of the latter's argument was not always clear. One was, however, surprised with the result of the division, which gave a comfortable majority for a measure which abolishes all action in the courts against blasphemous libel. Mr. Clynes, who gave general support to the Bill, was emphatic in his contention that it would still be necessary to keep power to prevent gratuitous and wanton insult to the religious sentiments of the majority such as might lead to breaches of the peace. But if this power is retained one could hardly see the necessity for the Bill, for, since Lord Coleridge's famous judgment, the administration of the blasphemy laws has consistently been concerned with the expression rather than with the substance. The issue has never been: Was this or that writing profane or subversive of religion; but always: Was it of such a character as wantonly to insult the feelings of religious people or to lead to breaches of the peace?

The debate, despite its general high quality, failed to concentrate on this vital issue in law. Yet another discussion during the week on a proposal to alter the hours in which the House sits revealed a strong trade unionist prejudice against lawyers and other middle-class people who scorn delights and spend their daylight at one job and their evenings at another, but was not otherwise remarkable. The change was opposed by the Government for quite convincing practical reasons.

Anybody who puts up a building himself thinks it is good.—*Minister of Health.*

I still believe in the one solution to quicken cricket: natural wickets every time. No top dressing.—*Lord Hawke.*

If Mr. MacDonald wants his Government to continue he must come off his high hobby horse.—*Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P.*

If the Blasphemy laws were put in operation, the present Bishop of Birmingham would be put in gaol under the law as it stood today.—*First Commissioner of Works.*

If we wish to be civilised, we must transfer the emphasis of business life from the pursuit of money as its guiding principle to a due regard for the things money is to serve.—*Professor Harold J. Laski.*

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

THE KING'S ENGLISH — LORD ESHER — DAME HENRIETTA BARNETT—LADY MEYER—MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL—W. J. BRYAN AND HIS WIFE.

By ATTICUS.

Everybody who heard it—that is to say a substantial part of the population of the civilised world—admired the King's speech at the opening of the Naval Conference, not merely for what His Majesty said, but for the manner in which he said it. His clearness of diction and expressiveness of delivery could not have been bettered. The right emphasis was given to every sentence, and each word was clearly enunciated. The King possesses an excellent voice, of good quality and carrying power, and the natural gift has been improved by cultivation. The study of elocution is a tradition in our reigning family. King Edward VII., despite his slight German accent, was also an admirable public speaker. Queen Victoria, conscious of the value of this accomplishment, engaged a celebrated actor of the old "legitimate" stage, famed for his sonorous delivery, to give lessons to her two eldest sons. In this age of slovenly parliamentary speaking and half-inaudible dramatic dialogue, it is pleasant to hear the "King's English" spoken as it should be by the King himself.

THE SAINT-SIMON OF OUR TIMES?

I wonder what sum an enterprising publisher would pay for those private diaries of Lord Esher which are now in the British Museum? The offer, however large, would not be accepted, for the Museum authorities are under strict injunctions to keep the manuscript sealed till 1981. When the packet is opened there should be interesting revelations, for Lord Esher was in more intimate contact with important events and outstanding personages than almost any other man of his epoch. He might have played a prominent part on the political stage himself, and for some years did extremely useful work as Secretary to the Office of Works and Chairman of the War Office Reconstitution Committee. In the latter capacity he was the real initiator of the Imperial Defence Committee system. But neither Parliament nor ministerial office really attracted him. Suave, dignified, imperturbable, and cultured, he preferred the rôle of an influential looker-on, a confidential, irresponsible adviser of potentates and leaders.

In the war he hovered behind the scenes in a rather mysterious activity that at any rate gave him unique opportunities for that study of personality which was his main interest in life. With the literary turn which his books showed, one thinks he might have been among the great diarists of the world. Perhaps he will be. In 1981 it may be revealed that we have had among us another Saint-Simon or, at least, a more kindly Greville.

A NEW "GOVERNING CLASS."

The British delegation in the Naval Conference is more democratic, by birth and origin, than the American. In the U.S. they are rapidly developing an hereditary "ruling class" in administration and diplomacy. There is a growing tendency for the high places to pass into the hands of members of the "best families"—that is to say, the "hundred-percent. Americans," whose ancestors for two or three generations have been persons of wealth, social status, and high education. Mr. Stimson may be said to belong to this aristocratic group. So, even more distinctively, does Mr. C. F. Adams. The Adams clan has been supplying the United States with presidents, statesmen, diplomatists and historians since the foundation of the Union. John Adams was the second President of the United States, and John Quincy Adams the sixth President. His son Charles Francis Adams was Minister to Great Britain during the Civil War, and an arbitrator in the *Alabama* tribunal at Geneva. Since that time there have been various Adamses who have distinguished themselves as publicists and professors of history in the American universities.

A GREAT WOMAN ORGANISER.

When we talk of the men who keep up their activities far into advanced old age, or what used to be deemed old age, do not let us forget that there are ladies doing the same thing. One of these is Dame Henrietta Barnett, who will soon enter upon her eightieth year. Mrs. Barnett and her husband, the late Canon Samuel Barnett, were the originators of the Hampstead Garden Suburb, the model for so many others. Its beginning takes us back to that prehistoric period, as it seems, when Arnold Toynbee first induced young Oxford men to plant their "settlements" in the East End of London. Mrs. Barnett's husband was the vicar of a Whitechapel parish at the time, and the Hampstead colony grew out of their attempt to get people of different classes to live in touch with one another. Difficulties of all kinds were encountered, and all successfully overcome by Mrs. Barnett's energy, persistence, and organising ability. She is still as hard at work as ever in forming and carrying out plans for the benefit of the Garden Suburb population. She is busy with her secretaries, assistants, and committees through the whole of a crowded day—which usually begins at five o'clock in the morning!

ADÈLE MEYER.

I shall miss, and so will many other people, the presence of the late Lady Meyer at theatrical first nights. With her white hair (it had lost its colour while she was still young), her pleasant smile, and her general air of intelligence and distinction, she was a notable figure at these functions. Her interest in the theatre was not confined to this side of it. I used to meet her long ago, when we were both members of the Committee of the National Shakespeare Theatre, on which her husband bestowed a munificent donation. I suppose Carl Meyer subscribed his £70,000 chiefly to oblige his wife, though he was himself keenly interested in the drama as well as in art and music. Lady Meyer, with all her feminine charm, was an active and capable organiser, as she showed when she was appointed to the Poor Law Commission, as well as by her well-conceived efforts to promote women's educational and hygienic welfare. She was a supporter of the women's suffrage movement during its earliest and most difficult period, and though she did not take a personal part in the "militant" campaign, she declined to be scared out of her convictions by it.

LETTERS, LAW AND POLITICS.

Mr. Augustine Birrell has taken the celebration of his eightieth birthday in his usual quietly humorous and slightly satirical fashion. He probably does not see why any particular fuss need be made because a man has contrived to keep alive for a long time, which is an achievement likely to be more common in the future than it used to be. So while his admirers were writing and talking about him, Mr. Birrell was publishing in a weekly journal one of his excellent literary *causeries* on a new edition of Lord Chesterfield's Letters. Dr. Johnson said that these celebrated epistles combined the morals of a scoundrel with the manners of a dancing-master. This blunt and unfair estimate would not be at all to the taste of Mr. Birrell, who does not like literary bludgeoning, and points out that the Letters are good reading and admirably written.

It is rumoured that the author of "Obiter Dicta" might have been elevated to the peerage if he had so desired. Probably he is much happier in his library than he would be in the House of Lords. But one is apt to forget in these days that for more than thirty years of his life he was in the forefront of politics as M.P. and Minister, and during part of that time was a successful practising barrister, a professor of jurisprudence, and a writer of legal textbooks.

A WELL-TRAINED HUSBAND.

The death of Mrs. William Jennings Bryan recalls the memory of her late husband, that stormy and imposing figure in American politics, who so often failed to become President of the United States. Mrs. Bryan thought "W. J." the greatest man in the world, and was always his devoted adviser and assistant throughout his variegated public career. She even studied law and was admitted to the Bar so that she might be able to supply her partner with expert legal advice when required. If she was a good wife Bryan was an affectionate and attentive husband.

I met the couple long ago at Trondhjem, where the Democratic leader, then on a well-advertised European tour, was among the guests of honour at the coronation of King Haakon of Norway. Very early in the morning of the day fixed for the ceremony I found Bryan wandering about the town looking unhappy. He told me he was trying to find a hairdresser's shop. I said that no doubt the people at his hotel could get a barber to shave him, if that was what he wanted. It was not. Mrs. Bryan had no maid; and the eminent statesman had been instructed to go out and bring back a competent person to dress her hair according to the latest fashion. With some difficulty we found an artist willing to oblige at that hour, and Bryan went back to his wife and his breakfast. Later, in the cathedral, I glanced round the circle of starred and decorated notabilities from all the Courts and Cabinets of Europe, and wondered if any of them could have been entrusted with a similar mission. But the American husband knows (or used to know) his place.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES.

By AUTOLYCUS.

Clarence Hatry will be a leading figure in the long list of financial adventurers who have preyed upon the public by reason of the magnitude of the amount that was involved in his crash and the fresh avenues of crime that he explored, but till his fall he was never so much in the public eye as some of his predecessors. He was never prominent in politics nor in society, and though he adventured on the Turf it was only in a small way. The stories that are told of the magnificence of his house in Great Stanhope Street and of his luxurious way of living have no warrant in actual fact. He lived comfortably, but without ostentation, and his downfall was certainly not due to prodigality of personal expenditure. He was a prodigious worker, early and late, in the City, and his recreations hardly existed. The marvel is that a man so richly endowed with financial imagination and the power of attracting confidence should not have foreseen the inevitability of ultimate disaster when he crossed the border-line of honest dealing and asked himself whether the game was worth the candle.

⁂

The party of English public school boys which is touring India under the conductorship of the Rev. Arthur Buxton are in clover just now, for whilst at Allahabad they are the guests of at least two native Harrovians of distinction in that country. The original idea of the journey to Allahabad was to visit Kunwar Maharaj Singh, who was at Harrow when Mr. Buxton was there, but the boys have the good fortune to find the President of the Congress, Jawaharlal Nehru, also an Harrovian, in residence there. He has a most palatial place on the outskirts of the city, and the boys will undoubtedly be royally entertained there.

⁂

Admirers of Mr. Compton Mackenzie's brilliant novel, "Sinister Street," will be interested to hear that the manuscript of the second volume has gone to the Bodleian. It is, of course, the second volume which describes the Oxford period of the hero's life; describes it, too, with a combination of sympathy and high spirits which has rarely been equalled in an Oxford novel. When Sir Michael Sadler suggested to Mr. Mackenzie that he should present a manuscript to the famous library "Sinister Street" immediately suggested itself, and off went volume II. to join a collection of works more venerable, some of them, but not more delightful.

⁂

A remarkably long list of songs, oratorios, and cantatas, to which he is still adding, endears to many the name of Sir Frederick Cowen, who attains a 78th anniversary this week. As such an output suggests, he is a rapid writer, and has declared, indeed, that with a song unless one finds the music flows at once it is not likely to prove satisfactory. One of his biggest successes, "The Better Land," was also one of his most rapid compositions. Madame Antoinette Sterling suggested putting Mrs. Hemans's verses to music, and on a sudden inspiration he sat down and wrote the whole setting in less than half an hour. Another of his songs, heard in every drawing-room thirty years ago, was "The Promise of Life." The words were by Clifton Bingham, who told him, "I would rather have written those lines than preached the finest sermon in Westminster Abbey." Curiously enough, "The Promise of Life" was turned down by the publishers for whom he wrote it. Another firm accepted it at once, and reaped a fortune.

⁂

A young friend of mine had an unusual and most disagreeable experience one evening last week, which may serve to put others on their guard. He came out of a music-hall and hailed a taxi to take himself and his fiancée to a quiet backwater, some distance away, where he had "parked" his own small two-seater car. Arrived in the almost deserted side street, they got out and, on opening the door, the light inside the taxi went on automatically, as is often the case. Whilst he was hunting for change for the tip, the driver turned round, looked into the inside of the cab, and straightway made unpleasant suggestions and threatened to call a constable unless he was there and then paid a considerable sum by way of compensation. Such a situation is not far distant from blackmail, and might easily prove successful unless firmly handled from the very start.

⁂

The occupants of a crowded omnibus proceeding along Piccadilly yesterday gazed at each other in blank astonishment when a flood of violent abuse, couched in the most fiery terms and directed against person, or persons, unknown, echoed through the vehicle in a high, piercing voice. Soon everyone was gazing suspiciously in all directions, until the mystery was solved by a middle-aged woman raising the lid of her leather attaché-case and disclosing the head of an apparently infuriated parrot, who continued to consign all and sundry to perdition. Suddenly the voice ceased, and the parrot lapsed into a gloomy silence, reminiscent of "Matilda," the famous bird that Mr. E. F. Benson kept at his Brompton Square house during the war. When the parrot and his owner descended from the 'bus, the conductor, who had been watching the proceedings with a sardonic grin, remarked tersely, "Soon they'll be bringing their mangles and washing with 'em for a penny ride."

⁂

Drinking cocktails to music is now considered the very last word in chic, and so far there is only one place where this can be done. The setting is a fine old panelled house in Savile Row, now the home of "Nash's," an exclusive little club that is run by the genial Captain Tommy Graves. From six to half-past seven every evening it is hard to find a seat in the rooms, and suddenly, quite casually and unannounced, a young man and an attractive, fair-haired girl drift up to two pianos: she throws off her coat, and they start to play, sitting back to back. Sometimes they burst into song: sometimes they persuade the shyest people to sing the words whilst sitting in their chairs sipping cocktails, but always their playing is a revelation of perfect joint syncopation. They are Miss Anne De Nys and Mr. Billy Walker, and my prediction in this column a few weeks ago of their future success has come true in record time. Listening to them I noticed Sir Richard Cruise, the famous eye specialist, who divides his time between working hard and hunting hard, and Mr. Alexandre D'Arcy, the young "talkie" film star.

POPULATION.

WORLD TENDENCIES.

MAN AND MACHINERY.

By HAROLD COX.

The Registrar-General published last week a preliminary statement with regard to the statistics of population, showing that in England and Wales the birth-rate for 1929 was the lowest rate ever yet recorded, namely, 16.3 per 1,000 of the population. This figure has given rise to a good many pessimistic commentaries. But if we look at the facts behind the figure 16.3 we must recognise that the pessimism has been a little bit overdone. A declining birth-rate does not necessarily mean, as most people seem to assume, a decrease in the population. "Birth-rate" means the number of children born per 1,000 of the existing population.

Take, for example, the case of Australia. The birth-rate in Australia fell from 38 per 1,000 in 1871 to roughly 25 in 1921. Did this mean that the Australian population was declining? On the contrary, in the year 1871 the actual number of births was 64,000, and in the year 1921 it was 136,000. Nor is the population of England and Wales declining. The latest official figures available are for the year 1928, and they show that in that year we had 660,267 births and 460,389 deaths, so that in round figures our population in 1928 increased by 200,000 by excess of births over deaths. That hardly suggests that our race is tending to disappear. It is probable that the excess of births over deaths in 1929 will be some thousands less, largely owing to the influenza epidemic in the early part of the year, but we are still expanding our population at the rate of over 3,000 a week.

POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

That does not seem much to grumble at, even from the point of view of those persons who imagine that a perpetually expanding population is a thing to be desired. But in view of the difficulties which our country has to face, an actual decline in our present population would not be a thing to lament. For some years past we have had nearly a million and a-half people on the unemployed list, and there does not seem any chance of an appreciable reduction in that unpleasant figure. In any case, it is surely obvious that there must be a point at which the growth of our population will have to cease, and unless the old men will be sufficiently accommodating to retire at an earlier age to another world, or unless we kill off the infants as the Chinese do, we cannot check the growth of our population except by reducing the number of births. The fundamental question is whether, under the industrial conditions now prevailing, it is not desirable, and indeed finally necessary, for our own country, and most other countries as well, to look forward not to an increase but to an actual reduction in population.

RESULTS OF RATIONALISATION.

The problem of population under modern conditions very largely turns on the question of machinery. More than a century ago when steam-driven machinery was an entirely new feature in human life, we in England were the first to discover its value. We rapidly developed machine production and built up thereby a gigantic manufacturing industry for the supply of the world's needs. But the machines wanted labour, especially, in those early years, child labour, and our population expanded enormously to meet the demand of the machines.

Conditions have now changed. The countries that used to buy our goods have learnt how to make these goods for themselves, in many cases with machinery that we supply to them, and the result is that the markets for many of the goods on which our industrial prosperity previously depended have declined. It is true that we still remain probably the biggest exporting country in the world, but we can no longer boast of the quasi-monopoly we used to enjoy.

This fact is now being generally recognised, and our industrial advisers are insisting that the only way of escape is by "rationalisation." By that word is meant that we are to combine together manufacturing concerns which are now competing with one another, improve their organisation, and concentrate production in mills which are working on the most up-to-date methods. Necessarily, however, that means that fewer people will be required to produce the same output, and as in many cases there is no chance of selling a bigger output, mills in rationalised industries are being closed down and workpeople discharged. Indeed, one of the features of rationalisation is the establishment of agreements between previously competing firms to reduce production so as to keep up prices. A similiar movement is in progress in other countries, and international combinations are now being formed for the express purpose of limiting production and sharing markets on an agreed basis. The result is that fewer workpeople are required.

FEWER BUT RICHER.

Is it too much to say that machinery has outrun man? In its earlier days the machine brought benefits to the ordinary working man. It enabled him to secure increased employment by producing more easily and in larger quantities goods for which there was a large market. The capacity of the machine has now so greatly increased that there is no longer a sufficient market for all the goods that machinery can produce. The developments which have taken place in machine production sometimes even enable one man to do what twenty were required for in the last generation. Consequently we have the curious problem, to which no one yet seems to have given sufficient attention, that the world's power of production has outrun the world's capacity for consumption. That would not be a bad thing if the inhabitants of the world were all sufficiently well off to be able to spend most of their time enjoying life, but so long as the vast majority of mankind is dependent for a bare livelihood on hard daily work the diminution of the demand for labour must involve misery for the masses of the population.

Surely the remedy needed is a reversal of the movement of population which followed the introduction of machinery? Poverty-stricken millions make a poor market for an expanding output of manufactured goods. Under present world conditions a large proportion of the human race lives in such a state of poverty that it provides no effective demand for the multitudinous things that machinery can produce. If on the other hand we had a smaller world population there would be less competition in the labour market, a higher standard of living for machine minders, and a better balance between the power of production and the capacity for consumption.

Beatus Ille Qui Procul Negotiis?

By LORD DARLING.

How happy he who seeks no work to do—
Who casts his cares upon a generous State—
Content at home to sit, and idly wait,
Nor need for Fortune's favour deign to sue,
Since that fair day when first the dole he drew,
Bought by his vote, and often raised in rate,
Till Industry, o'ertaxed, shall yield to Fate,
And he lament the golden goose he slew.

Then, then alas! when dry the fountain stands—
For e'en Pactolus affluent stream must fail,
Absorbed in thirsty, all engulfing sands—
Then, all too late, shall he his lot bewail,
Display his useless, unlaborious hands
And weary Echo with his hopeless tale.

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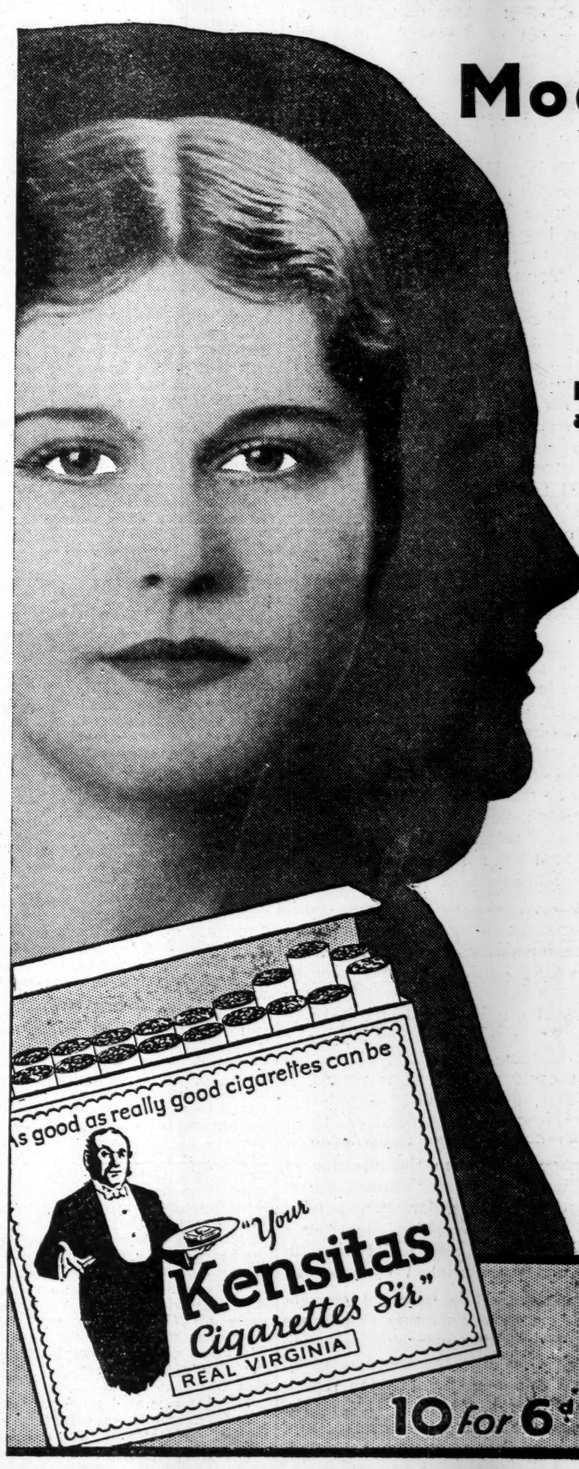
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Theatres continued on page 6.

ON LEAVING SCHOOL
AND
THE CHOICE OF A CAREER

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1930.

WORDS OR DEEDS?

EVENTS point to a more hopeful outlook for industry in the near future. Mr. THOMAS, in his recent speech at Manchester, spoke of the need of a great national forward drive, above class and party, to relieve unemployment and stimulate trade, and he hinted at backing by the City for new industrial enterprise. Meanwhile, the PRIME MINISTER'S scheme for a national Economic Council to advise on the economic conduct of the nation has been carried a step forward by the appointment of two permanent members. Everywhere there is agreement that the reorganisation and re-equipment of industry are essential, and that the time has come for a united effort to lift trade and commerce out of the slump in which they have wallowed too long, and to devise an economic policy for the nation that shall stand superior to the caprice of parties or the hazards of political change.

This is good news; but it would be better still if it were matched by any conclusive signs that the Government has a set plan or policy with which to give it effect. Presumably Mr. THOMAS means what he says, and has the backing of the Cabinet; but where are the indications that words and intentions are to be translated into deeds? If business men are to co-operate with the politicians in making a bid for industrial recovery, they must know where they stand. There is one indispensable condition to any co-ordinated forward drive, and that is to be able to look reasonably far ahead with confidence and certainty.

Can Business do that at present? Unfortunately, it cannot. While the utterances and tendencies of Ministers suggest a right outlook, there has been nothing as yet to show that when they talk of business they *mean* business. Men of eminence in industry and finance cannot, and will not, serve on national committees without some guarantees that the affairs with which they will presumably be concerned will be approached on truly national lines, and that legislation of an unsettling and hampering kind will not be allowed to choke the well-springs of recovery.

A Government that means business about industrial revival must state its views clearly and well in advance. Less than three months hence another Budget will be upon us; and just when industry is being urged to a forward policy the air is full of rumours of Budgetary action that could not fail, if it proved to be fact, to place fresh obstacles in the way of industrial recovery. In its social legislation the Government is heading steadily in the direction of additional taxation. Moreover, industry is still left wondering what are the doctrinaire Mr. SNOWDEN'S intentions with regard to Safeguarding and the MCKENNA Duties.

As though this were not enough, the Government's future programme is packed with contentious legislation—measures like the amendment of the Trade Disputes Act, the repealing of the Eight Hour Day in the mines, the raising of the school age, and much besides—most of which is calculated to add fresh burdens to industry rather than relieve it, and little of which seems likely to put Parliament in a frame of mind where it will co-operate for the good of the country as a Council of State rather than resort to partisan tactics. What are the Government's true intentions? Is it going to act for the nation or for a section?

THE HATRY CASE.

WHAT Mr. Justice AVORY rightly described as "the most appalling frauds that have ever disfigured the commercial reputation of this country" have brought their just retribution on the heads of their perpetrators. WHITTAKER WRIGHT, JABEZ BALFOUR, BOTTOMLEY, GERARD LEE BEVAN—the names of financial offenders pass before the mind in procession, but not one of them was guilty of crimes so heinous as those for which CLARENCE HATRY was on Friday sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude (with two of hard labour) and his associates to various terms from seven years to three. HATRY received the maximum sentence, and he deserved it. A reprehensible strain of sentimentality has disfigured less intelligent comment on the case and its conclusion; in reality there were no mitigating circumstances.

HATRY and his friends confessed to their misdeeds. Before the close of the trial they withdrew their pleas of "Not guilty" and pleaded "Guilty." There was no doubt, therefore, of their complicity; the trial was little more than a recital of offences. To plead that HATRY went to Sir GILBERT GARNSEY and confessed, and afterwards gave him what help he could in elucidating the details of his crime, or that he is left little better than a bankrupt as a result of his misdeeds, was so much sentimental irrelevance. As the judge pointed out, he only confessed when the game was up, when there was nothing else to do. As for the plea that HATRY was engaged in transactions from which he hoped to reap considerable profit, there is great force in Mr. Justice AVORY'S stern reminder that this is but "the threadbare plea of every clerk or servant who robs his master and says that he hoped to repay the money before the crime was discovered by backing a winner." The parallel is, indeed, exact; but the difference in degree is appalling. HATRY did not meddle with the petty cash; he forged and uttered gilt-edged scrip.

Herein lies the deepest significance of the crime. Much has been made of the fact that the small investor has suffered remarkably little as a result of the HATRY failure, and this again has been used as a sentimental plea on behalf of the offenders. But HATRY and his fellow-directors did something that strikes at the very roots of financial confidence in this country. In forging Corporation stock, they forged what neither bankers nor the public would ever suspect of being other than genuine; it was accepted on sight, and locked away in safes; and if the process had continued unchecked it might eventually have undermined the whole fabric of financial trust and security. It was like forging Bank of England notes.

So much depends in financial dealings on personal integrity and a man's word that until these are doubted the financial criminal has unusual opportunities of crime; but once the integrity of transactions is called in question general confidence is shaken: which facts help both to explain how the HATRY crimes were possible and also to heighten their wickedness. Certain questions are, however, raised by the case to which the plain man outside the City and its ways would like a more satisfactory answer than he has yet received. Granted that, in financial affairs, honesty must, up to a point, be assumed, the layman is not entirely satisfied that the way of the transgressor does not remain too easy. It is not as though, in this case, HATRY'S had been an old-established name; his antecedents were known, and they had not been entirely free from criticism. How comes it that men whose records might suggest caution in dealing with them, even to those not learned in finance, are apparently so easily able to obtain backing from experienced heads in the City? If the HATRY trial is allowed to be forgotten without some answer being given to this question, the full salutary effects will not have been derived from it.

THE BURNING OF THE ENVELOPE.

AN envelope of some importance was burned during the week. Within it was the name of the General designate of the Salvation Army. But as soon as the Court had decided, as they did on Wednesday last, that the trust property of the Army must henceforth be vested in General HIGGINS, the envelope ceased to have any authority. The name of the unknown General no longer had any interest except for the curious. The envelope was accordingly burned, and another mystery added to the unsolved problems of history. "What song the sirens sang," Sir THOMAS BROWNE wrote, "or what name ACHILLES assumed when he hid himself among women, though puzzling questions, are not beyond all conjecture." It is not indeed beyond conjecture what name the envelope bore. Somewhere in this land there walks to-day a man or woman—for the Army does not discriminate in its service between men and women—who, but for the events of last year, would now bear the title of "General." But who he is can be no more than a pleasing and romantic conjecture.

It is more profitable to remember that the burning of the envelope symbolises the end of the former order in the Army; the old has given place to the new. Two Generals there have been under that order, and now there is a third appointed after another manner. It was not to be expected that the method of autocratic nomination for the headship of a spiritual society could be permanent. But it will be admitted that the two Generals who ruled under that method have left an honourable name for their ability and devotion. Now that the inevitable development has taken place, it may be desired for the new General that he may keep that fine tradition.

The Army is still an Army; its rule, therefore, cannot be vested in a Committee, and there is still a General in command. But in the change which has taken place in the method of his election—of which the burning of the envelope is a sign—there is an adjustment to the needs of a mature society. The Army changes in its form so that it may remain the same in its spirit.

THE VICEROY ON INDIA.

IF the VICEROY'S statement in the Legislative Assembly yesterday adds little to his famous statement in the autumn (which we thought at the time, and still think, was a mistake), it detracts nothing from what he then said. He reiterates his pledge regarding Dominion status (without defining what it means) and again promises a Round-Table Conference. He can give no date for the convening of these discussions, but suggests it might be influenced by the probable holding of an Imperial Conference in the autumn; and he hopes the PRIME MINISTER will preside. What with this Conference, and the Imperial Conference, and the present Naval Conference, we may ask, parenthetically, what is to become of the PRIME MINISTER'S duties in Parliament?

The one important point in Lord IRWIN'S speech was made towards the end. After expressing disappointment that his recent statement was not accepted in the spirit in which it was meant, he went on to announce that no attempts at violence or disorder would be tolerated. "I shall discharge," he said, "to the full the responsibilities resting on myself and upon my Government for the effective maintenance of the law's authority." This had to be said, and may have to be done; the sooner it is understood by the extremists the better. Indeed, there are those who could wish that this had been the line adopted a good deal earlier. Shall we say, rather, that if there had seemed to be less deference paid to the impossible demands of extremists in the past a pronouncement of this kind might not have been necessary now? England can never satisfy these extremists, and the attempt to meet them half-way is bound to be mistaken for weakness.

THE ENGLISH CHARACTER.

PROBABLY no Englishman alive has a saner appreciation of the qualities of character that mark his countrymen or a deeper understanding of the national spirit than has Mr. BALDWIN. In exposition of all that is England and English he is supreme. How far this is because he is himself what some would call the "typical Englishman" we need not here inquire; true it is, at all events, that this combination of knowledge and intuition has inspired his finest utterances and has called out the best in him—and the best in Englishmen by way of response—at times when the best has been most needed.

These reflections are inspired by the Rectorial address which Mr. BALDWIN delivered to the students at Glasgow, in which he examined the qualities of thought and conduct that are called for from the youth of to-day to face our modern problems. Youth has the future in its hands: what virtues does it need to guide it? Mr. BALDWIN answers, the age-old virtues of patriotism, truth, and duty. Patriotism he defines not in the Jingoistic sense, but as a sense of loyalty and service to one's community; for truth and duty he refers us back to Rome, and sees the decline of that Empire as due to the decline of these qualities. As to whether he is safe on this ground opinion may differ; what is certain is that in an age of scepticism and iconoclasm Mr. BALDWIN is conferring a benefit in calling attention to the ancient virtues.

BLASPHEMY.

A STRANGE anachronism, in an age used to intellectual freedom, is prosecution for blasphemy. That such prosecutions rarely occur (there has been none for nine years) proves only that the law is out of date and does not venture to assert itelf against our accepted scope of religious discussion. Accordingly it was time to make a step towards abolishing all such criminal proceedings, as Parliament did on Friday, by giving a second reading to Mr. THURTLE'S Bill. A poor and frequent plea in the debate was that the laws should continue, rather dormant as now, so that they could be awakened at suitable moments. But that is a dangerous state: who shall judge of such moments, whether they be suitable or not? Offence would be gauged by the individual taste of this or that HOME SECRETARY—a precarious position.

Moreover, the best Christian view is that religion is not really benefited by legal reprisals against those that attack it. It is sufficient that powers should, and do, exist to deal with persons who, by their vehemence and language, provoke a breach of the peace. The main concern of Parliament here ought to be the maintenance of decorum without loss of liberty of thought. The Bill will achieve that; and, in doing so, will achieve something more: the stressing of a principle apt to be forgotten, that laws which have lost contemporary meaning should be repealed or revised. They should not be left to lie darkly in the Statute Book, waiting like ghosts to spring out upon some unsuspecting offender who is not criminal in intent not exceptional in action, but merely doing what it seems accepted that everyone may do—from exceeding the speed limit to running a whist drive. If we have laws, let them be real laws.

THE VOICE OF THE SLUGGARD.

IT is the time of year when nonagenarians take an early dip in the Serpentine on a nice foggy morning, and only the absence of ice prevents a bevy of bathing belles from diving into the pond at Ken Wood at 6 a.m. The worse the weather the smugger the early riser; the man who is merely jolly at breakfast in a fog becomes positively hilarious in a snowstorm.

Cheerful at morn he wakes from short repose,
Breathes the keen air and carols as he goes.

Mens conscia recti is writ large on his face—and why? There is no virtue in finding your bed uncomfortable in the morning. The world is none the better for the man whose conscience will not allow him to turn over and sleep again. Early to bed may bestow health, wealth, and wisdom; but early to rise? Let us draw a veil over those shining morning faces.

A NEW NAVAL ATMOSPHERE

PEACE AND PUBLICITY.

BACKGROUND OF THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

By Wickham Steed.

In every international gathering two things are of prime importance—agenda and atmosphere. Both the agenda and the atmosphere of the London Naval Conference are in process of formation. On the whole, I think the latter weightier than the former.

In the past eleven years there have been four outstanding examples of a bad atmosphere. The first was the Paris Peace Conference; the second, the Genoa Conference of 1922; the third was the special Assembly of the League, convened in March, 1926, for the admission of Germany; and the fourth was the Geneva Three-Power Naval Conference of 1927. Half the difficulties of the Peace Settlement are traceable to the atmosphere in which the Peace Conference worked. When statesmen and diplomatists allow themselves to be surrounded by suspicion, distrust and nervousness, their best achievements are discounted in advance, and may leave behind them a trail of ill will.

The Peace Conference met and worked in isolation. The war-weary peoples, whose future it was moulding, knew and could know little of its doings. Governments were still addicted to the habit of censorship they had contracted during four and a-half years of conflict. Telegrams were scrutinised, telephones tapped, and a spirit of distrust and secrecy brooded over Paris. The big hotels which housed the delegations resembled fortresses. None save the authorised could enter them unchallenged. The unauthorised were "held up" by sentries or detectives. Thus Marshal Foch, on his way to dine with Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson at the British fortress, the Hotel Majestic, was "detained" by sentries, and had to be bailed out by an illustrious member of the British delegation. M. Clemenceau, Prime Minister of France, found himself placed under guard at the Hotel Crillon, the American headquarters, when he sought to visit Colonel House unheralded. The "atmosphere" of the Peace Conference defied description.

Value of Publicity.

Unnecessary secrecy breeds distrust and fosters malevolent rumour. The distrust engendered in Paris long poisoned the world, and may not be wholly without influence even upon the London Naval Conference. Yet, in one respect, the Peace Conference began to provide a remedy for its own shortcomings. It set up the League of Nations as a centre for permanent consultation and friendly debate. The League made of publicity a diplomatic virtue.

The Washington Conference in 1921 began with a maximum of publicity, and failed in proportion as secrecy gained ground. On the eve of its official opening President Harding spoke from Arlington, in Virginia, to meetings as far apart as New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Colonel Carter, the wizard of American telephony, had attached amplifiers to telephone wires stretched across the continent. By this means the President was able to address some scores of thousands of American citizens. That was little more than eight years ago. Last Tuesday, King George opened the London Naval Conference with a speech which was heard by scores of millions in five continents—a symbolical advance in the technique of publicity. Every delegate was sensible of the moral pressure of this vast, unseen audience.

Last week the British Prime Minister, at the request of an American radio corporation, spoke well and frankly by wireless to the people of the United States. The French Prime Minister did likewise, and talked also to his own people in France. Surely it will not be long before Mr Stimson, the clear-voiced and upright leader of the American Delegation, will be invited by the B.B.C. to enlighten the whole of Great Britain.

An Intensive Education.

Not every detail or every phase of the London negotiations can or should at once be made public. But if this Conference is to achieve true success, and to dispel fears and suspicions, it will need to take the peoples broadly into its confidence throughout its work. To the delegates themselves the Conference will be a process of intensive education. By utilising the modern technique of publicity, they may extend the process to the nations they represent. In a larger measure than at any previous conference they will be the masters of their own fate, if they have the courage to speak and to act as they believe.

What do they believe? To judge by their earliest statements they believe that their task is to decide whether civilised nations, and the great Naval Powers in the first place, shall halt on the slope down which they have been sliding towards rivalry in armaments and ultimate war, even if they cannot yet face about and climb upwards towards unarmed peace. But their belief is hedged about with "buts" and "ifs," "needs" and "ratios." Above all, it is circumscribed by the sense that their respective nations do not, even now, look upon war as a thing of the past, and might be panic-stricken were armaments forthwith reduced to the level logically suggested by the Paris Peace Pact.

Task of the Conference.

In substance, the task of the London Conference is to find a middle term between traditional fears and the ideal of organised security in a warless world. The delegates stand midway between the men of faith and vision who look forward and the men who think vision visionary and faith in anything but "human nature" sadly misplaced. With their inner eye most of the delegates look forward. Outwardly they gaze upon the multitude of the timorous and the prudent partisans of "safety first." Therefore, they aim at an agreement upon naval reduction, or, at least, limitation for a short term of years, and trust that before the term expires experience of security with armaments limited may strengthen belief in still greater security with armaments yet more limited. They think that what may be unattainable in 1930 will be feasible in 1936.

Thus their faith is qualified by caution. They are tormented by a paradox. All their Governments have renounced war. Four of the five great Naval Powers are, besides, bound by the treaty obligations enshrined in the Covenant of the League. The paradox consists in the assessment of the naval forces which each Power "needs" as a safeguard against the hypothetical faithlessness of the others—for no other naval force could seriously menace them. The paradox would not exist were the nations themselves imbued with the spirit in which their Governments alleged that the Peace Pact had been signed; but it does exist, and its existence determines the special atmosphere of the London Conference.

The Technical Position.

This is the moral position. The technical position is less simple. It involves everything that has been done and left undone during the past eleven years in the promotion of disarmament and the organisation of peace—from the preamble to the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty down to the provisional Anglo-American agreement upon cruisers. Yet, in a sense, even the technical position is clear. Unless an approach to general disarmament, on sea, on land, and in the air, can be made within a reasonable time, the preamble to the Versailles clauses under which Germany was disarmed will go by the board, and a new era of exasperated armaments will begin. Painful experience has shown that there will be no general disarmament unless naval armaments are first reduced. The limitations and reductions fixed for battle fleets and aircraft carriers at the Washington Conference will not stand indefinitely if the London Conference fails; and, if they do not stand, the Peace Pact and the Covenant of the League may become a mockery. In this sense the London Conference is undeniably the most important international gathering held since the Peace Conference itself.

Historic Urgency.

In the last resort its outcome may lie less with Governments than with the peoples they represent. Governments can be bold in proportion as their peoples approve of their boldness. But the peoples will only approve if they are informed; they will not approve if they are left in the dark. If any one political axiom be incontrovertible, it is that this generation abhors war. Future generations may abhor it less. Time may not be on the side of peace. There is no guarantee that five or ten years hence another conference could meet in a better atmosphere if the London Conference should fail.

It has begun quietly, in a temper of patient good will. But it is surrounded and governed by an atmosphere of historic urgency—an atmosphere that should qualify over-nice calculation of "needs" and "security." There is no need so great as the world's need of peace; and there is no pledge that if this opportunity of satisfying that need be missed, a like opportunity will ever recur.

THE HATRY CASE.

THE LAW AND SOME MORALS

By ALFRED FELLOWS.

Of the three principal legal points arising on the trial of Hatry and his associates, that of the enormous losses due to the forgeries involved perhaps needs the least comment. It is clear that the law can no more prevent forgery than it can prevent murder. The utmost possible is to discourage those tempted to commit such crimes by the reasonable certainty of appropriate punishment, and that is done. Business is conducted on the footing that documents which pass from hand to hand are not forgeries, and cannot practicably be conducted on any other.

* * *

The second point does indicate that legal reform is desirable. Of the five persons charged with the offences to which four have pleaded guilty, one, Gialdini, an Italian, is in Italy, and is not extraditable by our existing treaty with Italy because under it that country is not bound to deliver up its own nationals. There is, of course, nothing to prevent the Italian Government surrendering this man, accused as he is of serious offences against our law, but this would be an act of grace.

The exception in the treaty, however, now nearly sixty years old, is highly unsatisfactory, and the matter of extradition generally is one worth the very early attention of the League of Nations. The machinery of separate reciprocal treaties between each pair of nations is very clumsy, and one would almost like to see a sort of "clearing-house," to which cases might be referred. There should at least be formulated a uniform list of extraditable offences and rules, one of the chief of the latter on which we, as a nation, have always insisted being that the accused must be tried for his extradition offence and no other. This is to prevent a colourable claim cloaking the intention to try the fugitive for a political offence. Another rule should prevent a different sort of colourable claim, namely, one brought by a friend of the fugitive in collusion with him, to prevent, or at least to delay, his extradition. Jabez Balfour resorted to this artifice, which was only overcome by the ingenuity and resources—not all, perhaps, strictly legal—of the police inspector who was sent to fetch him.

* * *

The remaining point arises on the issue of corporation stocks by officials without the payment of equivalent cash to the corporation's bank account. Since ratepayers are likely to lose, or have lost, hundreds of thousands of pounds in this way, perhaps this is of interest to larger classes than lawyers and officials. Ratepayers will not be liable to holders of forged corporation stocks unless corporation officials, by their neglect, have enabled the forgers to deceive the holders, but ratepayers will no doubt be liable to the holders of genuine stock, properly issued, if held for value, even if the money paid by the original holder has not reached the corporation bank account. The Companies Act, in terms allows of underwriting, and therefore company directors can avail themselves of the services of an "issuing house," and are not liable for loss in case of dishonesty.

* * *

There is, however, no such explicit provision in the Public Health Acts, nor in the Municipal Corporations Act. The legal question as to how far councillors and borough officials are liable is of interest to lawyers, and may or may not be tested, but the question of greater public interest is whether the law should be changed to prevent ratepayers being so defrauded. The first question is whether it is desirable that local authorities should employ issuing houses to float their loans. If this is answered in the affirmative, there remains that of the best method of ensuring the solvency of the house and the integrity of its governors or directors. Of course, absolute safety is an ideal only.

CINEMA ENGLISH.

MATRICIDE OF THE MOTHER TONGUE.

A WILD ESPERANTO.

By E. V. KNOX.

A judge of the High Court was warned at the beginning of a case about cinema films that he might hear some bad English.

He might. I daresay he did. It would depend largely on how many advance notices, preliminary puffs, and sub-titles were quoted to him. Especially sub-titles. The only question is whether one would call them English at all.

If at the very beginning of that wave of animated photography which has swept over Europe from the West as Attila and his Huns swept over it from the East, the whole problem of the cinema industry had been treated differently; if it had been devised as an aid to culture and education, instead of as a commercial enterprise, exactly on a line with someone's panacea for rheumatism, goitre, indigestion, loss of memory, baldness, and housemaid's knee; if as a sideline in elementary education amusing and romantic pictures had been flung on the screen bearing the sub-titles

THE VIOLENT QUEEN WASHES THE TROUBLESOME DAUGHTER WITH HER RIGHT HAND:

THE TIMID SAILOR FEARS THE VIOLENCE OF THE STORM:

THE DAUGHTER OF THE GARDENER IS TAKING A BASKET OF APPLES TO THE HOUSE OF HER AUNT:

GIVE ME SOME PENS, SOME INK, AND SOME PAPER. I WISH TO WRITE A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

and if those sub-titles had been written in Latin, Italian, or French, as the case may be, then every boy and girl of 14 or 15 in this country at the present moment would be as familiar with the genders, declensions, irregular verbs, and so on of these foreign tongues as they now are with cinemese. They might have proceeded thence, through the pictures, to some appreciation of drama and literature. Of that I cannot judge. But they would not have become innocent accomplices in the matricide of their mother tongue. The restraint which art imposes on itself, and which commerce does not impose upon itself, would have prevented the onset of cinemese. It is a *lingua franca*, or a *lingua calefornica*. It has devastated Europe. The sub-titlers have created a wilderness and called it prose.

That is my opinion, mildly and temperately stated, for I am not a man given to any violent expression of my views.

THE NEW RED RIDING HOOD.

"Little Red Riding Hood hiked into the great out-doors, toting some candy and pie from the Hood residence to her grandmomma's shack in the timber-lot.

"'Say, what d'you know about that?' thunk Bill Coyote, who was loping around the trail and rubbering for eats. 'Where do I get off in this joint anyway? Hello, cutie?'

"'Beat it, you great big stiff! I've gotta tote this outfit of waffles and candy to grandmomma's shack. I don't want no durned roustabouts fooling around and getting fresh wid her.'

"Dawn found Bill Coyote hitting the hay in grandmomma's apartment. The dowager had looked good to him, so he put her where the whale put Jonah.

"'Guess I'll have a spiel with that bud when she weighs in?'

"Serenely unconscious that the Grim Reaper had taken the place of her ancestress on the old divan, the trail through the timber-lot conducted the Hood belle to grandmomma's portico. . . ."

But there. Why go on? I don't say this is accurate. I don't say it is genuine. Probably the whole story would be far, far worse. It would be the kind of story for which a just English judge, duly considering all mitigating circumstances, would condemn the dastardly narrator to a term of about three years' hard labour for laceration of the maternal language and poisoning the wells of English, if such a charge were admissible in a court of law. But, worse or not worse, it would be plain, ordinary cinemese. It would occasion no surprise, it would arouse no comment, from the ordinary English grown-up person or child accustomed to welter in the unholy phraseology of the silver screen. They would swallow all that down, oblivious of the fact that they had never seen a timber-lot or a joint or a bud or a roustabout in their lives.

PUZZLING THE JUDGE.

Nobody knows how the people at Hollywood think of these things. Probably there is something in the air of Los Angeles that produces this wild awful Esperanto, and by now it is established that it brings in the best box-office returns. The British public has taken to it like hashish or cocaine. But it might well startle, if he heard it, a learned English judge. One may take it for granted that no English judge has ever been to a cinema. Many of them would not know that there are any cinemas. Passing along the streets, they may have vaguely wondered what all those people were doing outside the medium-sized Taj Mahal which wrote in glittering letters across the sky

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE CUT IT OUT MAISIE HOT DOGS IN HELL.

I should rather like to listen to a case in court where the wording of cinema sub-titles was involved, and the whole court echoed with cinemese, and watch the startled face of justice as it tried to apprehend.

"You say this nut and this guy were standing outside a store on the sidewalk when a flivver butted the traffic cop, and the psychological reaction resulting from this circumstance was that it got this nut and this guy where they lived? Is there any interpreter in court?"

There would be none.

"Then I must ask you to elucidate the phraseology. What is a nut? What is a guy? What is a sidewalk? What, in the name of goodness, is a flivver?"

To which learned counsel might not unnaturally and rather indignantly respond:

"Aw say, hell, sherriff, I should worry. What d'yuh know about that?"

All of which makes to me the advent not to say the triumphant advent, of the "talkie film" a doubly interesting stride in the march of civilisation. Are we going to learn cinemese by oral instruction and viva voce lessons? Or will they cut it out, and introduce for the first time in the history of the screen the English tongue; a nasalised metallicised variety of it, no doubt, but still the English tongue? Some say that they will.

INDIA CONFERENCE THIS YEAR.

LORD IRWIN'S STERN WARNING TO THE EXTREMISTS.

NO TRUCE WITH VIOLENCE.

LAW AND ORDER TO BE MAINTAINED: AN APPEAL FOR UNITY.

An important statement on India was made yesterday by Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, in the Legislative Assembly at New Delhi, in which he declared that he stood by the statement he made on his return from England in the autumn.

He intimated that whatever happened in the interval, the Round Table Conference would take place, probably next autumn, and that he hoped it would be possible for the Prime Minister to preside over its deliberations.

In a warning to the extremists who "aimed at the repudiation of allegiance to the Crown," Lord Irwin said:—

"I shall discharge to the full the responsibilities resting upon myself and my Government for the effective maintenance of the law's authority and for the preservation of peace and order."

Our Bombay correspondent telegraphs that while trouble is not anticipated over the launching of Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign, the position is so delicate that the Government have taken precautions to guard against any outbreak of violence.

STANDING BY HIS STATEMENT.

THE THREE POINTS.

NEW DELHI, Saturday.

Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, speaking in the Legislative Assembly this morning, said:—

"On my return to this country from England, it was my duty to make a statement on behalf of His Majesty's Government. That statement stands as I made it, and, indeed, in the light of the appreciation which I had formed of the principal elements of the problem with which we all have to deal, and with a full knowledge of the weight that must necessarily attach to the considered opinion of anyone holding my present office, I should have felt I had failed in my duty both to India and to Great Britain if I had tendered any different advice to His Majesty's Government: and when His Majesty's Government saw fit, as they did, to enjoin me to make an announcement on their behalf, I could have chosen no different language in which to make it.

With Full Authority.

"The intention of my statement, of which I believe the purport to have been unmistakable, and which carried the full authority of His Majesty's Government, was to focus attention on three salient points.

"Firstly, while saying that obviously no British Government could prejudge the policy which it would recommend to Parliament after the report of the Statutory Commission had been considered, it restated in unequivocal terms the goal to which British policy in regard to India was directed.

"Secondly, it emphasised Sir John Simon's assertion that the facts of the situation compel us to make a constructive attempt to face the problem of the Indian States with regard to treaties which regulate their relations with the British Crown.

"Lastly, it intimated the intention of His Majesty's Government to convene a conference on these matters before they themselves prejudged them by the formulation of even draft conclusions.

"I have never sought to delude Indian opinion into the belief that definition of a purpose, however plainly stated, would of itself, by the enunciation of a phrase, provide a solution for the problems which have to be solved before that purpose is fully realised. The assertion of a goal, however precise its terms, is of necessity a different thing from the attainment of the goal. No sensible traveller would feel that a clear definition of his destination was the same thing as the completion of his journey, but it is an assurance of direction, and in this case I believe it to be something of tangible value to India that those who demand full equality with other self-governing units of the British Commonwealth on her behalf should know that Great Britain, on her side, also desires to lend her assistance to India in attaining that position.

Unity of Purpose.

"The desire of most responsible opinion in India and that of His Majesty's Government is thus the same, and, where unity of purpose is so assured, we ought surely to be prepared to approach the practical difficulties with greater hopefulness. For my own part, if I am satisfied that someone with whom I have business to transact desires the same end as myself, I feel the better able to discuss any honest difference that may emerge between us as to the means of its complete attainment, with a feeling of confidence that on the main purpose we do not differ.

"Although it is true that in her external relations with other parts of the Empire India exhibits already several of the attributes of a self-governing Dominion, it is also true that Indian political opinion is not at present disposed to attach full value to these attributes of status, for the reason that their practical exercise is for the most part subject to the control or concurrence of His Majesty's Government.

"The demand for Dominion status that is now made on behalf of India is based upon the general claim to be free from that control, more especially in those fields that are regarded as of predominantly domestic interest, and here, as is generally recognised, there are real difficulties internal to India and peculiar to her circumstances and world position that have to be faced, and in regard to which there may be sharp variation of opinion both in India and in Great Britain.

"The existence of these difficulties cannot be seriously disputed, and the whole object of the Conference now proposed is to afford an oppor-

Continued on page 20, columns 3 and 4.

PRECAUTIONS IN BOMBAY.

A CRITICAL TEST.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Government are taking wide precautions to ensure that the launching of Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign to-morrow retains the non-violent character which was promised.

The main danger lies in the decision of the Moslems not to co-operate in this independence day, especially as far as Bombay City is concerned, for last year's Hindu-Moslem riots has left the communal estrangement more bitter than usual. Anything might precipitate trouble.

Only the other night the Liberal Federation meeting was broken up by youths who failed to show any of the spirit of non-violence about which Gandhi is daily sermonising in his paper *Young India*.

The Ali brothers, the other Moslem leaders, to-day issued from Delhi a message urging their co-religionists not to co-operate in the demonstrations organised by Congress. This statement deplores the failure of Congress leaders definitely to settle the Hindu-Moslem question.

The delicacy of the present position is shown by Gandhi's constant reference to the repressive action of civil officials, which apparently may form the excuse for trouble, thus enabling Congress leaders to blame the Government, as usual.

An outbreak of serious trouble in Bombay is not expected to-morrow, but the feeling is that if disobedience takes the form of non-payment of taxes on the lines of the Bardoli campaign last year, trouble is certain to follow in the next few weeks.

To-morrow's demonstrations are regarded by Gandhi as a test for the coming campaign, and the outbreak of violence would spell failure from his point of view, while great enthusiasm would augur success.

APPEAL TO GANDHI.

MERCHANTS AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber of Commerce to-day, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, the retiring President, appealed to Mr. Gandhi to desist from pursuing his intended programme of civil disobedience until the round-table conference had met.

Referring to the latter, he added: "If we do not obtain Dominion status we will be disillusioned, and may all stand with Gandhi in the struggle for obtaining it, but to expect us to join him at present when it is a question of an offer, is asking too much compared with the too little we are asking him, namely, to withhold his hand for the present.—*Reuter.*

THE SUPREME NEED.

MODERATE NATIONALISTS' STATEMENT.

NEW DELHI, Saturday.

After three hours' deliberation the Moderate Nationalist group, led by the Pandit Malaviya, which constituted the official opposition in the Legislative Assembly, issued the following statement with reference to Lord Irwin's speech:—

"We think that the general effect of the Viceroy's speech will be to create an impression that Dominion status is a distinct goal for India, which has to be reached by a long journey. It is unfortunate that in this connection the Viceroy stressed the distinction between that journey and its end.

"We think that the supreme need of the hour was a statement creating a better atmosphere for the round-table conference, by strengthening the hope for the achievement of Dominion status at the earliest possible moment. A policy of repression at this juncture will be very unwise, and will aggravate what it is intended to cure."—*Reuter.*

SIMON COMMISSION.

FORECAST OF REPORT AN INVENTION.

On inquiry at the offices of the Indian Statutory Commission yesterday it was stated that the article which appeared in a London newspaper purporting to give a forecast of the findings of the Indian Statutory Commission, suggesting differences of opinion among its members, and describing their various views is an irresponsible invention and without any sort or fouldation from begining to end.

NAVAL CONFERENCE SURPRISE.

CONCESSION TO FRANCE

MEETING TO-MORROW TO DRAFT AGENDA.

By Our DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

Most of the delegates to the Naval Conference are having an easy week-end after the labours of the past few days.

This is due to the fact that results of the numerous preliminary conversations have made possible a meeting of the principal delegates to-morrow morning at 10, Downing Street, further to discuss an agenda for the next full plenary conference.

I understand that only the leaders of the delegations will go to Downing Street, and that the question of a "global" versus a "category" consideration of the strength of navies will be the primary item of discussion.

The date of the plenary meeting will be governed by the result of to-morrow's deliberations.

It was learned yesterday that France had so impressed the other delegations—with the exception, perhaps of Japan—of the merits of the "global" estimate of naval strength that the concession has been made that it shall be advanced as a basis for discussion. Japan stands adamant in her claims to a 70 per cent. ratio of the strength of the strongest naval Power.

The concession, however, does not necessarily indicate final and unconditional acceptance of this method of calculation. The British view remains that the "uses" of tonnage—in other words, categories of ships—cannot be totally disregarded, and it is understood that a compromise providing for categories within the limitations of the "global" estimate has been effected as a basis of discussion.

A member of the American delegation informed me yesterday that the United States had always preferred to approach the question of naval limitations from the "category" angle, but were not averse from considering the "global" contention as a basis of discussion.

This attitude, apparently, has been adopted: hence the optimistic view prevailing amongst most of the delegations yesterday that progress may be reported.

ITALY'S CLAIM.

Italy, I understand, is anxious to bring forward her claim for parity with France. She has, indeed, already done so, but she has been induced to defer the matter until the French claim for a "global" estimate has been disposed off.

This question of Italian-French parity is calculated to create an impasse, for France has made no secret of the fact that she is indisposed even to countenance such a claim by Italy.

An official spokesman of the Conference emphasised the point to me yesterday that no hitch whatever had occurred in connection with the discussions. There was no reason to suppose that France or anybody else was not making an honest attempt to get something done. Relations between the Commonwealth representatives and Great Britain were unimpaired.

Mr. Dwight Morrow (U.S. delegate) yesterday morning met M. René Massigli and afterwards motored to Stanmore, Mr. Stimson's country house, to report to the Secretary of State. This was the only meeting of any of the American leaders during the week-end. I am informed that the subject of the conversation concerned the French problem—that of a "global" estimate of tonnage.

Mr. MacDonald had the Dominion delegates to lunch with him at The Chequers yesterday. He will return to London this evening.

M. Tardieu and M. Briand last evening had a conversation at the Carlton Hotel which lasted over an hour, with Signor Grandi (leader of the Italian delegation).

M. Tardieu declined to discuss the subject of the conversation, but said: "We have had a very friendly and cordial talk with Signor Grandi."

The Japanese delegation have sent Sir Maurice Hankey a memorandum approving of the draft agenda except that they ask that the question of capital ships should be discussed first.

AMERICA'S INDUSTRY.

MR. CHURCHILL ON ITS VAST POSSIBILITIES.

Capital and Labour banded together in the single object of making money is the subject of Mr. Winston Churchill's article in the *Daily Telegraph* to-morrow.

No limits are yet in sight, he declares, to America's material prosperity. The new outlook of the American masses, he finds, is matched by that of their leaders. American capitalists think on entirely different lines from those of Europe.

They have during the present century freed their minds from the poverty complex, long hours, and low-wage philosophies which reign in the Old World. The character of their mass production has unified the interests of Capital and Labour in a novel and impressive degree. Nothing like the scale of America's industry has been known in England since the national shell and gun factories created under the Ministry of Munitions.

Mr. Churchill asserts that much of the old antagonism between the millions and the millionaire has disappeared. The ever active, intelligent young American does not want to pull down the millionaire. He wants to be one himself. And why not?

THE SICK LIST.

Reports of notable invalids yesterday were:—

LORD GLADSTONE: There has been some improvement in the condition of the lung, and Lord Gladstone's strength is maintained.

LADY PLUNKET: A good night.

THE EARL OF CROMER: A very good night, and progressing well.

MADAME KIRKBY LUNN: A slight improvement.

MR. HARRY WELDON: Condition remains the same.

NEW LORD OF APPEAL.

HIGH PROMOTION FOR MR. H. P. MACMILLAN.

LORD SUMNER TO RETIRE.

BRILLIANT RECORD OF HIS SUCCESSOR.

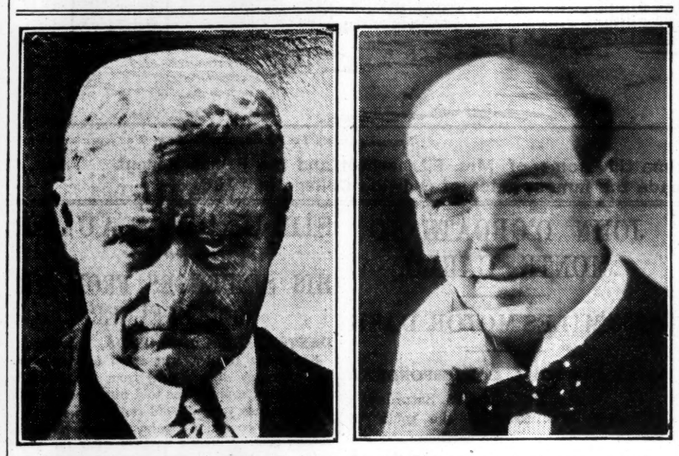
The SUNDAY TIMES understands that Viscount Sumner, who has been a Lord of Appeal since 1913, is about to retire from that office, and that he is likely to be succeeded by the Right Hon. Hugh P. Macmillan, K.C.

Viscount Sumner, who will be 71 next month, was once described by the late Lord Haldane as "a consummate lawyer," and his career on the Bench has fully proved the merit of that estimate.

The son of a Manchester iron merchant, he was educated at Balliol College and was called to the Bar in 1883.

He took silk some years later, and in 1909 he was appointed a Judge of the King's Bench Division, where he at once established a reputation for the rapid dispatch of business and for the ease with which he determined complicated cases of commercial law. After three years he was created a Lord Justice of Appeal, and in 1913 a Lord of Appeal-in-Ordinary, with the title of Baron Sumner of Ibstone.

After the war Viscount Sumner did a great deal of important work as a member of the British Delegation to the Reparations Commission at the Peace Conference in Paris,



Viscount Sumner (left), retiring Lord of Appeal, and his successor, Mr. Hugh P. Macmillan.

and he was also chairman of the Royal Commission on Compensation for Suffering and Damage by Enemy Action. Both in the House of Lords and in the Privy Council he has always been distinguished for his wide grasp of the principles of law and for a gift of humour which has often enlivened tedious proceedings.

The Right Hon. Hugh P. Macmillan, who is to succeed Viscount Sumner, is a brilliant Scottish lawyer who has long been marked out for high promotion, and his sudden elevation to the post of Lord of Appeal will in no way surprise his professional colleagues.

Mr. Macmillan, who is 57, was the "non-political" Lord Advocate in the first Labour Government of 1924. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had some difficulty in the appointment of his Scottish Law Officers, and Mr. Macmillan eventually came to his assistance by accepting the office of Lord Advocate on a non-political basis and without a seat in the House.

It was Mr. Macmillan, too, who was recently selected by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to preside over the important Committee which he appointed to examine the relations between the banks and industry. In addition, the Minister of Labour has just appointed Mr. Macmillan to conduct an inquiry into matters in dispute between employers and employed in the West Riding woollen textile industry. For this purpose Mr. Macmillan is the sole member of "a court of inquiry," and there has only been one previous example of a "one-man court" in an industrial inquiry of this sort.

Mr. Macmillan has achieved fame both at the Scottish Bar and at the Parliamentary Bar. His services have also been constantly in demand for other purposes, and in addition to the work he has done for industrial conciliation he has taken part in several Commissions and Government inquiries. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Lunacy, appointed in 1924, and he was also Chairman of the Street Offences Inquiry, in 1927.

LORD COWDRAY'S LIFE.

EXCERPTS IN THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

The SUNDAY TIMES continues to-day the publication of a series of excerpts from "The Life of Lord Cowdray," by Mr. J. A. Spender, which will be published next month by Cassell.

The second instalment, which will be found on page 11, tells the dramatic story of the construction of the Blackwall and East India Tunnels, both undertakings attended by danger and difficulty, but carried through to a triumphant conclusion.

Sunday Times

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POLITICAL NOTES

THE BUDGET.

McKENNA AND SILK DUTIES.

WILL MR. SNOWDEN SPEAK OUT?

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Undoubtedly one of the reasons for the comparative stagnation of industry at the present moment is the uncertainty with regard to the coming Budget, particularly as regards the McKenna and silk duties. Together these duties yield some ten millions per annum, and if, as one hears in well-informed quarters, Mr. Snowden finds it impossible, on revenue grounds alone, to sacrifice so fruitful a source of income, is there any reason why he should not take the public into his confidence without delay, and so remove the apprehensions of two great industries, and indirectly stimulate employment? No doubt it would be an anticipation of the Budget, but that is of no material consequence if for the purposes of the Budget the duties must remain.

The Government have been already pressed to declare themselves on the matter from the Conservative benches, but within the last week or so the question has been echoed on the Liberal and Labour benches, and even by some of Mr. Snowden's colleagues in the Ministry. It is felt that not only would the removal of the uncertainty benefit the industries directly concerned, but that there would be a sympathetic improvement in allied trades.

Moreover, the reassurance resulting from a frank statement would make for a much better feeling in regard to the anticipated increase of taxation. Most of the financial critics assume that, with the heavy additional commitments for social services, the Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot avoid substantial additions to the national burdens, but it is quite on the cards that their pessimism will not be justified. Shrewd students of the situation observe, on closest analysis, that a substantial part of the commitment is in reality guarantee: that other parts are contingent in character; and the direct, obvious burden is spread over periods which lessen the immediate task in the next financial year. If the Government survive the Budget of 1931 it will be a much better test; and by that time the Prime Minister and his colleagues trust that the cumulative effect of a successful naval conference, the settlement of the European Reparations problem, and, *inter alia*, a progressive industrial recovery will have come to their assistance.

The Economic Council.

Whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer will go one inch beyond his recent statement in the House is still in the air. Rightly interpreted, it does not appear to promise more than administrative accommodation in the event of dislocation on change of duty; it does not touch policy. Mr. Thomas, in close contact with large industrial interests which are making much of the point of uncertainty, and with the counsel of a strong committee of leading experts, is credited with the belief that that doubt could now be conveniently and completely removed, and that is apparently also the faith of other members of the Government. Few know exactly what the new Economic Council will undertake; it is very much the child of the Prime Minister. If, however, it is designed to give regular and consistent study to industrial or broadly economic problems this would appear to be the kind of question suitable for short-distance review and pronouncement. Decision in policy must always rest with the Government. Rumour suggests that the Council will include at least five Cabinet Ministers; how, in the existing pressure of Government business, they are to give adequate attention to the thinking department is not very clear. In these cross-currents there is a growing feeling that after all the Budget may be anticipated, especially if Mr. Thomas is able to produce definite promises of the additional employment which would or might be available if the present duties were, unmodified, to continue.

Empire Free Trade.

The Government are almost certain to be hostile in this week's debate on Mr. Remer's Empire Free Trade resolution. They will probably take the line that there is no chance whatever of getting the Dominions and the Colonies to agree to any system of mutual freedom of commerce with the Mother Country, and they will take the simple case of American and other capital interests in Canada and Australia, and ask what the repercussions would be. Politically, the main interest of the Government in this controversy lies in the extent to which it will be successful in forcing Protection on Mr. Baldwin and the Conservative Party. If Conservatives leave the comparative safety of safeguarding duties, cross the border into protection for iron and steel, as they were urged to do when in office, the Socialists consider that the whole subject would be again in the melting-pot, and that the agricultural interests might very well carry their case as applied to imported foodstuffs. In an election, so the Government supporters think, there would be a repetition of 1923, but with the further disappearance of Liberalism.

Labour and Protection.

This presumes, of course, that the fiscal views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will prevail with the Labour members, but in the last resort that is by no means certain. Many Labour members would like to see a drastic policy to deal with German bounty-fed oats. Others would prohibit the importation of goods manufactured abroad under sweated conditions; that is, they would not wait for the long and slow process of international agreement. If Labour yielded to certain parts of the Protectionist programme there might be, it is thought, a better chance for Liberals in some parts of Scotland, the Lancashire area, and even in the South of England, as in 1923. For the time being, however, it is a case for conjurers rather than politicians: but a blunt discussion of Empire Free Trade on Wednesday may have very interesting, if completely indirect, results.

The Coal Bill.

The Coal Bill promises to become like the Irishman's coat—in which the original material had almost disappeared in the course of repairs—before it reaches the Statute Book. The Government amendments, which are designed to meet the Liberal objections to the marketing scheme, and also to deal with the amalgamation of collieries, considerably enlarge the scope of the Bill, and it is difficult to see how their discussion, to say nothing of the Conservative and Liberal amendments, can be brought within the compass of an eleven-days' time-table. The Committee stage will not now be reached till next week, but there will be a preliminary skirmish on Tuesday when the Money Resolution of the Bill will be taken. Both Conservatives and Liberals will urge that to discuss the financial aspect of the Government's revised version of their scheme before the new amendments have been thoroughly discussed is putting the cart before the horse. The Government, however, are being pressed by their supporters in and out of the House to get a "move on" with the Bill, and will probably have to refuse the postponement.

STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 16, COLUMN 2.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR IN TROUBLE.

MUDDLED FINANCES.

CITIZENS DECIDE TO TAKE ACTION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

"Big Bill Thompson," Chicago's belligerent Mayor, has struck his colours and admitted defeat by having agreed to permit business men to control the city's purse-strings as an alternative to continuing a chaotic state of affairs which has plunged the "Queen City of the West" into a financial crisis.

Faced with threatened demonstrations by the citizens, who have been made resentful by the world-wide and unfavourable publicity which the city has achieved, and anxious about the precarious state of the Hospitals, schools, and poor-houses, the Mayor has surrendered to the City Council for the first time during his three terms of office.

He has agreed to accept a City Budget carrying £11,000,000 instead of the £12,000,000 he had demanded. In addition he has agreed to accept a Citizens' Emergency Fund of £4,000,000 to save his tottering Government, the understanding being that the money must not be used for "spendthrifts, wild financing, or the padded payrolls of local wirepullers." The Citizens' Committee, in proffering aid, did not disguise their sentiments regarding "Bill the Builder." They likened him to Nero, who fiddled while Rome burned. "Big Bill," they said, was now posing as a friend of the poor against the inroads of the rich as a more effective method of winning votes than "promising to biff King George on the nose when he comes sailing down Lake Michigan."

Mayor Thompson's reply to charges of waste and "graft" in the City places the blame for the financial crisis upon the reformers whose plans for the revaluation of assessment property values have held up the tax collections for a year.

THE PRINCE'S GAMES.

GOLF, SQUASH RACQUETS, AND VISIT TO RACES.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday.

The weather continued brilliant to-day. The Prince of Wales arrived at the South African Turf Club Meeting at Kenilworth in time for the third race, and remained until the fifth. He saw three good finishes. Only a short head and a head separated the winners of two races, and a third resulted in a dead-heat.

The Prince afterwards played squash racquets at the Western Provinces Sports Club. Throughout he was treated like an ordinary member of the club. There was no demonstration.

The Governor-General was received with the usual ceremonial, and the Prince joined him without being noticed by the gay summer crowd.

This morning the Prince played a golf singles with Lord Knollys, and won by five up and three to play.

His Royal Highness uses steel shafted clubs, and has started the epidemic even in the conservative Royal Cape Club, which received its first consignment by the Kenilworth Castle. South Africa has always been a strong supporter of the royal and ancient game, and is intensely interested in the decision to sanction the steel shaft. The great topic of golfing out here now is "steel or hickory."

This evening the Prince attended a private dinner given by Lord Knollys.—*Reuter.*

The Portuguese Government has, according to a Reuter's Lisbon message, given instructions to the Governor of Mozambique to sail in the cruiser Adamstor to salute the Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness passes the port of Beira, Portuguese East Africa.

ITALY IN AFRICA.

DESERT STRONGHOLD CAPTURED.

ROME, Saturday.

A despatch received at the Ministry of the Colonies from Marshal Badoglio, Governor of Cyrenaica, reports a signal Italian success. Italian forces have hoisted the national flag on the stronghold of Morzuk, the chief oasis of the Fezzan—a goal on which Italy has long set her heart. Marshal Badoglio was himself present at the operations.—*Reuter.*

HATRY AND HIS SENTENCE.

FINANCIER TALKS OF AN APPEAL.

LIFE IN GAOL.

MRS. HATRY AT HOME OF A FRIEND.

Clarence Hatry, the ex-millionaire financier, who was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude by Mr. Justice Avory at the Central Criminal Court on Friday, is now confined in a small cell at Wandsworth Prison, where he sleeps on a plank bed. His three associates, who were sentenced at the same time, are also at Wandsworth Prison for the time being, sharing the same conditions.

The four men will probably serve their sentences at Maidstone Gaol—where it is usual to send convicts who have no criminal antecedents—but Hatry will not be removed there for some time. His attendance will be required at the bankruptcy proceedings which have been initiated against him, and this will be more conveniently arranged by his detention for the present in London.

APPEAL PROSPECTS.

There is also the possibility that Hatry and his associates may appeal against their sentences. It is understood that immediately after he was sentenced on Friday Hatry intimated his intention to appeal. Nothing has been done so far towards lodging an appeal, but the four men will probably confer with their legal advisers on this point during the next few days.

So far as Hatry is concerned, however, there is reason to believe that he was warned at an early stage of te trial that his offence might incur the maximum penalty.

It was the maximum penalty that was imposed upon him, for Mr. Justice Avory said that he was unable to imagine any worse case of the kind. In view of the fact that Hatry eventually pleaded "Guilty" to all the counts in the indictment, it would appear that his only ground of appeal would be against the severity of the sentence.

Mrs. Hatry, who was completely overcome when she heard the news of the sentence on her husband, is at present being cared for in the home of a friend. She is in such a poor state of health that she may have to be sent to a nursing home to recuperate.

She could not bear to be present at the trial at the Old Bailey, but her son went there each day while the case was in progress. Young Hatry went out of court before the judge passed sentence on the four men, but he afterwards had an interview with his father.

WHEN HATRY MAY BE FREE.

If Hatry is obliged to serve the sentence passed by Mr. Justice Avory it will be possible for him to earn his release, by good conduct, in about ten and a-half years. If the other men serve their sentences and obtain good conduct remissions, Tabor may be free in 1932, Dixon in 1933, and Daniels in 1934.

Hatry seems to have been considerably shaken by the strain of the trial and the sentence passed upon him, and it was reported yesterday that he was in a state of collapse and under medical supervision. In any event, it is improbable that he will be required to perform arduous physical labour during his imprisonment. Both he and the other men received sentences of hard labour to run concurrently with their terms of penal servitude; but it is the longer sentence which governs the conditions of their imprisonment. A man serving a term of penal servitude is allotted such work as is suitable to his physical condition, and convicts are often given such light work as sewing mail-bags and bookbinding.

Maidstone Gaol is one of the three convict prisons for men, and it is to Maidstone that convicts of the "star" class are sent. The other convict prisons are Parkhurst and Dartmoor. Parkhurst is the prison for convicts of a lower grade, and Dartmoor is reserved for the recidivists—the most hardened and dangerous of criminals.

At Maidstone the convicts sleep on beds 30 in. wide, in separate cells measuring 8 ft. by 10 ft., which they have to keep clean themselves. They are called at 6.15 a.m., and if they are in good health they are required to do ten hours' work a day.

They have their breakfast, which includes tea and porridge, at 7 a.m., and there is a hot mid-day meal every day, excepting Sundays, when their fare is "bully beef" and potatoes. On other days they are given a liberal helping of plain, hot food.

The third and last meal is at 6 p.m., and this consists of bread, margarine, and cocoa. "Lights out" is at 9 p.m.

The convicts take exercise twice a day, before they go to work in the morning and

Continued on page 16, column 1.

GOVERNMENT'S NAVAL POLICY.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE CONFERENCE.

PLEA FOR INFORMATION

Sir Austen Chamberlain, speaking last night at the Birmingham Jewellers' banquet, referred to the Naval Conference, and said he thought the Government would do well to take the public more fully into its confidence in regard to the course of events, and as to the grounds on which it and its naval advisers had altered the conditions hitherto thought necessary for the security of our island and Empire.

The lessening of the armaments of the world, said Sir Austen, was something which penetrated all parties and broke down all party barriers. They all hoped that that conference would lead to a satisfactory result, but it seemed to him that the new diplomacy could be more obscure than the old diplomacy it set itself to supplant.

They knew more about the attitude, principles, and proposals of the other Governments than they did of those of our own. We had already reduced our military resources to a point which left us few further contributions to works in that sphere, having regard to the immense responsibilities which those forces had to undertake. Thus our contribution to disarmament must be mainly in the naval sphere, but the Navy, as the Prime Minister had reminded them, was a condition of our existence.

LIMITS OF CONCESSION.

He felt, therefore, that if the Government, without revealing the daily secrets of the conference, could take the country a little more into its confidence and tell them a little more of the principles upon which it was proceeding, the rules which governed its conduct, and the limits which it set to concession, it would find it had inspired a larger confidence in its action and in so doing had promoted the success of the conference.

Our life was lived upon the seas, and without a secure passage of the seas we were subjected to a peril with which no other nation was threatened.

EMPIRE ECONOMIC UNITY.

In a reference to trade conditions, Sir Austen said it was quite clear that politicians could not do without the co-operation of business men. No simple political remedy would solve the great problems they had to face. Works of relief would do something, but nothing would produce a permanent settlement of unemployment except a great effort to increase our trade and produce a great market for it.

They saw America using its immense resources to penetrate this and that market. They heard talk of an economic United States of Europe, where resources might be pooled, but we of the British Empire, which had a large share of the markets which might be developed, had no economic policy. It was time that the Empire was summoned to meet as an economic unity.

SIR WM. BIRDWOOD.

NEW HOME FOR INDIA'S "C.-IN-C."

Practically simultaneously with the entry of Lord Irwin into the new "Viceroy's House" at New Delhi, Sir Wm. Birdwood occupied the new official residence of the Commander-in-Chief in India. Hitherto the C.-in-C.'s residence was at the old Flagstaff House in Old Delhi.

When the New Delhi city was planned Sir Edward Baker designed a building on the site of the new residence, but Lord Rawlinson, who was then Commander-in-Chief, disliked it so much that he declined to live there if it were erected. Another house on a different site was designed, but this proved unsuitable. The Government architect then set to work on new plans, and this is where Sir Wm. Birdwood will live until he relinquishes his office.

The new residence is situated in charming surroundings, set well back from the road, and is of English Renaissance style adapted to local climatic conditions.

HATRY AND HIS SENTENCE.

Continued from page 15, column 7.

again before they start work in the afternoon.

One notable feature of the trial was that the heavy expenses incurred in Hatry's defence were substantially contributed by friends of the financier and others who had always had a great personal regard for him. When it was known that Hatry's own fortune had been swallowed up in the collapse of his companies, and that he had no money with which to brief counsel, an appeal was circulated on his behalf. Sympathisers lent their assistance readily and some of them made big contributions.

The result of the trial has been widely commented on in the foreign Press. The *New York Times* pointed out that the speedy conviction and sentence "is one of the many instances of the prompt administration of justice by the British courts," and indicates that it would have taken longer in the United States. The view is expressed, however, that the London Stock Exchange is more lax than that of New York. The paper adds, "Thanks to the better supervision and regulation of such enterprises in our country we ourselves were spared any such experience in 1929."

GIALDINI IN HIDING.

NO CHANGE LIKELY IN EXTRADITION LAW.

MILAN, Saturday.

John Gialdini, the Italian director of the Hatry companies, has gone into hiding in Milan, although there is no possibility of any extradition proceeding being brought in the present state of the law.

No request, it is stated on reliable information, has been made to Italy to make any change in the extradition law, which now precludes the extradition of an Italian from Italy to England. No such change is likely.

Suggestions that Signor Mussolini, the Italian Prime Minister, might intervene in the matter are discounted here.

The possibility that Gialdini may be prosecuted in Italy if Britain makes a request is not excluded in reliable quarters.—*British United Press.*

FRANCIS LORANG.

EXTRADITION CASE ON TUESDAY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

Francis Lorang, the absconding financier, who was arrested in Paris two weeks ago, will appear in court next Tuesday in connection with the demand of the British police authorities for extradition.

Lorang has to answer another charge brought against him by Madame Meurisse, the wife of a Paris banker, who alleges that she entrusted her jewels to him to be sold; that she received no money for them, and that they were given to Mrs. Owen, a friend of Lorang's, who is a Russian, and who has them in her possession.

MENINGITIS ON WARSHIP.

GIBRALTAR, Saturday.

The aircraft carrier Argus has been placed in quarantine, two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis having been reported on board.—*Reuter.*

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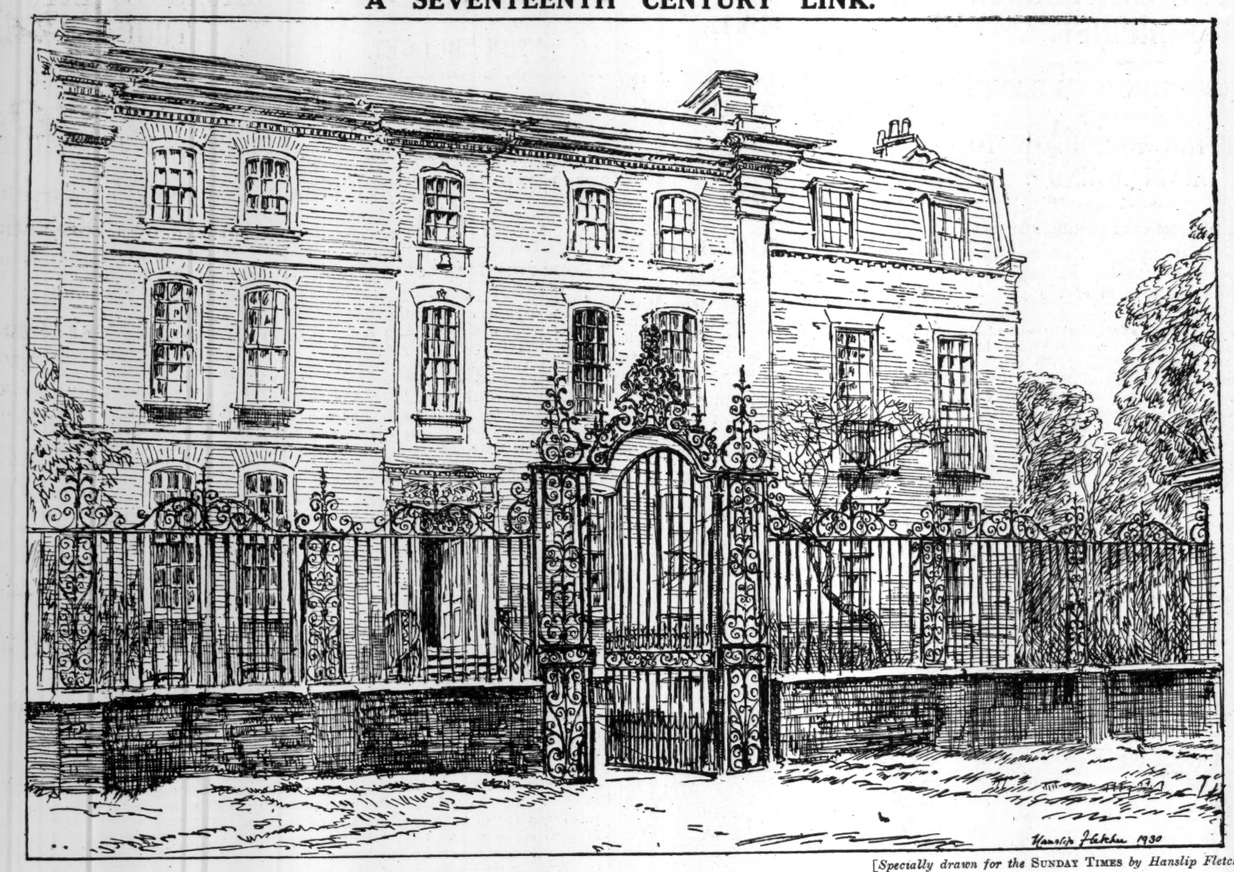
A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY LINK.



[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

Ormeley Lodge, Ham Common, built about 1690. It was for a time the home of Mrs. Fitzherbert and the Prince Regent. The ironwork is attributed to George Buncher, who made the famous gates of Dulwich College in 1728.

'JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES' AS BARONET.

SURPRISE FOR A U.S. COTTAGER.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Mr. John Harry Fagge, aged 58, sat in his unpretentious cottage at Pepperell, Mass., yesterday and told, in terse phrases, the story of his elevation to the British baronetage through the death of his brother, Sir John Fagge.

He had just received a telegram from a lawyer at Dover informing him of the death, and stating that he was the heir.

The new Sir John Fagge has lived alone for a quarter of a century and has not mingled much with the townsfolk, except as his various duties required. He is known in Pepperell as a Jack-of-all-trades, who has tended lawns, repaired furniture, and acted as auctioneer on occasion.—*Reuter.*

It is twerty years since the new baronet, the tenth of the line, was last in England. He went to America when he was still in his teens, and engaged in orange-growing in Florida. It is believed that he is now on his way to England.

The late baronet, Sir John Charles Fagge, was born at Sturry, near Canterbury, and went to Dover to live when a child. The family at one time had extensive property and estates at Wiston, Sussex. Sir Charles was unmarried, and lived a quiet life at Dover.

The baronetcy was created in 1660, and the first baronet served with Cromwell's army.

BURNS FESTIVAL.

HOW THE EVENT WAS KEPT IN LONDON.

Scots in London celebrated the Burns festival yesterday with ever-increasing devotion.

In the morning, Mr. John Anderson, President of the Burns Club, placed a wreath on the statue of the poet in Temple Gardens. Throughout the day many of his immortal songs were played from the carillon tower in Hyde Park, and the organisers of the Cookery Exhibition at Olympia paid tribute by initiating visitors into the secrets of Scots "dishes" which he made famous in song.

In the evening the Clans Association held their annual concert in the Albert Hall, which opened with selections on the organ by Mr. L. Swinyard. The playing of the Scots Guards Band, under the direction of Lieut. Horace E. Dowell, and the unaccompanied singing of the London Scottish Choir, under Mr. J. D. M. Hodge, were features of an excellent programme. Selections were given by the pipers of the Scottish Clans and of the Royal Caledonian Schools at Bushey, and there was dancing by boys and girls.

Mr. Tom Kinninburgh, Miss Diana Trevanion, Miss Phemie Marquis (who sang in Gaelic), Mr. Herbert Thorpe, Mr. W. Bowles, Miss Flora Woodman (for many years a favourite at these concerts), and Mme. Eileen Andjelkovitch all received a real Highland welcome. The last named was particularly successful in a "Scottish Fantasia," arranged by herself, and gave a delightfully sympathetic rendering of "My Ain Folk."

LATE NEWS

ROBBED ON THE RIVIERA.

A Reuter message from Nice to-day stated that, according to the police, two women from Wimbledon, who are staying in Nice, and who are described as Mrs. Ethel Claude Thayne and her daughter, had been robbed of jewellery valued at £1,200.

The jewels were in a case which had been left in a cupboard in their room at an hotel on the Promenade des Anglais.

SOHO CLUB SCENE.

An Italian, who is not yet identified, was taken to Charing Cross Hospital early this morning suffering from extensive cuts on the head, received in a club in Greek Street, Soho. He was unconscious when admitted to the hospital.

LONE AIRMAN.

ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA FLIGHT COMPLETED.

PORT DARWIN, Saturday.

Mr. F. C. Chichester, the young New Zealand airman who has been making a lone flight from England to Australia, arrived here from the Dutch East Indies at 3 p.m. to-day (local time).

Mr. Chichester took off from Croydon aerodrome in his Moth plane on December 20, hoping to beat Mr. Bert Hinkler's record of 15½ days for a flight from England to Australia. He only started to learn to fly three months before he began his flight.

The actual time taken was seventeen days to Darwin plus the period lost when he crashed in Tripoli.

Mr. Chichester said in an interview that he was feeling fit and well.—*Reuter.*

While the flight was in progress Mr. Chichester's wife died in New Zealand.

CAPE FLYERS' ROUGH TIME.

BULAWAYO, Saturday.

The four R.A.F. planes which are making the annual flight from Cairo to Cape Town arrived here at 11.45 to-day.

They report that the weather they encountered since leaving Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, was the worst they had ever experienced.

The planes left Cairo on January 11, and are expected to reach Cape Town on February 1.—*Reuter.*

THE MODERN GIRL.

MR. SUTRO'S SPIRITED DEFENCE.

Mr. Alfred Sutro, the playwright, lecturing at the Working Men's College, Crowndale Road, N.W., last night on "Plays, Moral and Immoral," said that, taking "Journey's End" as an example, the stage to-day could not be said to be decadent.

"In our advanced plays and novels the girl of to-day is depicted as a harem-scarem, hysterical creature, whose life is one long round of cocktails and dissipation. This seems to me to be rather a shame. I confess to a great deal of admiration for the modern girl. She wears her hair and dresses short, and I hope she will continue to do so.

"The girl of to-day can more or less go where she pleases, work where she pleases, see whom she pleases, and wear what she pleases, and I maintain that she has forfeited none of the charm and modesty which were her characteristics in the past.

"Marriage, of course, is the favourite cock-shy of the hour. Indeed, it has almost ceased to be funny. . . . You may do away with marriage; you will never, so long as women continue to be mothers, do away with the wife."

Mr. Sutro said that no objection could ever be taken to the theme of a play, novel, or picture. Every theme was legitimate. What the public and the critics were for the moment concerned with was the artist's treatment of that subject.

MR. CHAPLIN'S DENIAL.

NOT PRODUCING A TALKING FILM.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The *New York Times* this morning prints a denial of the report that Mr. Charlie Chaplin intends to produce a "talkie" entitled "Josef Süss" ("Jew Suss"). The paper states that its information came from Mr. Chaplin's own representative in New York. He had, it appears, forwarded a copy of the manuscript of the "talkie" to Mr. Chaplin, but had no authority to state what use he intended to make of it.—*Reuter.*

["Jew Süss," an adaptation of Leon Feuchtwanger's novel, has given Mr. Matheson Lang one of the best parts of his career and is still running in London.]

CHEDDITE STOLEN.

ANARCHIST OUTRAGES FEARED ON RIVIERA.

NICE, Saturday.

The police here are working night and day, under the direction of M. Curty, head of the Nice flying squad, investigating a theft of 225 lbs. of cheddite and 100 detonators.

It is believed that the thieves are members of a gang of anarchists who have been responsible for several recent outrages, and that unless the explosives are discovered other bomb outrages are to be expected.

Although close secrecy is observed it is known that during the last forty-eight hours over 500 Italians have been arrested and questioned concerning the robbery.—*Reuter.*

SEVEN KILLED IN RAIL SMASH.

VIENNA, Saturday.

Three persons lost their lives and four others were injured to-day through a collision near Busen Station (Rumania) between a goods train and a stationary train. The station master has been arrested.—*Reuter.*

JOHN O'GROATS TO MONTE CARLO.

1,850 MILES MOTOR DASH

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

JOHN O'GROATS, Saturday.

The lure of a town in the south of France has drawn to the northernmost village of Scotland a small army of motorists, and to-night the population of John o'Groats is multiplied several times.

Twenty-five cars are here, each with two drivers and two or three passengers as ballast, for the famous Monte Carlo Rally which has drawn a record entry this year, especially of British competitors.

An afternoon of brilliant sunshine has been spent in the final touches, and from midnight until seven to-morrow morning the cars will be starting off in turn for the 1,850 miles day-and-night run to the Riviera.

Five ladies are included in the gathering here, the Hon. Mrs. Chetwynd (with her super-charged Lea Francis), Mrs. J. E. Dinsdale, Miss Kitty Brunell (making her second short enterprise) and Lady Eda Jardine, who has Miss Woodburn as her spare driver, a most sporting pair of amateurs.

WELL-KNOWN DRIVERS.

Some well-known enthusiasts and racing drivers include Captain J. E. P. Howey with his big Mercedes, Lord de Clifford, Lieutenant-Commander Glen Kidston with a six-cylinder Bentley, and S. C. H. Davis on a Daimler double-six.

The weather in the North has been so mild that we should all get through without trouble. We are due in London on Monday morning with the dawn.

PARROT EXHUMED.

SEQUEL TO FATAL CASE OF PSITTACOSIS.

The parrot suspected of having caused a fatal case of psittacosis, or parrot fever, at Birmingham Hospital has been exhumed by a sanitary inspector, acting under instructions, and sent in an airtight tin to the Ministry of Health Laboratory, London.

The victim of the disease was Charles Gardner, of Upper Cape, Warwick. His wife and son are now lying ill in the hospital. The bird had been buried in the garden.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The prohibition of the import of parrots has now been extended to all parts of Germany, and it is reported that it will be enforced until the middle of this year.—*Ex. Tel. Spec.*

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

The King of Denmark yesterday received Mr. H. Percival Dodge, the retiring United States Minister, in farewell audience.

The death is announced, at the age of 94, of Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, the only woman who ever sat in the United States Senate.

Two passengers were killed and seventeen injured when a tram ran off the rails at Stettin and crashed into the wall of a house by the roadside.

Tugs engaged in salving the French cruiser Edgar Quinet, recently wrecked off Oran, have so far salved about 1,000,000 francs worth of material.

According to information from Costa Rica the United Fruit Company threatens to cease its extensive banana operations in that country if the Government carries out its intention of increasing the banana export tax from ½d. to 2½d. per bunch.

The Federal Reserve Board reports that with the exception of coal—which showed an increased production—nearly all industries in the United States showed large seasonal decreases in production last month, particularly automobiles and iron and steel.

It is semi-officially announced that the Albanian Minister for Foreign Affairs has instructed Albania's representative in Athens to make a strong protest to the Greek Government against the anti-Albanian attitude of a section of the Athenian Press.

Four new stamps from San Salvador celebrate the opening of a new line of railway from San Salvador to Zacapa, in Guatemala, forming another link in what will be the longest railway system in the world—stretching from Hudson Bay to Cape Horn.

It is officially announced at Prague that there is no truth in the report published abroad that President Masaryk, President of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic, intends to retire from political life when he celebrates his eightieth birthday shortly.

The German Minister of Justice yesterday, at a conference with representatives of the Academy of Arts and Copyright Associations, foreshadowed the imminent promulgation of a law extending the term of author's copyright from thirty to fifty years after the author's death.

SIR HARRY LAUDER

HIS SIXPENCES FROM MR. ROCKEFELLER.

DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA, Saturday.

Sir Harry Lauder, who is on holiday here, has a "shiny dime" (6d.) from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, senior, who told him the gift was "just in case you ever did run out of money."

Into the comedian's palm he then placed a second coin. "Here's another dime for your wife," he said, "and here's a couple for your children, and some for your grandchildren."

Sir Harry Lauder pocketed the coins and said, "I shall always keep them."

Apparently Mr. Rockefeller, in giving the coins as souvenirs, did not know that Sir Harry's closest living relative is his niece.—*Reuter.*

INTERNATIONAL BANK.

THE PARTICIPATION OF BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Saturday.

An important meeting was held yesterday at the National Bank to discuss the subject of Belgium's participation in the Bank of International settlements. According to The Hague Protocol, Belgium has to provide one-seventh share of the capital of this Bank, and the National Bank has been entrusted with the task of raising the money required, which, it is estimated, amounts to two million dollars.

The National Bank has decided not to underwrite the whole of this sum, but to invite other Belgian banks as well as the general public to participate. The meeting decided to allow the Provincial banks also to have a share in the subscriptions, on the basis of their membership of the Belgian banking Consortium.

The subscription lists will be opened as soon as The Hague agreements have been ratified by the various Parliaments concerned.—*Reuter.*

EXPLORING BY AIR.

WONDER PLANE TO MAP WORLD'S WILD AREAS.

Lord Thomson, Minister for Air, with Mr. F. Montague, Under-Secretary for Air, made a flight yesterday from Heston Air Park in the first aeroplane specially designed and constructed to carry out a survey of hitherto unexplored tracks of wild country.

Built by the Gloster Aircraft Company to the specifications of the Aircraft Operating Company, the machine will leave Heston shortly for Northern Rhodesia, where it will be used for carrying out a survey of 63,000 square miles—an area nearly equal in size to England and Scotland.

The aeroplane, which is fitted with two engines, is unique, in that it can fly, turn, and climb while one engine is cut out. It is fitted with a special Eagle aerial camera which can photograph enormous areas in a single photograph, and it has such an immense reserve of power that the surveyors can carry out operations over 30,000 square miles from a central aerodrome. From its photographs much can be learned as to the resources of undeveloped and normally inaccessible areas in enormous portions of the globe.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

EIGHTH ROUND RESULTS AT SAN REMO.

SAN REMO, Saturday.

The eighth round of the International Chess Tournament was played to-day and resulted as follows:—

Alekhine beat Tartakower; Niemzowitch beat Araiza; Maroczy beat Romi; Kmoch beat Graue; Yates lost to Colle; Monticelli lost to Rubinstein; Vidmar and Bogoljuboff drew their game; Ahues beat Spielmann. Yates won yesterday's adjourned game against Araiza.

The present scores are:—Alekhine, 7½; Niemzowitch and Rubinstein, 5½; Ahues, 5; Tartakower and Vidmar, 4½; Bogoljuboff, Colle, Kmoch, and Yates, 4; Maroczy and Spielmann, 3½; Graue and Monticelli 2½; Araiza, 2; and Romi, 1½.—*Reuter.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL INJURED.

ST. MORITZ, Saturday.

Brigadier-General A. C. Critchley fell while going down the Cresta Run this morning. He sustained a severe shock and was removed to hospital. It was found, however, that no bones were broken and his condition is reported to be satisfactory.—*Reuter.*

WEAVERS' STRIKE BALLOT.

The result of the ballot of the 160,000 members of the Cotton Weavers' Amalgamation to decide on strike action to enforce their claim to a wage increase was announced in Manchester yesterday as follows:—For a strike, 92,142; against, 43,541.

In view of the condition of employment in the industry, it has, however, been decided temporarily to defer further action.

CHAOS IN THE CHURCH.

LORD CUSHENDUN WARNS THE BISHOPS.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

"I see no possibility of controlling these law-breaking Bishops except by disestablishment," declared Lord Cushendun yesterday at a meeting of churchmen at Church House, Westminster.

The meeting was called to protest against the Archbishop of York's forthcoming motion at the Church Assembly for the appointment of a commission to inquire if the freedom of the Church to formulate its faith and forms of worship is effective in the present relations of Church and State.

Lord Cushendun said that the bishops were bringing the Church into a state of chaos, and in certain circumstances he would support disestablishment as the one means of disciplining them. "We hear a lot to-day," he said, "about the spiritual freedom of the Church. I don't know what that means, but I think by 'spiritual' certain people mean 'clerical.' If they get a tribunal manned by bishops it is 'spiritual,' but a tribunal manned by laymen is 'non-spiritual.' That is not complimentary to the laity, and I think it is rather too flattering to the bishops, because in my experience there are many laymen who are completely spiritual and many bishops who most decidedly are not."

The Church Assembly was as unrepresentative of the Church as a whole as it possibly could be. If disestablishment came it would be vitally important to set up a new constitution—one which was thoroughly democratic and which the laity would control.

"The Church to-day is in a state of chaos. We have had the Prayer Book of 1928 rejected by Parliament, and that has been followed by action on the part of many of the bishops, thoroughly illegal and thoroughly law-breaking. We have men like the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Truro, not only lawbreakers themselves, but encouraging others to break the law, and under present circumstances I see no method of controlling these men."

Mr. W. Marshall Freeman, Recorder of Stamford, said that it was not difficult to recognise the true motive behind the Archbishop's motion. "To put it quite bluntly, it looked very much like an effort on the part of a majority of the House of Bishops to arrive by a circuitous route at a degree of autocracy which neither the clergy nor the laity are prepared to give."

INDIA BOMB OUTRAGE.

CHILDREN AND A WOMAN KILLED.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

According to the Poona correspondent of the Bombay *Evening News* two children and a woman were killed by explosions yesterday at the village of Shrigandha, fifty miles from Poona. The scene of the outrage was the Ahmednagar road.

The correspondent says that a motor-bus stopped in the village whilst on its way towards Poona just at the time the bombs—there were two of them—exploded; and it is believed that they were thrown from the vehicle.

It is suggested, he adds, that they were being carried to Poona by passengers. Another suggestion is that they were intended for Mr. McMillan, the collector of Ahmedabad, who is reported to have visited a school near the scene of the outrage, but who left just before the bombs exploded.

The 'bus was searched, but no arrests were made.—*Reuter.*

INDUSTRIAL SPUR IN RUSSIA.

WORKERS URGED TO GREATER EFFORTS.

BIGGER "SHOCK BRIGADES"

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

In a rousing proclamation which is published as a leading article by all the newspapers the Bolshevik Party's Central Committee appeal to "all good proletarians"—party members, factory managers, trade union officials, and friendly technicians—not to let down industrial production.

"We are forced to declare," runs the proclamation, "that the industrial plan for the first quarter of the financial year remains unexecuted, either as regards quantity-output, or output per man, or costs reduction." In all the main branches of industry—coal, metals, machinery, cement, paper, textiles, etc.

The Central Committee considers that one main reason for this is that the order given last spring for the inauguration of a single command in each factory and mine has not been obeyed; also, that greater care should be taken of those engineers and technicians who are not "damagers." The Bolshevik Party's militant elements, it is said, have not yet been adequately mobilised in this battle for industrialisation. The entire Bolshevik Party and its Young Communist League must join "the 'Hammerers," the new industrial "shock" brigades, which are pledged to do extra work and exercise special surveillance.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED.

The actual figures for production, however, are not so serious as this proclamation might lead those to suppose who are unacquainted with the technique of mass agitation here. For instance, the coal output for the first quarter of the financial year reached 90 per cent. of the plan and the output of metals reached 94 per cent.

Moreover, past statistics show that there is always a slump in the first financial quarter, probably owing to reaction after the enormous special effort always made in the last quarter of each financial year in order to fulfil the full year's plan.

Again the total output for the quarter October-December, 1929, although criticised by the Central Committee because it is behind the Five Year Plan's estimate, is, of course, higher than that for the corresponding quarter of the previous financial year. It is claimed that the increase amounts to 25 per cent.

HELSINGFORS, Saturday.

According to the newspapers here the Soviet Government has decided to close down its extensive trade delegations both here and in Reval owing to lack of work. Several officials have already been transferred to Leningrad, where the new headquarters of the department have been established.

The Soviet authorities have ordered from Finnish firms six steamers for towing timber on Russian rivers.—*Reuter.*

SOVIET AND DOCTORS.

COMMANDEERED FOR THE STATE.

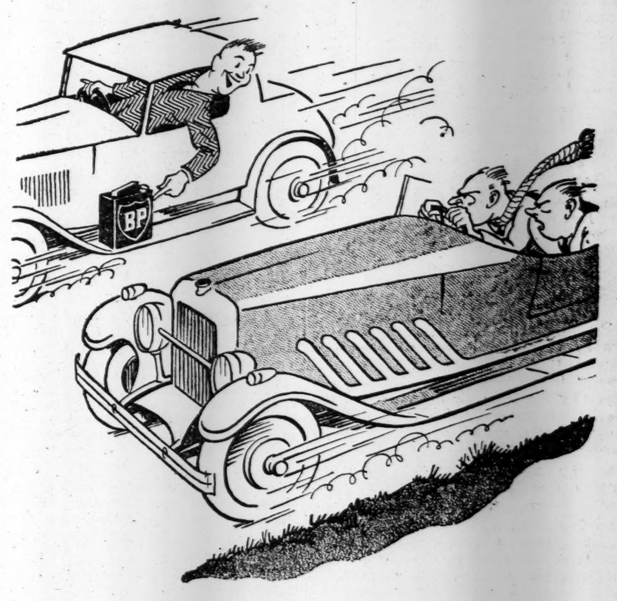
BERLIN, Saturday.

A message from Moscow states that the Soviet Government has issued a decree announcing that all doctors must devote their services to the State.

All private practice is prohibited.—*Central News.*

Popular Phrases Illustrated

"Rubbing it in"



When a baby of modest H.P.
Passed a racer as slick as could be
Said the racer, "What nerve!"
Said the baby, "Observe
How much better you'd run on 'BP'!"

The New "BP"

The Better Petrol

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD

British Petroleum Co. Ltd. Britannic House. Moorgate. E.C.2. Distributing Organisation.

The New BP The New BP The New BP The New BP The New BP

Court Circular.

SANDRINGHAM, Saturday.

The Archbishop of York has arrived at Sandringham.

Prince Arthur of Connaught will be present at the dinner of the South African Luncheon Club in honour of General Smuts at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday.

King Manoel and Queen Augusta Victoria of Portugal have arrived at Cannes from Rome.

Mrs. Dawes, wife of the American Ambassador, will entertain the wives of the American delegates to the Naval Conference at dinner at the American Embassy on Tuesday.

The Bulgarian Minister has left London for Sofia on leave of absence.

The Norwegian Minister has returned from Spain. Mme. Vogt is taking the cure at Wiesbaden.

Dr. Hamed Mahmoud, the newly appointed Counsellor to the Royal Egyptian Legation, will arrive in London early in February from Cairo to take up his duties.

The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos has arrived at 18, Cadogan Square, from St. Mary's, Wimbledon.

The Duchess of Abercorn has returned to 68, Mount Street, and will be joined by the Duke of Abercorn on Tuesday next from Baron's Court, County Tyrone. They expect to be in town for a month.

The Duchess of Hamilton will arrive in London to-morrow from Salisbury.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry will give a reception at Londonderry House to the Naval Conference delegates early in February.

Earl and Countess Grey will arrive at 33, Eaton Place, this week, from Howick House, Lesbury.

The Countess of Leicester left Upper Brook Feilde, Park Street, yesterday, for the Continent.

The Earl of Powis arrived at 45, Berkeley Square, yesterday, from Powis Castle, Welshpool.

The Earl and Countess of Lonsdale will arrive at 15, Carlton House Terrace, on Tuesday, from Lowther Castle.

Beatrice Countess of Portsmouth has arrived at 25, Portland Place, where she will be until Easter.

Countess Anthony de Salis gave birth to a son yesterday at 25, Belgrave Square, S.W.

The Earl of Chesterfield has left 41, Grosvenor Square, for Beningbrough Hall, York.

Viscount and Viscountess FitzAlan will return to 79, Eaton Square, this week, from Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.

Lord and Lady Decies and Lady Katherine Drummond yesterday sailed from Liverpool for a cruise to Africa.

Lord and Lady Glenconner have left London for the South of France.

Lord Joicey will arrive at 58, Cadogan Square, this week, from Ford Castle.

Lord and Lady St. John of Bletsoe will arrive at 5, Ennismore Gardens, to-morrow, from Melchbourne Park.

Lady De L'Isle and Dudley has left England for Port Sudan.

Lady Suffield will return to 35, Eaton Square, on Friday, from Amroth Castle, Pembrokeshire.

Lord Aberconway has arrived at 43, Belgrave Square, from the Château de la Garoupe, Antibes.

Lady Fitzgerald will arrive at 16, Mansfield Street, to-morrow week. She will give a dance for her granddaughter, Miss Pamela Wellesley, on February 27.

Sir Alan Sykes has left London for the South of France, and will not return till March.

Sir Laurence Halsey has returned to 64, Elm Park Gardens, from Egypt.

Major the Hon. Sir John and Lady Ward have left Dudley House, Park Lane, for the Villa Rosemary, St. Jean, Cap Ferrat.

Admiral Sir Herbert and Lady Richmond, with Miss Bridget and Miss Valentine Richmond, have returned to 5, Lennox Gardens, S.W.1.

Sir George and the Hon. Lady Barstow will return to 36, Sussex Gardens, on Saturday, from Persia.

The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton will return to 16, Great College Street, Westminster, at the end of the first week in February, from America

The Hon. Mrs. Clive Pearson will take up residence at 32, Grosvenor Square, this week.

The Hon. Mrs. Macdonald-Buchanan will this week leave Lavington Park, where she has been staying with her father, Lord Woolavington, for Northamptonshire.

Captain and Lady Gweneth Cavendish will arrive at 12, Montagu Street, to-morrow, from Woodcock, Hertford.

THE DRAMA OF TO-DAY.

The first of a series of three lectures on "The Presentation of Drama in the Twentieth Century," will be given at Bedford College for Women next Thursday, when Sir Nigel Playfair will speak on "Costume and Production."

Sir Barry Jackson will follow on February 13 with "Shakespeare in Modern Dress," and on February 20 Mr. Maurice Browne will give "The True Story of Journey's End."

RUPERT BROOKE MEMORIAL.

An appeal will shortly be launched for funds to erect a monument to the memory of Rupert Brooke on the island of Skyros, where he is buried.

M Paul Vanderborght, a member of the Belgian P.E.N. Centre and founder of "La Lanterne Sourde," inaugurated the suggestion, and during the last year has worked hard to establish an influential Committee. Many distinguished authors throughout Europe have given their support to the scheme, and the London P.E.N. Centre has undertaken to be responsible for the English appeal. The London Committee consists of :—

John Drinkwater (chairman), John Galsworthy, Lascelles Abercrombie, Maurice Browne, Walter de la Mare, Wilfred Gibson, Edward Marsh, Harold Monro (hon. treasurer), Hermon Ould (hon. secretary).

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 2s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

KINGSWAY TUNNEL CLOSING.

NO TRAM SERVICE FOR A YEAR.

DOUBLE-DECKED CARS.

Next Sunday, London's shortest "Underground" is to be put out of service for twelve months. Passengers on that romantic tramway dive from Southampton Row to the foot of Waterloo Bridge on the Victoria Embankment will have to make the journey over-ground by a special 'bus service; but when the line is opened again in February, 1931, they will be able to ride along the whole route on a double-decked tram car.

By the courtesy of the resident engineer of the L.C.C. (writes a SUNDAY TIMES representative), I was allowed yesterday to make a trip down the tunnel on foot, accompanied by the engineer and a man with a lantern.

Before we started from the mouth of the tunnel in Southampton Row, we dived down a series of manholes and grated wells just below the surface. I was shown how, from Theobald's Road to Holborn, Southampton Row had been lined with armour plating. On both sides of the road the brick pipe-conduits had been left undisturbed, except for the dislocation and re-connection of 800 telephone wires, at a junction with the pipe-conduits of Holborn.

But the surface of the middle of the road has been taken up bit by bit, without diverting the constant traffic stream from along Southampton Row, and the road has been buttressed up again not on solid earth but on armour plating. Walking in the middle of the road, only a foot of concrete separates you from a series of rectangular plates, supported on stanchions, like the plating of a battleship. Only these prevent the road from falling on the round iron tube ten feet below.

MORE ARMOUR PLATING.

This tube, in which the trams now run, must be taken out, as a surgeon removes a stitch. The track will be raised a few inches, and the stanchions will be carried down to its level. Then the double-deckers will run as far as Holborn from a tunnel entrance a few feet back from Theobald's Road.

Under Kingsway, as the engineer showed me, the problem is different. The road is already armour-plated, and the track only just below the surface. Unable to raise the roof, the engineer has determined to lower the floor. Bits of ground from the foot of the present tunnel's brick wall are to be taken out alternately, like the squares of a draughts-board, and the wall carried deeper, and strengthened in sections.

We made our way along Kingsway from station to station, diving into funk-holes as the single-deckers passed. Below Aldwych a slightly wider-mouthed junction brought us to where the Old Lancaster House viaduct used to stand. In five-eighths of a mile we had gone down sixty-seven feet—a more difficult bit of engineering than the re-making of Piccadilly Circus Tube Station. We emerged on the Embankment by the steel tube, which will soon be only the upper half of a larger tube, through which the double-decked cars will run to join the surface lines.

NEW TERM AT HARROW.

DR. NORWOOD'S HEALTH TRIP ABROAD.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HARROW, Saturday.

Harrow School has reassembled for the Easter term and the preliminary work began to-day.

The first gathering of the masters was held in the Vaughan Library, and it was a matter for regret that Dr. Cyril Norwood, the headmaster, was unable to be present through indisposition. Dr. Norwood has been unwell for some time, and he was unable to take the active part he hoped to do at the Junior Masters' Course at Harrow on January 15.

I was informed at the school to-day, however, that Dr. Norwood is not seriously ill, although he will probably be away for three weeks. He has gone abroad with Mrs. Norwood for a complete change.

The heads of houses are : R. D. Stewart Brown (Head of the School and the Headmasters), E. G. Williams (Mr. A. Vassall's), K. Blackmore (Mr. A. W. Siddon's), J. G. S. Hobson (Mr. T. E. J. Bradshaw's), J. M. Stow (Mr. B. Middleditch's), P. D. Cotes-Preedy (Mr. J. H. Hollingsworth's), P. H. V. de Clermont (Major E. W. Freeborn's), T. A. Stephens (Mr. C. W. M. Moorsom's), J. W. Hopkins (the Rev. D. B. Kittermaster's), J. M. Birkin (Mr. F. A. Leaf's), A. R. Tawell (Mr. A. P. Boissier's), and C. D. van Namen (Small Houses and Home Boarders).

Mr. B. A. Barr, Mr. J. Willis, and Mr. J. F. Forbes have joined the staff. Mr. T. E. J. Bradshaw has taken up his residence as House Master at The Grove.

COTTESMORE HUNT.

At the annual meeting of the Cottesmore Hunt at Oakham yesterday it was announced that Mr. W. J. Baird and Colonel Sidney Green would continue the joint mastership.

Colonel the Right Hon. John Gretton, M.P., was re-elected chairman of the committee.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

The delegates attending the fourth Imperial Press Conference in June will visit Oxford and be received by Viscount Grey of Fallodon. There will be tours to Liverpool, Birmingham, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

FAMOUS PLAY IN ESPERANTO.

At the Esperanto Congress at Oxford in August a performance of "Charley's Aunt" will be given. A special translation in Esperanto has been made, the play having been selected as the most representative English comedy which has been performed in many languages.

31 YEARS' PUBLIC SERVICE.

Dr. H. B. Brackenbury, past-president of the British Medical Association, has resigned from the Hornsey Town Council after thirty-one years' public service in the borough.

He was the second Mayor of Hornsey and for many years has been an alderman. He has removed to Golders Green.

PRINCE TO VISIT BEDFORD.

The Prince of Wales is to attend the Bedfordshire Agricultural Show at Ampthill on July 17. The Duke of Bedford was yesterday elected president.

This is the oldest one-day agricultural show in the country, and this year's event will be the 127th.

A FLINTSHIRE BRIDGE.

The Flintshire County Council is to be urged to take steps to preserve the old landmark known as Pontdafydd Bridge, St. Asaph, a place where Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, spent so much of her time.

Mrs. Hemans used to sit by the side of the bridge to compose poetry.

The old bridge is at present in danger of destruction by flood water.

THE DUKE'S GOOD RIDING.

"His Royal Highness is as good as anyone to hounds," said Mr. G. H. Drummond, proposing yesterday the election of the Duke of York as President of the Northamptonshire Agricultural Society.

Mr. Drummond, who played some part in teaching the Duke to ride, added that while out last week with the Pytchley the Duke distinguished himself in difficult country, jumping every fence and taking his own line.

SPORTING PEER AND BISHOP.

TWO NOTABLE BIRTHDAYS

SIXTY-FIFTH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Two notable birthdays, and a not less notable anniversary, were celebrated during the week-end. Lord Lonsdale, the well-known sporting peer, was 73 yesterday, and the Bishop of London is 72 to-day, whilst the Earl and Countess of Coventry reached the sixty-fifth anniversary of their wedding.

Lord Lonsdale celebrated his birthday quietly with his wife at Lowther Castle, Penrith, where he owns a 170,000-acre estate. Sportsmen from all parts of the world sent telegrams of congratulations, and messengers were calling at the Castle throughout the day.

Lord Lonsdale, whose silk hat, cigar, frock-coat and button-hole are nationally famous, was presented with a golden casket from his admirers when he celebrated his golden wedding two years ago. The Prince of Wales handed the casket to him at Olympia, and Lord Lonsdale has said that that was one of the happiest moments of his life.

THE BUSY BISHOP.

The Bishop of London, Dr. A. F. Winnington-Ingram, did not spend his birthday "taking things easy," as might be supposed, but carried on with his usual round of strenuous activities

He left London yesterday for Cambridge, where he will preach to-day, while to-morrow he will be back at Fulham Palace.

He is said to be one of the busiest men of his age in the country. His various activities engage him for sixteen or seventeen hours a day, and include an endless round of public functions.

London's bachelor Bishop has one special partiality—he loves babies, and has always taken a keen interest in any work concerning infant and child welfare. Like Lord Lonsdale, Dr. Ingram is a great sportsman. Just before Christmas he played a game of hockey in the grounds of Fulham Palace, captaining a team of Old Marlburians against Radley College. His side won by seven goals to five.

During his recent world tour the Bishop played tennis with Miss Helen Wills. The Bishop is also an enthusiastic golfer.

SIXTY-FIVE YEARS MARRIED.

The Earl and Countess of Coventry were sixty-five years married yesterday. Both are well, and spent the day quietly at Pirton Court, Pershore, Worcestershire, with Miss Diana Coventry.

HYDE PARK CARILLON.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME ON NEW ZEALAND BELLS.

Three special "by request" programmes of items selected as a result of a vote of readers of the *Daily Sketch* will be played to-day on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park.

It is once again emphasised that, to hear the bells to the best advantage, listeners should take up a position at least 200 yards distant from the carillon tower.

The programme to-day includes :—

12.15 to 12.40 p.m.

"Annie Laurie."
"Silver Threads Among the Gold."
"Land of Hope and Glory."
"Will Ye No Come Back Again?"
"Serenade."—Schubert.
"Londonderry Air."

3.0 to 3.20 p.m.

"Bonnie Mary of Argyle."
"Minuet."—Beethoven.
"Melody in F."—Rubinstein.
"Come Back to Erin."
"Love's Old Sweet Song."
"Somewhere a Voice is Calling."

6.40 to 7.0 p.m.

"When Other Lips."
"Ave Maria."—Schubert.
"Drink to Me Only."
"Love's Old Sweet Song."
"Londonderry Air."
"Abide with Me."

SHOW OF PERSIAN ART.

MAY FOLLOW ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

A suggestion has been made that the Italian Exhibition at Burlington House is to be followed by an exhibition of German art under the same auspices. No such exhibition is, however, immediately contemplated, and an official of the present exhibition informed the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday that a display on the scale of the Italian collection would hardly be possible for some time.

"Both German and French exhibitions will undoubtedly be held within the next few years," he said, "and a Russian art exhibition of wider scope than the recent show of Ikons may be arranged, but the next national show is more likely to be taken from a smaller country.

"Persia is perhaps the most likely, though an independent display of art from a country outside the ordinary run of art-collectors will probably be arranged within the next twelve months."

Interest in the Italian Exhibition continues. The SUNDAY TIMES was informed yesterday that over 140,000 members of the public had been admitted since it opened.

MRS. PETHICK-LAWRENCE.

Mrs. E. Pethick-Lawrence left Euston yesterday for a holiday tour of South Africa.

"I had not intended to do any speaking," she said before she left, "but if I can do anything to help the women of South Africa in their fight for the vote, I shall do so."

TOWN'S ROYAL VISITORS.

Prince George is expected to visit Hastings, on the invitation of the town, towards the end of June.

Princess Helena Victoria will hold a reception at Hastings on November 4 to receive purses for the Y.M.C.A.

MORE AMBULANCE CALLS.

During the quarter ending December 31, 11,071 calls were received by the London ambulance service, compared with 10,894 during the corresponding period of 1928.

The total number of calls received during the year was 43,567—an increase of 152 over 1928.

MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

Lord Murray, in the Court of Session at Edinburgh, yesterday granted a decree of nullity of marriage in an action brought by Sir Arthur J. F. W. Nicolson, Bart., against Dame Dolores Elaine Nicolson (née Cubbon), of New Jersey. The action, which was undefended, was heard in camera. The marriage took place in 1927.

OLD OWENIANS' DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Old Owens Association was held at the Hotel Cecil last evening with Mr. C. E. Collins in the chair. There were present over 100 Old Boys, and also the Rev. H. N. Asman, the present headmaster, Mr. R. F. Cholmeley, C.B.E., a former headmaster, and Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Evans, representing the Brewers' Company.

"JOURNEY'S END."

Twenty-five officers and 100 men of the 9th East Surrey Regiment, with whom Mr. R. C. Sherriff, author of "Journey's End," served during the war, saw the play at the Prince of Wales Theatre yesterday.

The party included several men who were with Mr. Sherriff in the Line, and more than one on whom the characters in the play are based.

After the performance Mr. Sherriff's old company commander, Captain Warre-Dymond, and his Quartermaster, Mr. Sheffield, with several other officers, inspected the dug-out on the stage.

£100,000 LEGACY TO THE ZOO.

MOTHER'S PORTRAIT TO BE HONOURED.

PLACE IN BOARD ROOM.

About £100,000 will pass to the Zoological Society of London under the will of Mr. George d'Arroyave Lopes, of Egerton Place, Chelsea.

Mr. Lopes left £121,339 gross, with net personalty £119,833. Bequests in his will include, on the death of his wife :—

Funds producing £300 a year to his brother John for life, and then for St. Bartholomew's Hospital for the encouragement of medical and clinical research.

His collection of Chinese bronzes, a large Japanese screen by Ritmo, and a gold embossed repeater watch to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

A picture of his late mother, Georgina Lopes, to the Royal Zoological Society.

The residue of the property is left

To the Zoological Society of London on condition that they hang in their board-room the picture of his late mother and shall keep up in good repair the family graves.

Should these conditions not be fulfilled, then the ultimate residue is to go to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

"Mr. Lopes was not a Fellow of the Society, although he took a great interest in the Gardens," Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, the secretary of the Society, told a Press representative yesterday.

"I estimate that the residue of the estate will be about £70,000, but until the estate has been wound up, and legacies arranged for, I cannot say definitely.

"Under the terms of the will the Society have to keep the capital intact, and use only the interest.

"The money is not earmarked for any purpose, except the maintenance and improvement of the gardens and other purposes of the Society."

Mr. Lopes was deputy chairman of the Metropolitan Association for the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes.

A FORTUNE FROM COTTON.

Estate valued at £183,374 gross, with net personalty £133,582, has been left by Mr. Frederick William Smith, a cotton manufacturer, of Woodville, Longridge, Lancs. After bequests to members of his family, Mr. Smith left :—

A conditional £1,000 to St. Paul's Church Tower Fund, Longridge.

£1,000 to Dr. F. W. Price, of Harley Street, W., to be applied as he shall think fit for the benefit of the Heart Hospital in Westmorland Street, London.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
CLEMENT THOMPSON, of Loftus Hill, Knaresborough (net personalty £89,942)	£97,026
DAVID ALAN PURDIE, of Addison Crescent, Kensington, W. (net personalty £35,286)	35,895
Lieut.-Col. CHRISTIAN BERNARD HUNTER, retired Indian Medical Service, of Sharcot House, Pewsey, Wilts (net personalty £32,613)	34,878
LOUIS PENNY, of Cranfield, East Grinstead, late engineer, manager, and director of the Bombay Gas Co. (net personalty £30,713)	34,806
ALEXANDER EDDINGTON (81), of 28, Unthank Road, Norwich, Norfolk, retired grocer (net personalty £26,410)	30,460

RURAL ENGLAND.

A TRIBUTE TO LORD ESHER'S WORK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WINDSOR, Saturday.

The close interest which the late Lord Esher took in the Windsor branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England was recalled at a meeting of the branch here to-day.

Mrs. Carteret Carey, who presided, said it was Lord Esher, their president, who started the branch. It was only on Monday (two days before his death) that he came to Windsor with regard to that meeting. She hoped the Windsor branch would continue to flourish and be a sort of memorial to him.

Professor Patrick Abercrombie, in an address deprecating advertisements on the countryside, pleaded for a rural planning scheme throughout the Thames Valley to keep the beautiful parts of the Thames safe from desecration. The support of landowners and residents was at the back of all true town-planning, he added, and they could not get on without it. He trusted a report prepared by the council might form a basis for action which they might be able to take.

BURNS'S SNUFF-BOX.

BIRTHDAY GIFT FOR THE BLIND EX-SERVICE MEN.

A woman visitor to the headquarters of the National Institute for the Blind yesterday presented Sir Beachcroft Towse, the blind V.C., with a snuff-box, said to have been used by Robert Burns for many years up to the time of his death in 1796.

The donor remains anonymous, and the proceeds of the sale of the snuff-box will be given to the National Institute Fund for blind ex-servicemen. The snuff-box, rectangular in shape, and black with age, is free from ornamentation, except on the lid, which is decorated with an inlay of horn, ivory and tortoise-shell in the form of a Maltese Cross. It is 3¼ inches long, and one inch deep.

The poet's granddaughter, Miss Annie Burns, of Pittsville Lawn, Cheltenham, gave the snuff-box to Mr Thomas Alderslave, whose wife, Mrs. Phœbe Alderslave, gave it to the anonymous donor's father in 1887.

£470,000 *SCHOOLS' SCHEME.*

Somerset education authorities propose to spend over £470,000 on the reorganisation of the schools in the county, chiefly to provide better facilities for children in rural areas.

New schools will cost nearly £300,000, and alterations to existing schools over £170,000.

At Bridgwater yesterday the Education Committee decided to submit the scheme to the Board of Education for approval.

BAGPIPES AT FUNERAL.

"The Flowers o' the Forest" and "Lochaber No More" were played on the bagpipes at the funeral in St. Mary's Cemetery, Battersea Rise, yesterday, of Mr. Roderick MacLeod, 67, who was reported to be the foremost Gaelic orator in London.

Mr. Ian Macpherson, M.P., Mr. W. C. Mackenzie, the historian of the Hebrides, and other representatives of the Scottish societies in London were among the mourners.

VETERANS' REUNION.

Over 600 attended the reunion dinner of the Hampshire Regiment, which had the distinction of earning more battle honours during the Great War than any other unit in the British Army, at Portsmouth Guildhall last night.

The gathering included veterans who took part in the march to Kabul and other engagements preceding the South African and Great Wars, also members of Portsmouth battalions raised for the regiment during the Great War.

SIR JOSEPH DUVEEN'S GIFT.

Mr. Baldwin will, on February 6, unveil the Mural Decorations in the Hall and Refreshment Room of Morley College for Working Men and Women, 61, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1, given by Sir Joseph Duveen.

The decorations in the Hall, which represent the muses and the arts of music, dancing, etc., are the work of Mr. C. Mahoney. The paintings in the Refreshment Room, which represent for the most part scenes from Elizabethan drama, are the work of Mr. E. W. Tavilious and Mr. E. Bawden.

SUNSHINE AND SHOWERS.

POLAR AIR DISPLACES MILD BREEZES.

FROST IN THE SOUTH

ENGLAND.—Wind south-westerly, light or moderate, perhaps veering; mainly fair, apart from local showers; perhaps mist or fog locally early; moderate day temperature,

SCOTLAND.—Wind south-west or west, moderate; showers, perhaps with hail or sleet locally; bright periods; moderate day temperature.

WALES.—Wind south-west or west, moderate; showers, perhaps with hail or sleet locally; bright periods; moderate day temperature.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind south-westerly, moderate; mainly fair; apart from local showers; mist or fog early; sea slight.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

A downrush of Polar air from behind a large and vigorous cyclone near Iceland yesterday displaced the southerly winds from the western Mediterranean that had been responsible for the very mild weather of the previous few days over most of England.

The substitution gave rise to an interval of general rain during the night and early morning, but the establishment of the colder current was quickly followed by brighter conditions over most of the country. There were periods of sunshine nearly everywhere, except in the South-east, though in many places these were interspersed by heavy showers, often of hail in Western England and Ireland, and of sleet or snow in parts of Scotland. Jersey had nearly 7 hours of sun, and Penzance 6 hours.

Temperature dropped to fairly seasonable levels. Glasgow and Parsonstown, in Central Ireland, had 8 deg. of frost on the ground at daybreak, and Chester 7 deg., while 2 deg. were registered as far south as Plymouth and Lympne. In the afternoon the thermometer stood 5 deg. to 7 deg. lower than at the same time on Friday over a wide area, but in most districts the readings were still rather above the ordinary figure for late January.

At Kew, where the 1 p.m. value was 44 deg., compared with the average of 42 deg., this was the 60th day out of the 68 since November 19 on which the temperature at that hour has been in excess of the normal. January as a whole has been about 6 deg. warmer than usual there, and only once throughout the month—on the 21st—has the sheltered thermometer fallen below the freezing point. This record is in remarkable contrast to that of January last year, which was the coldest since 1895, and gave Kew fifteen frosty nights by the 26th. It is interesting to note that London's mean temperature this month has been slightly above the January average for Marseilles or Rome.

NEW ZOO ARRIVALS.

STOWAWAY MOUSE AND FIVE LLAMAS.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

The Zoo possesses several young boa-constrictors who are captives simply because they crawled into a crate of bananas, and, finding their surroundings comfortable, fell into a deep sleep from which they did not awaken until the crate had been shipped to Covent Garden Market.

Other species of reptiles, and many tropical insects, have also travelled to this country hidden away among fruit, but until last week the Zoo had never received a mouse that was obsessed with a desire to cross the seas. This latest stowaway, a Sumichrast's night-mouse, which are found in Mexico and Central America, was discovered in a crate of bananas unpacked at Stoke-on-Trent. As he is a fruit-eater he suffered no hunger during the voyage, and arrived at the menagerie lively and healthy

Although examples of Sumichrast's night-mouse have often been exhibited in the Gardens, the animal is not a common one, and the new arrival is the only one of his kind at present in the Zoo.

Five new llamas have also arrived at the Zoo. Two females are to remain at Regent's Park, and earn their living by giving rides to visitors, but the other three are to go to Whipsnade, where it is hoped they will breed freely, since the importation of llamas is becoming difficult. These animals have already passed their period of quarantine, and the work of training two of them for riding will be started as soon as they are accustomed to their surroundings.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The body of Albert Stanley Crow, 30, of Clacton Road, Walthamstow, was found in the River Lea yesterday.

A memorial to those who lost their lives in the gunnery explosion in the cruiser Devonshire will be unveiled at Plymouth to-day.

Two plumbers at Messrs. Laings shipyard, Sunderland, were killed yesterday through a steel girder falling on them as they were working in a trench.

Following the reconstruction of the aircraft-carrier Glorious, Devonport dockyard will refit the sister ship Courageous on her return from the Mediterranean.

The condition of the woman described as "Lady Dorothy Scott," who is in St. George's Hospital suffering from a shot wound, was stated yesterday to be slightly better.

Alderman Thomas Wallis, three times Mayor of Lincoln, and the father of the City Council, died yesterday, aged 88. He was formerly Chairman of the Lincoln Liberal Association.

"THIS PARROT BUSINESS."

BY THE MARQUESS OF DONEGALL.

IN TO-MORROW'S "DAILY SKETCH."

Mr. A. J. Cook, the miners' secretary, who lives at Kenton, near Harrow, has been nominated by the Kenton Labour Party as a candidate at the March election of the Wealdstone Urban Council.

Cambridgeshire County Council yesterday approved a scheme for the erection of a new county hall on what is known as the Castle Hill site, Cambridge, the estimated cost being £60,000.

Notices tendered by the employers to 750 workmen at Emplyn No. 1 Colliery, Penycroes, near Swansea, have been withdrawn, an amicable settlement of the dispute having been reached.

Triplets have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Greenhalgh, of Pointon East, Cheshire, and although one has died the King has commanded the Keeper of the Privy Purse to grant £2 bounty.

An evergreen wreath from the Gordon Boys' Home, West End, Woking, was placed upon the statue of General Gordon in Trafalgar Square yesterday, the anniversary of General Gordon's death.

Mr. F. W. Griffin, an ex-president of the Shire Horse Society, has resigned the chairmanship of Peterborough County Branch of the National Farmers' Union, which he had held since the inception of the branch twelve years ago.

The Royal Society of Arts competition of industrial designs, which will take place at the Imperial Institute in June, will be divided under the heads of architectural decoration, textiles, furniture, book production, pottery and glass, and advertising.

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, the President of the London Municipal Society (Women's Section), is lending her house, 10 Upper Brook Street, to-morrow, for an address on "Electricity and Smoke," by Miss Bright-Ashford, a member of Marylebone Borough Council.

Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., will be one of the guests of the Old Students' Association of University College, London, at the annual dinner, to be held at the College on February 14. Old students who wish to attend should apply to Mr. B. N. Parker, University College, London.

A Protective Food—

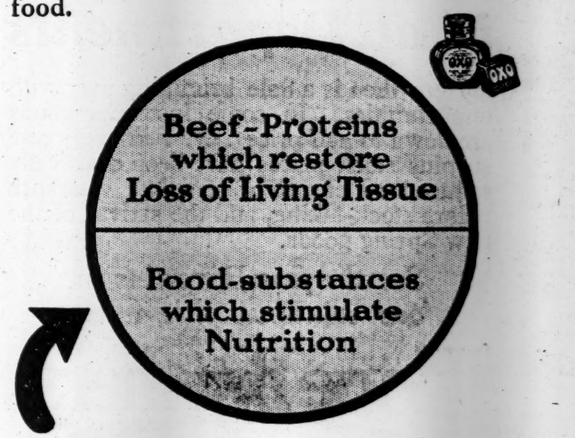
Dietetic research confirms the correctness of the British Nation's choice of Beef as the national food. Beef fulfils four great dietetic needs :—

(a) It makes good the daily loss of living tissue, (b) provides energy and warmth, (c) stimulates the processes of nutrition, (d) raises *resistance*, and is, therefore, a protective food.

Oxo is Beef in a concentrated and readily assimilable form.

Sound Nutrition— The Foundation of Health

The Oxo habit is of the utmost value in cases of lowered resistance—the most frequent cause of illness. It fortifies against cold, fatigue, and infection. Oxo provides *resistance*—it is what is called a protective food.



The Great Dietetic Properties of— OXO

The Goodness of Beef

CR

HOW MANY MEN

there are whose great wish is to be able to retire from business. They have reached the age of 65, but have only been able to save two or perhaps three thousand pounds, which, invested in good securities returning 5 per cent., give them too small an income. It is not generally appreciated that a Canada Life Assurance Co. Annuity will

SHOW A SAFE INVESTMENT

which produces a guaranteed income for life of considerably more than double the ordinary yield from good-class securities. For instance, a man of 65 with £2,000 invested in stocks and shares gets about £100 per annum, but by buying a Canada Life Annuity he would get a guaranteed income for life of £221 9s. 8d., thus showing

OVER 11% PER ANNUM

The Canada Life is the oldest Dominion Life Office, and has assets of £33,000,000 under direct Government supervision, so that your security is equivalent in safety to a Government pension, and any amount from £100 can be invested. The Company also issues very attractive Life and Endowment Policies, full particulars of which will be sent on application. Write to-day giving your age, and full particulars will be sent you by the Life Dept.,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
Accumulated Funds £33,000,000.
Established 1847.
2, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1.

(S.T.)

FIND YOUR WAR PAL!

SHOALS of inquiries are being received by the *Daily Sketch* from ex-Service men and women in response to the invitation to send the names of war-time "pals" with whom they desire to get into touch, and "the great reunion" is proceeding apace.

Full details in the

DAILY SKETCH

ALL THE BEST PICTURES

We are making room for SPRING

Great STOCKTAKING SALE at Hope Brothers

JUST NOW there is great activity in every Department—we are having a pre-Spring clearance of surplus stocks.

Naturally, with our enormous annual turnover, we cannot help gathering, at the end of each year, an accumulation of seasonable goods of thoroughly dependable quality.

And, of course, we can't carry over broken or discontinued ranges into a new season.

You'll find splendid SALE BARGAINS in all Departments

Here then is a Sale brimming over with opportunities. In some instances goods are down to half price . . . . in every case surplus stock prices have been drastically reduced to ensure a complete clearance before stock-taking, and the arrival of the new Spring goods.

See the fine Bargains in our windows this week

Hope Brothers LTD

-for BIG BARGAINS

44-46, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 84-86, Regent St. W.

Branches throughout London and the Provinces

To get teeth clean remove the Film

IF your teeth lack brilliance and sparkling whiteness — look for film, a dingy viscous coating that covers them. Film absorbs discolorations from food and smoking. It clings so stubbornly that ordinary brushing will not remove it.

Pepsodent removes film by first curdling it, so that it can then be removed easily by light brushing. Teeth grow white and begin to sparkle. Pepsodent contains no pumice, no harmful grit, no crude abrasives.

Start this new way today. Get a tube of Pepsodent NOW!

MARK Pepsodent TRADE

The Film-Removing Tooth Paste

4011

SEVEN DAYS MAKE ONE WEEK

BOVRIL MAKES ONE STRONG

Court and Society

The King spent a busy time during his short stay at Buckingham Palace, for although His Majesty only arrived in town on Monday morning he received many people during that day, and late in the afternoon held a Council, in addition to receiving several in audience, including Lord Parmoor and the new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Bucharest and Bogota respectively, in the persons of Mr. Charles Palairet and Mr. Spencer Dickson. The Princess Royal visited her brother that day as well, and in the afternoon there was the reception of the chief delegates to the Naval Conference, which was held with due ceremony in the Throne Room. Tuesday was notable for the broadcast speech of the King—which was most satisfactory, showing by its delivery how strong and virile His Majesty's voice now is.

The most important social event of the week was undoubtedly the gigantic reception given by "His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" (I quote from the invitation), which was held at Lancaster House. The immense clock with its eight subsidiary dials showing simultaneous time in other capitals was the first thing to attract the eyes of the hundreds of guests, and, as the Prime Minister and his daughter kept them waiting for forty minutes beyond the hour of invitation, this clock was given more attention than might otherwise have been the case. However, when host and hostess eventually arrived they took up a position upstairs in a doorway leading to one of the rooms where historic costumes are exhibited, Miss MacDonald wearing a dress of almond green moiré. The members of the London Naval Conference were present in full force, and Mr. and Miss MacDonald were kept busy shaking hands for more than an hour. Among early arrivals were the Countess of Oxford, in cocoa coloured tulle embroidered in flowers; Lady Beauchamp, wearing a cleverly-cut purple satin dress, and Lady Cory, the latter in black and wonderful diamonds, who came together; Earl Beauchamp was to be discerned in the throng; Lord Jessel brought Lady Jessel and the Hon. Doreen Jessel, Lady Jessel being one of those wearing a diamond tiara; Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain were conspicuous guests, Lady Chamberlain wearing beautiful old Chinese blue brocade, and Miss Chamberlain a girlish frock of palest pink; Admiral Sir Charles Madden was accompanied by Lady Madden in pink; Viscount Bridgeman came alone, as his wife had a cold; Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley carried a pink feather fan and wore blurred chiné taffetas; the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Lady Cynthia Mosley, the latter in black satin with fine diamonds, were talking to the Attorney-General and Lady Jowitt; and I met on the stairs Sir Ralph Verney and Wing-Commander Louis Greig, the latter with his wife in beige lace.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the latter in a glittering black and silver frock and wearing her magnificent all-round diamond crown, were standing for a long time talking to people just by the Coronation robes exhibit, as was also Viscountess Astor, in green velvet and a sable stole. The Corps Diplomatique were at full strength, and included the Spanish Ambassador with Marquesa de Merry del Val in a chic frock of dark blue pailletted lace, the Belgian and French Ambassadors with their respective wives, the former smart in sapphire blue velvet and a diamond tiara, and the latter in black velvet; others were the Swiss Minister with Madame Paravicini, in a fur-trimmed black velvet coat; the Chilean Minister with his wife and daughter, and the Brazilian Ambassador with his daughter, and many more than I have space to mention.

Friends of the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville will be glad to know that she is now much better, and is beginning to walk again. She had about twenty people to dine with her at 16, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, on Tuesday night, among whom were the Marquis and Marchioness of Crewe, the Hon. George and Mrs. Keppel, Mr. and Mrs. James de Rothschild (who had just arrived from Paris), Sir Robert Vansittart, Marchioness Curzon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams (the former being the Secretary to the United States Navy), Lady Cunard, Mr. Lancelot Smith, Mrs. Philip Snowden (just returned from the Hague), the Hon. Evan Charteris, and Mrs. Greville's cousin, Lord Blanesburgh. This dinner was Mrs. Greville's first social effort since the trouble with her foot started in the beginning of December. Next month she hopes to be fit enough to travel to the south of France, where she will stay at Cimiez, where the Aga Khan has placed his villa at her disposal.

A pretty country wedding was that at Christ Church, Long Cross, Surrey, on Wednesday, when the Hon. Mary Cecilia Berry, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Camrose, of Barrow Hills, Long Cross, was married to Mr. Ronald Guthrie McNair Scott, son of Mr. and Mrs. McNair Scott, of Borrans, Chobham, Surrey. The village was decorated, but as the church does not hold more than 150 people, the ceremony was of a quiet character. Canon Tringham, Vicar of Long Cross, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an exquisite Empire gown of beautiful lace, the design being traced with embroidery of graduated pearls, and worn over a pearl-pink satin, chiffon and tulle foundation, which gave a mist-pink effect. The long, closely-fitting bodice, with a square cut neck, was finished at the waist with a narrow pearl embroidered waistbelt, clasped with a tiny pearl buckle, and the skirt, which touched the ground, hung in graceful folds. The long sleeves of silk tulle were embroidered at the wrist with minute seed pearls, and the train, of the same embroidered lace as the gown, was lined and bordered with silk tulle. A veil of soft fine tulle, specially tinted to match the dress, fell from a halo of orange blossom and buds, arranged in a key design.

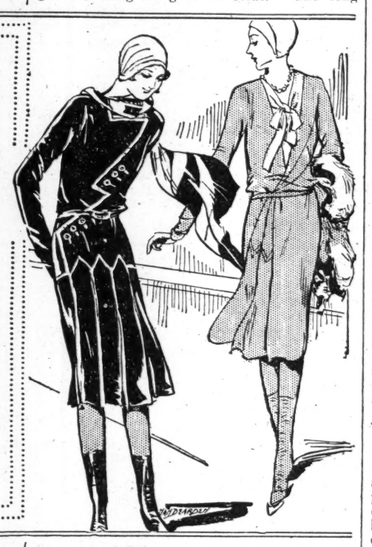
Miss Berry was attended by one child bridesmaid, the Hon. Diana Berry, her youngest sister, and six grown up bridesmaids—the Hon. Sheila and the Hon. Patricia Berry (sisters), the Hon. Eileen Berry (cousin), Miss Daphne Grenfell, Miss Leslie Scott and Miss Joan Cadman. Their frocks, made in Empire style, of panne velvet in "The Heart of a Dijon Rose" shade, were made with long full skirts, flowing gracefully from tight-fitting bodices, with circular cut necklines, and the bodices and hiplines were trimmed with narrow ruchings of velvet. They wore dainty caps of tulle, surmounted by wreaths of orange blossom, which was also clustered at the sides, the flowers being made of the panne of the dresses. The bride's cousin, Master Tony Berry (son of Sir Gomer Berry), acted as page. He was dressed in the same shade of panne velvet as the maids, the coat being cut away in front to reveal the knee-length satin trousers. Dr. Tom Scott was his brother's best man.

In moving from Hamilton Place to 8, South Audley Street the Bachelors' Club is emulating the Savile Club, which not so long ago transferred itself from premises in Piccadilly to what had been for many years Viscountess Harcourt's house in Brook Street. As the Guards' Club is now in Brook Street, it would seem that Clubland is definitely turning to Mayfair. No. 8, South Audley Street has been of some note ever since it was built by the present Lord Alington's grandfather, who named it Alington House, and just before the war it was owned and occupied by Sir Berkeley and Lady Sheffield. They lent it during the years of hostilities for use as a hospital for officers, when it was known as the Russian Hospital, owing to the fact that it was run by a M. and Mme. Mouravieff-Apostol, who lived and worked hard there.

The many friends of Lady Plunket will be glad to hear that so far she has made satisfactory progress after her serious operation. She is, however, not able to see visitors at the nursing-home, and it will be some time yet before she can be moved to her house in Upper Brook Street.

MAYFAIR.

For . . . SKATING



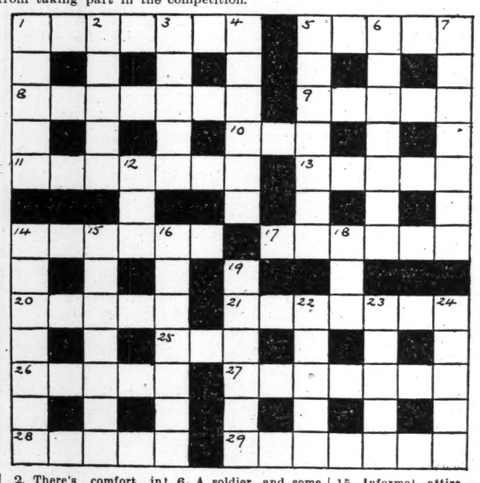
INDOOR skating continues to be as popular a sport as ever, so one may with advantage select the right frock in which to feel one's best. Black velvet, crêpe-de-Chine, black cloth—many are the materials possible to choose.

The sketch to the left shows a black velvet frock with a fitting corsage and square neck, belted, and with a long slanting design in dull red or ivory crossing to one hip. The front and back have three box pleats. A very dashing Rodier scarf of black and red on a buff ground was worn with this, and a red hat.

The other sketch shows a frock of navy cloth (or dull satin) with a semi-fitting corsage and an inner vest of ivory crêpe tied in a bow.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 265.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 265," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



ACROSS.

1. Blotted out, possibly because there was a hindrance in the act.
5. Seeks after light, and admits it.
8. The man who should encourage boys to throw stones at the Crystal Palace.
9. A constellation.
10. This and 28 across make something to lie on.
11. Hidden in "He, at her most utter terror, leans at rest, leering at her sideways."
13. Dodge.
14. One heard glowing accounts of this in the matchless old days.
17. Shut up (one after the other by the sound of it).
20. To work this one must be more than human.
21. Its certainly rough finding a snake where the boxer ought to be.
25. A winged runner.
26. Evidently the light has come to the heart of the chosen.
27. "Stir leg" anag.
28. If this should 10 across a comb out is indicated.
29. Famous church in Rome.

DOWN.

1. One could figure this as advice to the gardener.
2. There's comfort in the end even if your house is on this.
3. Turn.
4. Kind of window.
5. Unintelligent memory in a god is changeable.
6. A soldier, and sometimes forbids entrance.
7. A light affair.
12. The South of France is cleansing.
14. Heralded by that deep depression.
15. Informal attire.
16. Goes beyond.
18. This wants a good 3 down to make it stand up.
19. Sparing.
22. A bit of feminine attire.
23. Bury.
24. Colour.

CROSS-WORD No. 264 PRIZEWINNERS.

Mrs. WALLACE, 10, Knightstone Road, Weston-super-Mare; WILLIAM E. HILL, 4, Elgin Mansions, W.9; Miss M. K. SMITH, St. Catherine's Home, Ventnor, I.W.; P. E. HOGG, Maidencombe, Newton Abbot, S. Devon; LEONARD A. HUMPHREY, 20, Sylvan Road, Snaresbrook, Essex.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 1, Haggis; 4, Moment; 7, Termagant; 9, Glee; 10, Tamp; 11, Watch; 14, Ita; 15, Edict; 16, Gotha; 17, Maine; 18, Vitus; 20, Solve; 23, Zeus; 25, Scut; 26, Springbok; 27, Teuton; 28, Liter.

DOWN: 1, Haggai; 2, Ghee; 3, Samoa; 4, Magic; 5, Mint; 6, Tappet; 7, Tenacious; 8, Tavistock; 11, Wages; 12, Total; 13, Heave; 17, Mozart; 19, Sutler; 21, Orion; 22, Vigil; 24, Spat; 25, Sort.

A Woman's Corner

Australia Day.

Concerning Coffee.

By PANDORA.

To-day is Australia Day, and a great many people will be offering their good wishes to that enterprising and prosperous Dominion which sent brave men to the war, has wide expanses of territory for British settlers, and is represented in London by numerous clever and capable people.

It is interesting to look back to the years before the war when the lands of the British Empire were less well known than they are now. Then Australia and New Zealand were considered closer together than was authorised by geographies, Canada was somewhat vaguely confused with the United States, although Canadians passionately protested that France and Belgium are not the same country while speaking to a great extent the same language.

The war brought from the ends of the earth men of British nationality, and incidentally taught us all more about the British family. Many people who had innocently used the words "colony" and "colonials," unaware that they were winning the hatred of otherwise mild persons, now speak of the Dominions—except when they are really colonies—and of the overseas people, but we have yet to find some word less cumbersome with which to describe the residents in the lands where the flag flies. But, having found the ideal word, will anyone be induced to use it? However, with Imperial Conferences and Press Conferences in the offing it behoves us to polish up our knowledge of the Dominions and their people.

A Fussy Crow—

More bird stories come in, all of which have been read with pleasure and, sometimes, profit. One of the most amusing comes from Wales. A correspondent tells of a bird lover who provides pavilions, tables, and a bath for her bird visitors. One morning, after filling the bath, she was surprised to find it empty and the little brass plug placed neatly by its side. She put in the plug and again filled the bath, but a little later found it once more empty. Again she filled the bath, and then watched for a solution of the mystery. Soon a consequential crow arrived, enjoyed a very energetic bath, and, having finished, he, being a crow with modern ideas of hygiene, removed the plug. Next day his hostess hid the plug under heavy pebbles. The crow again arrived, had his bath, and tried to empty the receptacle. He indignantly poked at the stones, but they were too heavy. Away he flew in disgust, and after that, to him, unsatisfactory experience, his visits ceased.

—and a Robin.

"A Lincolnshire Rector" also has an amusing tale to tell of a bird friend, this time a robin who spends his daylight hours at Langton Rectory. When the blinds are pulled up in the morning he comes in, perches on the pillows, and waits for his morning biscuit, which he graciously takes from hands or lips, provided that there are no crumbs in his own saucer. If he arrives before the blinds are raised he does not wait politely as a guest should who comes down too early for breakfast. He cries and scolds to be let in. Nor does he take only what is offered to him. He likes to see his loaf and to excavate his own share. But he prefers pastry, and even knows the mince-pie tin, where he waits until he is offered a piece, or, if the tin be open, takes a piece.

The robin comes in during the day by an upper window, and flies to the drawing-room. If the door is shut he waits on the mat, and sometimes visitors are astonished to hear the formal announcement: "The robin, Madam," from the maid.

His wife is shyer, and only came in last year when the chicks' demand for food was too insistent. But if the hen bird comes when Mr. Cock Robin is indoors, perhaps dozing on a picture-rail, she chirps to attract his attention, and he, in his turn, chirps to tell his hosts that crumbs are wanted. When he sees his wife provided for he returns to the house.

My entertaining correspondent ends with the story of visitors waiting at the front door to be let in being joined by the robin in the porch who, rather unceremoniously, pushes his way between their legs to get in first.

Concerning Coffee.

It is breathed into one's ear that some of the American visitors in connection with the Naval Conference are moaning because the coffee they get in London is not what they are accustomed to.

Those who have travelled in the United States know that the coffee is usually very good, and the average American considers the day ill begun that does not start with hot strong coffee. Is it our passion for good tea—which I challenge anyone to say is not excellent, as a rule, in England—that makes us neglect coffee? Yet coffee has been used in England since, it is said, 1657, when a merchant brought from Smyrna a servant who prepared this drink for him each morning. The fame of the coffee and its maker spread, so that after a time the merchant allowed his servant to sell the beverage in a coffee-house of his own.

However, it is also said that this man, Rosee, opened his coffee-house in 1652, and that a Jew named Jacobs had a coffee-house in Oxford a year or so earlier, which would seem to be another score for Oxford. In Evelyn's Diary it is stated that coffee was introduced in 1641; he tells that the Bishop of Smyrna was the first person he saw drink coffee thirty years before.

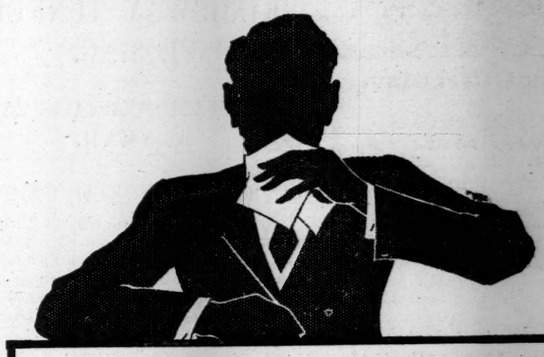
Rosee's circular proclaiming the virtues of coffee shows that he would have little to learn from modern advertising methods could he return to this sphere. According to him, coffee would appear to prevent and cure most ailments of both mind and body, including sore eyes.

Coffee-houses became such popular meeting-places and so much gossip emanated therefrom that rules and regulations for their management were hung on the walls; and probably ignored, for about twenty years after coffee was introduced into the country the Government tried to have coffee-houses suppressed. This was an unpopular movement, but it led to the absurd suggestion that those who managed the coffee-houses should act as censors of books and conversation to stop scandalous books and papers being read, or reports against the Government and its Ministers being circulated. But imagine the managers of the big London hotels and restaurants as censors, liable to be fined when a client said what he thought about a Government!

Our Weather.

A day like last Sunday, which seemed to have strayed from a balmy April, was a gift from the gods. Mild and sunny hours, blue sky, green grass, and even the smell of spring in the air, no wonder that armies on foot, in cars, and on cycles found their way into the open. Richmond Park was full of visitors, though "full" is a slight exaggeration, and all the roads out of London were in use, as Londoners fled from the streets to taste the freshness of the country and to delude themselves with a sweet dream of spring.

The pessimists tell us of bitter weather to come, but a perfect day and a few forgotten flowers actually blooming in sheltered places cause us to snap our fingers at the gloomy ones and think of the long sunny days coming. Even a fog such as we had last Tuesday is only another proof of the versatility of the climate, which seems to be showing off its tricks for the benefit of the foreign visitors now in London for the Naval Conference. Most of them, I have no doubt, would be disappointed if we did not produce at least one for about which they could write long letters to their friends at home. On Tuesday it was all according to Hoyle, even to the King's car brought from the courtyard by linkmen having to proceed slowly escorted by policemen walking in front with lights. Could anything have been better staged?



NOSE stopped up?

It's so simple to get rid of that uncomfortable sensation. Just use Glyco-Thymoline as directed with a spray. Your nose will be quite clear in a few minutes.

The stuffiness was caused really by an irritation of the mucous membrane (the delicate lining of your nose, throat and stomach, etc.). Glyco-Thymoline soothes and heals it. Doctors prescribe it for such conditions. In fact Glyco-Thymoline sold for 25 years *on their recommendation alone!*

It is well to take a little care in buying to see that you really *do* get Glyco-Thymoline. Something that *sounds* like Glyco-Thymoline may not *act* like Glyco-Thymoline. Pronounce the "y's" as in "sky."

INSIST UPON THE GENUINE

GLYCO-THYMOLINE

Thos. Christy & Co. 4/12, Old Swan Lane London, E.C. 4

At all Chemists 1/10 3/8 7/6

℞ *The Prescription your Physician writes*

LENTON HALL, NOTTINGHAM.

It's hard to believe that there is such a place.

Barely 3 miles West of Nottingham

An English Home of the Georgian period, set in entrancing surroundings, on high ground. The house comprises 4 reception rooms, billiard room, 15 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, garages and stables. 7 (or 11) acres of land. Within 5 minutes excellent golf course, and easy reach several packs of hounds.

The perfect order of the whole demesne, the choice flowers and fruit, both under glass and in the open, are but a part of the exquisite taste that the expenditure of much time and money have achieved. The owner asks £10,000. Permits to view may be had from:—

BAKER, HALFORD & SONS, St. Peter's Gate, Nottingham.

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Ess Viotto	2/6, 4/9, 6/9 per Bottle
Bronnley's Bath Soap	4/6 per Box of Six
Bronnley's Fern Toilet Soap	2/9 per Box of Six
Bronnley's Bath Salts (as illustrated)	1/6 to 7/6 per Jar
Blue Skies Perfume	7/6, 10/6, and 21/- per Bottle

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Single Bed	32/6 pair
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Sunday Times

See page 26.

MR. HARMAN RESIGNS.

STORMY SCENES AT MEETING.

A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

Mr. M. C. Harman, the London financier, chairman of Morris and Jones, Ltd., the Liverpool grocers, relinquished in dramatic fashion his connection with the directorate after a lively shareholders meeting this afternoon, when the meeting came to the consideration of a motion to remove Mr. Harman and the other two London directors, Mr. Charles Noel Clarke and Mr. Arthur Gordon Williams, from the board.

Mr. Harman, with a gesture of defiance to shouting shareholders, handed the written resignations of himself and the other two gentlemen to the secretary of the company.

There was immediately a scene of great excitement. Mr. Harman was booed, and after leaving the chair and declaring the meeting at an end, he returned to it and vigorously banged the table with his chairman's mallet to restore silence.

When the vice-chairman, Mr. T. R. Jones, rose to speak, Mr. Harman banged away with his mallet until a shareholder, Mr. Artro Morris, threatened to remove it by physical force.

MR. HARMAN WALKS OUT.

Much wrangling took place as to whether Mr. Jones could speak to the tabled motion after the resignations had been tendered. After a renewal of uproar, during which Mr. Harman continued the play with the hammer, he left the chair, declared the meeting closed and, with his director-colleagues, walked down the hall to the accompaniment of loud booing. Near the exit Mr. Harman engaged in an argument with a shareholder, and finally took his departure.

The requisition calling the meeting asked for the appointment of a special committee to consider, among other things, the circumstances under which Mr. M. C. Harman, the chairman, Mr. Noel Clarke, and Mr. A. Gordon Williams, applied funds of the company in taking up certain investments, and, secondly, the removal of the three gentlemen named from the board of directors.

INDEPENDENT CHAIRMAN.

As soon as Mr. Harman opened the proceedings, Mr. Artro Morris, a solicitor shareholder, called for an independent chairman, his proposal being greeted with cheers.

"We people in the North," he declared, "are used to conducting business affairs in a straightforward and business-like manner." (Cheers.) He added that the chairmanship of the company was in legal dispute, and a writ had been issued to settle the question.

The motion was seconded, and the name of Mr. John Cannon, of Manchester, was suggested as chairman, but Mr. Harman declined to put it, and announced his intention to conduct the meeting. He would not occupy the chair a moment after the shareholders removed him, he said. It was not a pleasant job. He regarded it as a joint stock Hill 60.

Discussing the business of the meeting, Mr. Harman said that he would welcome the appointment of a committee of inquiry, but he objected to the Liverpool section being set against the London section. He also objected to the introduction into the dispute of the atmosphere of a football match, and to taking advantage of the state of nervous panic in which the investing public were at present.

"GATE-CRASHING METHODS."

Mr. Harman also said he objected to the "gate-crashing" methods of the Liverpool directors, but the difficulty was not one of his making. When he remarked that he had certain plans for the future of Morris and Jones there was loud laughter.

The resolution, calling for the formation of a committee, composed of Sir Benjamin Johnson, Mr. P. F. Fletcher, and Mr. J. A. Irving, to investigate the circumstances in which the Finance Committee of the company had dealt with its investments, was carried.

When Mr. Harman had departed the meeting was continued, and Mr. T. R. Jones, who presided, related the history of what had transpired recently. He stated he doubted if Mr. Harman and his group now held 20,000 shares in the company.

Recently the four Liverpool directors—Sir Richard J. Williams, Mr. T. R. Jones, Mr. Archibald Murchie, and Mr. L. H. Hudson—had circularised the shareholders regarding the sale of Government securities owned by the company and the purchase of stocks and shares in the "Harman group."

Mr. Harman replied that he welcomed the suggestion of the Liverpool directors that a meeting of shareholders should be held.

Formed in 1919, the company now has an issued capital of £600,000 in equal parts of Preference and Ordinary shares of £1 each. The latter now stand at 8s. 6d.

Mr. Harman's connection with the company dates from about September, 1928, when he, together with Mr. C. N. Clarke and Mr. A. G. R. Williams, were co-opted to the board. Shareholders were then invited to sell their Ordinary shares of £1 each to the group represented by the above directors at the price of 15s. 6d. each.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF PRESCRIPTION.

ACCUSED MAN FOR TRIAL.

Charged with forging and uttering a National Health Insurance prescription for morphine sulphate tablets, Tom Rickard, 34, of Gate Farm Cottages, Biggin Hill, made a further appearance yesterday, at Bromley (Kent) Police Court. He was also charged with being in unlawful possession of drugs.

Mr. G. J. Bally (prosecuting) said that investigations showed there were 109 forged prescriptions involved.

Dr. J. F. Douse, of Farnborough, said the 109 prescriptions on which his name appeared were forgeries.

Rickard appealed to the Justices to send him to the Ministry of Pensions Hospital. "I have no friends nor anything," he added in a broken voice.

After being told the Bench could not grant his request, Rickard was committed for trial. He intimated that he wished to plead guilty to all the charges.

A SECOND APPEAL.

REPRIEVED MAN'S PETITION TO HOME SECRETARY.

George Fratson, who was sentenced to death at Manchester Assizes for the murder of George Armstrong, a hosier, and later reprieved, is again appealing—to have his commuted sentence reviewed.

Fratson was sentenced to death on July 9, and made an unsuccessful appeal against his conviction and sentence, but was reprieved in August.

A short time ago, he petitioned the Home Secretary to have his sentence again reviewed, and Mr. Clynes referred the petition to the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Mr. W. Holland, who was Fratson's solicitor during his trial and until his reprieve, stated yesterday that it was true that Fratson had sent a petition to the Home Secretary, but he did it without his knowledge.

"The ground of the appeal," he added, "is that certain evidence which might have been brought out in his favour at the trial was not disclosed by the prosecution as it should have been, and that, in that sense, he did not have an absolutely fair trial."

HOW DENMARK KEPT NEUTRAL.

HER KING'S LETTER TO KING GEORGE.

SYMPATHETIC ANSWER TO WARTIME APPEAL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday.

An interesting light is thrown on the attitude of the King of Denmark during the critical day immediately after the outbreak of the Great War, in an article by Dr. Edvard Brandes, of Copenhagen, in the newspaper *Politiken*.

On August 5, 1914, the German Foreign Office asked the Danish Government whether it was willing to mine the entrance to the Great Belt, thereby bottling up the main entrance to the Baltic, or whether this should be done by Germany. The "request" was, of course, in the nature of an ultimatum, and the Government had to deal with it as such. The matter was, therefore, of great importance, not only from the point of view of foreign affairs, but also of the internal political situation as a whole.

The author shows how carefully the matter was considered by the Ministers concerned, and by the Cabinet as a whole; but the final decision was due to the personal intervention of the King. At the end of the Cabinet Meeting, the Minister of Finance—as one who had no "expert" interests to defend—was instructed to seek an audience of the King and to explain the purport of the German demand, and all the arguments in favour of and against the laying of mines by Denmark. The Minister of Finance, however, was totally unacquainted with questions of military or naval tactics, although, fortunately, King Christian's expert knowledge of such matters helped the Minister out of his difficulties. His Majesty's perfect grasp of the situation immediately became apparent, and he was one of the first to realise the full effects of a step of this kind upon the Entente Powers.

The King rapidly arrived at his decision, and maintained it through thick and thin. The Minister of Marine wanted to defend the Belt with the Danish Fleet; other advisers had other counsels, but the King realised clearly that the only step was for Denmark to acquiesce and to lay out the mines. He knew that this would not be well received by the Entente and that it would not appeal to the patriotic feelings of a large section of the population; but he knew also that it might be—it probably was—the only means of keeping Denmark out of the war. If Denmark had refused, Germany would have violated her territory; that this was contemplated more than once transpires quite clearly from German military archives.

"King Christian's resolute decision on this occasion was of great service to his country," the author adds. "But His Majesty did more." He sent a personal communication to King George explaining the Danish position and pointing out how vulnerable Denmark's position was. "Denmark owes a deep debt of gratitude to King George," the author concludes, "for his sympathetic understanding of our position. And we also have every reason to be thankful that His Majesty's chief adviser was not a man of the type of Clemenceau—as Mr. Asquith, of course, was fully aware of, and naturally fully approved, King George's kind and accommodating answer."

POLITICS AND TRADE.

PARTY DIFFERENCES IN NOTTINGHAM.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NOTTINGHAM, Saturday.

Developments are likely to follow the recently-revealed differences among the Conservatives of Central Nottingham.

The divisional executive of the party has chosen Mr. Terence J. O'Connor, K.C., formerly M.P. for the Luton Division, as prospective candidate at the next General Election, when Sir Albert Bennett retires. But a section of the electorate favours the adoption of Mr. George Terrell, President of the National Union of Manufacturers, because of his definite acceptance of a fiscal policy which they believe will be to the advantage of the local lace and hosiery trades.

Five years ago a safeguarding duty was secured for lace. This is due to expire next July. The hosiery trade has failed in its two applications for a duty on imports. Many electors, therefore, welcomed the recent announcement that Mr. Terrell will stand as a Protectionist and Empire Free Trade Candidate.

A meeting of the Nottingham Central Conservative executive, held under the presidency of Mr. Charles J. Pain, has now decided to ask Mr. O'Connor to adopt a stronger attitude on questions vitally affecting local trade. His previous declaration was that he stood behind Mr. Baldwin's statement as to the necessity of continuing the safeguarding provisions, with extension, under simplified conditions, to other industries.

The Liberals and the Socialists, who contested Central Nottingham at the last election, intend to contest the seat again, so that there is a prospect of four candidates.

SMALLPOX IN LONDON.

NO MODIFICATION OF PRECAUTIONS.

The Public Health Committee of the L.C.C. decline to adopt the suggestion of the St. Pancras Borough Council that the practice of dealing with smallpox contacts in London should be modified, in view of the type of the disease at present prevalent.

The St. Pancras Council drew attention to the number of smallpox cases occurring in that borough, and expressed the view that the epidemic would probably continue for some time.

They pointed out that the present means of dealing with smallpox contacts, which entails considerable work, was introduced when dealing with a severe type of the disease, and asked that some modification should be permitted.

"The fact that the disease happens at present to be associated with a negligible fatality rate can hardly be held to render unnecessary the need for taking precautions, especially having regard to the possibility of the recurrence at any time of the more toxic variety of smallpox," state the Committee.

THE AGE OF HASTE.

LORD MOYNIHAN'S PLEA FOR ÆSTHETIC MEDICINE.

Lord Moynihan, opening an artists' exhibition in Leeds City Art Gallery yesterday, said that the distinguishing feature of the present day was the breathless haste with which everything was done, and the incessant, almost intolerable, din with which so many things were accomplished.

It was, therefore, to be desired that we should seek an antidote to those poisonous agencies, and find, somehow, solace of the spirit and refuge from the social mischiefs of our time. It was essential that æsthetic medicine should be taken to produce that effect. Beauty was a very real and precious thing necessary for social health.

FLIGHT TO EGYPT.

MACON, Saturday.

Sir Hassanein Bey, Chamberlain to the King of Egypt, who arrived here yesterday from Paris, left at 9.55 this morning for Lyons, continuing his flight to Egypt by light aeroplane.—*Reuter.*

PICTURE WITH A HISTORY.

MANY OWNERS OF "A BOY WITH A PUZZLE."

BURLINGTON HOUSE RIDDLE.

Of all the notable pictures now gathered together at the Italian Exhibition at Burlington House, one in many respects more notable than them all has so far escaped the comment that is its due.

It is catalogued as "A Boy with a Puzzle," and it is certainly a picture with a history. Probably no picture in the exhibition has passed through the hands of more remarkable people, or enjoyed such a long and curious career under a spurious reputation.

Painted in 1510, it was for centuries attributed not to Bernardino Luini, from whose hand it came, but to Leonardo da Vinci, and, according to the records, even famous connoisseurs were long deceived.

We do not know as much as we would like to know (writes a SUNDAY TIMES representative) of its earlier story, but we do know that in the middle of the eighteenth century it hung in the old Arundell Collection, and that its most recent purchaser, when it changed hands in 1889, was the then Lord Carysfort. At the opening of the last century it was owned by Sir William Hamilton, the famous diplomat and friend of Nelson.

A RICH YOUNG MAN.

The next transaction, apparently, was from Sir William to Beckford of Fonthill. Beckford, of course, was the son of a former Lord Mayor of London, William Beckford, who was, at the time of his coming of age, known as the richest commoner in England, inheriting an income of £110,000 a year, with £1,000,000 in ready money. This man was the builder of the fantastic modern Gothic palace at Fonthill, up the tower of which it was believed by the neighbouring gentry (who could only guess at its real dimensions from the other side of an eight-mile wall) that it was possible to drive a complete carriage and pair.

Beckford bought the picture in the year when he moved into Fonthill, and his biographer describes a visitor's ecstasies at seeing his old friend, "The Laughing Boy, by Leonardo," among the rest of the magnificence there.

It seems that the picture was doomed to pass among amiable and eccentric millionaires, for when it left Beckford's hands—in 1822—it was bought by a still more curious character, Mr. John Farquarhar, the Anglo-Indian merchant, who, for all his millions, went about London dressed like a tramp, living in one room, where he was cared for by a solitary old woman.

ANOTHER HAMILTON.

Farquarhar, in 1823, bought Fonthill, and kept the famous canvas there. But Beckford, regretting the sale of the picture, bought it back when he removed to Lansdowne House, near Bath, and the picture is next heard of as being in the hands of another Hamilton, this time a duke, and the descendant of Beckford's son in-law, his second daughter having married the tenth Duke of Hamilton, her distant cousin.

Even this, however, does not end the story of its romantic owners, for its presence in the collection of Lord Carysfort at Elton Hall, in Northamptonshire, continued the tradition. The Elton Hall collection was made by a man who, from being a somewhat obscure member of the middle classes, suddenly came into the peerage, found himself the owner of a magnificent park and mansion, and to its decoration with beautiful works of art devoted the rest of his life.

What fate still awaits "A Boy With a Puzzle" no one, of course, can say, but the permanence of its interest, as well as its value, is in any case assured. The puzzle, by the way, is no puzzle at all, for a close inspection of the picture shows that the boy is occupied with nothing more than a replica of the modern double-opening note-case, which Bernardino seems to have anticipated by more than 400 years.

LICENSEE AND WIDOW.

£100 DAMAGES AWARDED IN BREACH CASE.

Mr. Henry Thomas Marriott, licensee of the County Cricket Ground Hotel, Northampton, who is well known among Third Division footballers and to county cricketers in all parts of the country, was the defendant in a breach of promise case heard in the Civil Court at Northampton Assizes yesterday. He was ordered to pay £100 damages to Mrs. Louisa Hussey, a widow, who was formerly employed as resident manageress at the hotel, and for whom also judgment was given in a counter-claim for the return of a ring and a bracelet which Mr. Marriott said he had lent her.

Mr. Vaughan, for Mrs. Hussey, said his client was now 52, and Mr. Marriott was about 60.

Counsel alleged that in June of 1924 a proposal of marriage was made in Mrs. Hussey's bedroom. For five years she was nominally a paid servant, but actually, in all but the legal tie, she was Mr. Marriott's wife. They lived together openly.

Mr. Marriott was a widower, and in 1927 he took a ring from his late wife's jewel box and gave it to Mrs. Hussey. She wore this openly on her engagement finger.

In May, 1929, Mr. Marriott told her to clear out. He accused her of bad management and insobriety, but those allegations, said counsel, were false. In October last year he married another woman.

Mrs. Hussey, displaying deep emotion, said that shortly after she took the post as manageress Mr. Marriott told her he thought he had found in her a jewel.

Mr. Marriott said he never promised to marry Mrs. Hussey. He lent her the ring and bracelet when she went on holiday, because she said she had no jewellery.

ARRESTED IN DEVON.

BROUGHT TO LONDON ON FRAUD CHARGE.

Arrested at North Tawton, Devon, Arthur Lewis De Vere Bell, 27, accountant, of Lapford Rectory, North Devon, was remanded in custody at Westminster Police Court charged on a warrant with obtaining a gun and case, a cigarette case and matchbox, valued at £24 6s. 6d., by false pretences, from the Army and Navy Stores, Victoria Street.

Other property which Bell had in his possession was brought to London with him, and Detective Smith said that a further charge would be preferred. This property included an Oxford M.A. hood, a cheque book, a passport issued to Arthur Lewis Martin, an order book on the Army and Navy Stores, many books, and some clothing.

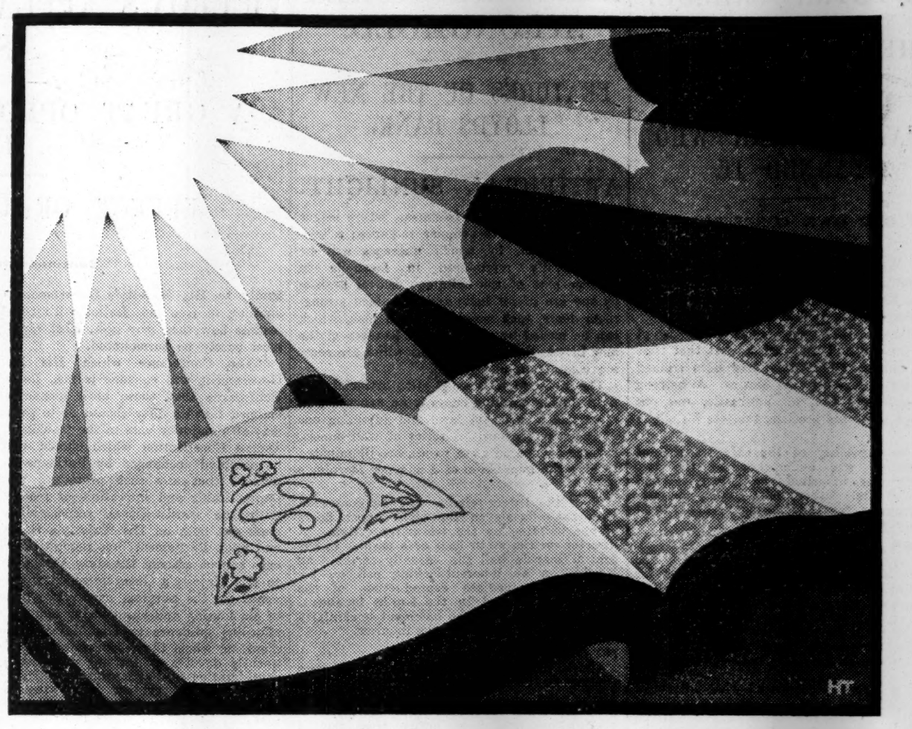
The officer also stated that Bell said: "I wish to clear the matter up now. I did obtain the gun, cigarette case, and matchbox from the Stores. I pawned them the same day in the Strand, but I have lost the tickets."

BULLET IN HEART.

SOLDIER WHO SURVIVED SIX MONTHS.

The remarkable case of a bullet lodging in a soldier's heart six months before causing death is noted in the report on the Health of the Army during 1928, just issued by the Director-General of the Army Medical Service.

He was accidentally wounded through the chest by a .22 bullet. There were no immediate symptoms, but six months later serious impairment of the heart became evident, and he died. At the autopsy it was found that the bullet, which was embedded in the tissues of the posterior mediastinum, had been the means of establishing a fibrous channel connecting the right auricle with the root of the aorta.



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The room which had the sulks now smiles, the room which was so dowdy and dreary is now the sunniest room in the house. The Sanderson Wallpaper Book shows you paper after paper which is a joy to look at, and will be a pleasure to live with. On no account have any decorating done until you have asked your decorator to show you this most inspiring book.

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BLACK CARACUL KID COATS—HALF PRICE. Appropriate for Matron's wear. Full-fitting coats of bright glossy skins, with long roll collars. Usually 18 Gns. SALE **9 GNS**

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BLACK PONYSKIN COATS. Furriered in Paris. Smart and practical with attractive markings. Soft pliable skins, with long roll collars. For the car or general use. Usually 18 Gns. SALE **12 GNS**

FRENCH MODEL COAT—HALF PRICE. BLACK CARACUL KID, smartly trimmed Brown shaded Coney. Usually 30 Gns. SALE **15 GNS**

FRENCH MODEL COAT in selected Seal Coney. Collar and cuffs of **Natural Skunk.** Usually 42 Gns. SALE **26 GNS**

BLENDED MUSQUASH. A beautiful Coat of Dark Brown colouring, with collar and cuffs of Natural Skunk. Usually 66 Gns. SALE **39 GNS**

BLACK MUSQUASH COAT. Rich full skins. Dark in colour. Usually 76 Gns. SALE **55 GNS**

Beautiful FUR TIES

BEAR TIES, Choker shape, cut from dark brown skins, finished head and tail. Usually 25/9. SALE **12/6**

SQUIRREL TIES for early spring, furriered from three clear grey skins, finished head, paws, and tail. Usually 30/- SALE **21/-**

NATURAL FOX TIES, in Beige shades. Animal shape with head and full brush Usually 69/6 and 79/6. SALE **35/-**

SKUNK SCARVES. Full skins in two-strand effect. Finished four squirrel tails. Usually 5 Gns. SALE **3½ GNS**

FOX TIES in animal shape. **Whole** skins in Grey, Brown or Beige. Usually 5 and 6 Gns. SALE **4 GNS**

Usually 89 Gns — SALE PRICE 49 GNS

NUTRIA. A beautiful COAT of soft selected skins, carefully matched and skilfully worked into a straight style with soft crushed collar and deep cuffs. Lined throughout with fancy Crepe de Chine to tone.

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NATURAL MUSQUASH COATS. Furriered from rich full skins of dark colourings, correctly matched and worked. Good fitting shapes with various styled collars and cuffs.

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SHIRAZ LAMB and MARMOT. A handsome COAT of well matched Pelts of close curl and bright appearance. Fashioned on the latest lines with deep shawl collar and large cuffs of rich Brown Marmot.

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AMERICAN BROADTAIL and FOX. Charming COATS for day or evening wear, in soft Beige colourings with long roll collar of Fox to tone. Modelled in Paris on fashionable straight lines.

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CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

THE VOYAGE FROM EGYPT.

DEATH OF MAN WHO PLANNED IT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MIDDLESBROUGH, Saturday.

Mr. Waynman Dixon, of Great Ayton, Middlesbrough, the man who brought Cleopatra's Needle from Egypt to the Thames Embankment, has died at the age of 86.

In March, 1877, the Khedive of Egypt offered to England the obelisk. At that time Mr. Waynman Dixon, who had been trained as a civil engineer at Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Co., of Newcastle, was out in Egypt with his brother, the late Mr. John Dixon.

The responsibility of the safe transfer of the obelisk was undertaken by the two brothers, who inherited the enterprise and courage of their father, John Dixon, who was civil engineer for the Darlington and Stockton Railway.

AN IRON CYLINDER.

It was decided by the brothers that the simplest method that could be adopted for the removal of the Needle would be to allow it to remain lying on the shore and to construct around it a strong iron cylinder in which it could be completely enclosed. Excavations were made about the Needle, and the cylinder was gradually built up to enclose it.

Having carefully calculated what volume of air would be sufficient to float the weight of the cylinder and the monolith, the Dixon Brothers constructed a vessel accordingly.

When completed the vessel was 116 ft. in length and about 15 ft. in diameter to accommodate the Needle, which was 68 ft. long, 7 ft. 7 in. wide at the base, and which weighed no less than 186 tons.

The cylinder was divided into ten watertight compartments, so that in the event of accidents to one portion the vessel might still retain sufficient buoyancy to prevent it from going to the bottom on its passage across the ocean.

After considerable difficulty the specially built vessel, called the Cleopatra, was pulled across a stretch of sand to be floated in deep water and towed to the dock of Alexandria.

ABANDONED IN THE BAY.

On September 21, 1877, the Cleopatra was taken in tow by the Olga, and all went well until the Bay of Biscay was reached.

There, however, the Cleopatra and her convoy encountered bad weather, during which they became separated. After six lives had been lost in an endeavour to make good the moorings, the Olga finally abandoned her charge, and the Cleopatra was left to the mercies of the waves.

Later she was found by the English steamer Fitzmaurice, and was towed by her into Ferrol Harbour, for which service the owners received £2,000 as salvage.

On January 15, 1878, the Cleopatra left Ferrol in charge of the steamer Anglia, and without further mishap reached London eleven days later.

DOWNHILL ONLY CLUB

NO-FALL CHAMPIONSHIP DETAILS.

By A WENGEN CORRESPONDENT.

The race for the No-Fall Ski Championship for a trophy presented by the SUNDAY TIMES took place at Wengen on Sunday under the auspices of the Downhill Only Club.

There was a record entry of forty-seven competitors, of whom only thirteen completed the course without a fall. The race was run from Waterstation to Inner Wengen, which is the same course as in each previous year. The day was brilliantly sunny, the snow rather slow on the Bumps, and then icy and difficult through the Sawmill fields to the finish.

The winner was C. F. S. Taylor, a young Etonian and member of the D.H.O. Club, Wengen, in the amazing time of 3 mins. 48 3-5 secs. Barry Caulfeild was second in 3 mins. 51 1-5 secs., and thus it will be seen that these two brilliant young runners both broke the previous record of 4 mins. 7 secs., held since the first year by Barry Caulfeild.

The full list and times of those who finished the course is:—

		Min.	Sec.
1.	C. F. S. Taylor	3	48 3-5
2.	Barry Caulfeild	3	51 1-5
3.	O. R. Rubi	4	10 3-5
4.	T. R. Fox	4	12
5.	H. R. D. Waghorn	4	24
6.	D. Kingsford	4	32
7.	P. Lunn	4	44
8.	C. Gardner	4	45
9.	Miss P. Beckton	5	1
10.	Miss E. M. Mackinnon	5	55
11.	W. Irving	5	57
12.	Malti	6	43
13.	J. Palethorpe	6	44

All the most eminent ski-runners, both English and Swiss, in the district entered for the race, including Lord Knebworth, C. E. W. Mackintosh, Miss Sale Barker, and Bracken, who were all running well but fell, and were thus disqualified. Of those who finished the course, all but two were members of the Downhill Only Club, Wengen.

It is striking testimony to the foresight of Sir Gomer Berry and of the famous teacher of the Wengen School, Vivian Caulfeild, that this race should thus arouse greater enthusiasm each year, and the large number of fast times this shows the benefit this policy has given to British ski-ing.

The Downhill Only Club also announce that the race for the MacMillan Cup was run from Mannlichen to Grund on Tuesday, and resulted in H. R. D. Waghorn repeating his win of last year, with C. F. S. Taylor second.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Sunday Times

No. 379.] LONDON, SUNDAY JAN. 24, 1830. [Price 7d.

It is said that more than two thousand copies of Moore's Life of Byron have already been sold.

The thermometer on Hampstead Heath on Monday night was at 10 Fahrenheit, being no less than 22 degrees below freezing.

The number of bankrupts in 1829 amounted to no less than 1,642. This is an excess of about one-third of the average of ordinary years.

At Hinchley, in Leicestershire, the distress of the lower orders is so great, that out of a population of 6,000 persons upwards of 4,000 are dependent for subsistence on the poor-rates and charitable contributions.

The whole military force of Great Britain is estimated at about 150,000 men. There are 26 cavalry and 99 infantry regiments, exclusive of the Royal Artillery and Wagon Train. The only foreign corps now in the pay of England are the Royal Malta Fencibles and the Ceylon Regiment.

Old Bailey Expenses: At a meeting of the Middlesex magistrates, during a discussion on this subject it was incidentally mentioned that the Duchess of St. Albans charged six guineas for attending a prosecution; that Lord Ellenborough claimed indemnity for loss of time; and that the London Dock Company had been paid £130 for the attendance of witnesses. The subject was referred to a committee to consider how the expenses might be diminished.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 27.

A MODERN MONEY STRONGHOLD.

FEATURES OF THE NEW LLOYDS BANK.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.

An artificially sunlit basement, where ledger clerks will work in summer radiance; a telewriter system, by which messages will be automatically reproduced in facsimile in another part of the building; central heating by the use of oil fuel; and seventeen strong-room doors, each weighing fifteen tons, which can be moved by a touch, are features of the new Lloyds Bank headquarters which are nearing completion in Cornhill.

The room to be flooded with artificial sunlight during working hours is an experimental room under pavement level and adjoining one of the strong rooms. A series of wall panels, covered by special glass panes, are illuminated to give the impression of a summer morning's light.

Here the ledger clerks will be connected with the officials on the eight upper floors of the building by the telewriter system. A director on the sixth floor or a cashier in the central marble hall can casually scribble an inquiry on an innocent-looking pad on his desk, and immediate reproduction of the message is secured in the sun-lit basement. The reply written in the basement is similarly reproduced on the pad of the inquirer.

NO FIRE-PLACES.

Unlike most City buildings the new premises contain no fire-places, no radiators, and no fire-fighting sprinkling apparatus. The fire-proof building is padded with a non-combustible species of coarse prairie grass. Special precautions have been taken from basement to roof to insulate every room against sound and cold.

The heated air will be drawn by suction from the roof of the building and, after cleansing in a basement chamber, will re-ascend to form a constant current of even temperature. The modern stoker will merely turn oil fuel taps to feed the boilers.

Most of the strong-room doors, which are wrought of a special steel manufactured by a secret process, are three feet thick. They are suspended so delicately that workmen passing along the narrow corridors are able to move them with comparative ease. The strong-rooms, which occupy portions of two basement floors, have no windows, but are well ventilated and kept at an even temperature.

Four years will have elapsed since demolition was commenced on the site and the occupation of the premises by the Bank in July of this year.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

BRILLIANT PLAYING OF TWO ARTISTS.

Of the two artists who marked their return after considerable absence from these shores by giving afternoon recitals, Benno Moiseiwitsch had been heard in concerted music earlier in the week. So that it was known that the brilliance of his cleverness remains undimmed, and that he shows at present inclinations towards individualism in his interpretation. His appearance in music for solo piano at Wigmore Hall supplied confirmation under both heads.

This was the first of four recitals to be devoted to works of a serious and substantial character, and was confined to Bach and Beethoven. Owing to a last-moment rearrangement of the programme it was only in the two Beethoven Sonatas, Op. 53 in C and Op. 57 in F minor, and the Andante favori that I heard him.

There was no mistaking the grand manner in which he approached this artless little masterpiece. To hear it played thus was like seeing a small water-colour sketch made into a full-sized Academy oil-painting. The lights were all heightened, the shadows deepened, the scale enlarged—that is the time slowed—not without peril to its simplicity.

There was no denying the immense effect produced in some of the episodes of the Sonatas themselves, where the same tendency was followed. And, of course, every detail was meticulously painted in.

JAN KUBELIK.

At Queen's Hall Jan Kubelik played the violin concertos of Tchaikovsky, in D, Op. 35, and of Mendelssohn. A visiting violinist is somewhat at a disadvantage in that he cannot, like the pianist, appear unsupported. At the same time he is naturally anxious to be heard in works of some importance: hence, no doubt, the frequent choice of concertos, given with only piano versions of the orchestral accompaniment.

A great deal is lost, particularly in the Tchaikovsky, by this method, and, well as Mr Otto Hasa fulfilled his share, the lack of colour did nothing to mitigate the frailty that has overtaken the once glancing, silvery tone of Kubelik. He played this vivacious concerto with no great show of interest, and it seemed hardly credible that anyone could form the phrases with so little rise in temperature.

Possibly the violinist's interests have transferred themselves to the art of composing. On this occasion he included a Ballade and Burlesque of his own. H. F.

DAMAGE BY GALES.

MINISTRY REFUSES TO MAKE EXTRA GRANT.

An application from Deptford that the cost of repairing damage caused by gales to the Council's housing estate at Brockley should rank for a grant additional to the usual 15 per cent for repairs has been rejected by the Ministry of Health.

The committee, in their report to be submitted to the Council on Wednesday, state: "As the Council is aware, the 15 per cent. allowance is not, and never has been, sufficient to meet the ordinary annual expenditure on maintenance repairs; the decision of the Minister to cast this additional burden on the fund is therefore quite unreasonable."

It had been pointed out that the Ministry's own regulations precluded the Council from insurance against damage from gales.

The Council is recommended to ask Deptford's M.P. to raise the question in Parliament.

DEAD GOLFER'S ASHES.

SCATTERED UNDER TREE ON THE LINKS.

Members of Surbiton Golf Club yesterday saw the ashes of the late Mr. T. F. Halliburton, aged 78, their oldest member, scattered on the ground under a beech tree near the 18th hole, according to his last wish.

The tree stands on the highest part of the course, and Mr. Halliburton, in his will, asked that his ashes should be scattered under it because, it is said, he used to strike the tree with accuracy and irritating monotony when approaching the last green.

Although the tree was in this sense his "enemy," it was a favourite spot of Mr. Halliburton's, and when not playing he often sat under the branches admiring the beautiful view of the surrounding country.

The ceremony yesterday began with the arrival of the cremation official carrying the casket containing the ashes. A few old friends of Mr. Halliburton ceased their game and gathered round the tree while Dr. Harry Cooper scattered the ashes, with the words: "Under this beech tree we scatter his ashes and to the Eternal Spirit we commend his soul." The little company then walked away and the golfers resumed their game.

VICEROY'S APPEAL FOR CONSTRUCTIVE SPIRIT.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY IN INDIA'S HISTORY.

EFFECT OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Continued from page 15, column 1.

tunity to His Majesty's Government of examining in free consultation with the Indian leaders how they may best, most rapidly and most surely be surmounted.

"The Conference which His Majesty's Government will convene is not, indeed, the Conference that those have demanded who claimed that its duty should be to proceed by way of a majority vote to the fashioning of an Indian Constitution which should thereafter be accepted unchanged by Parliament. It is evident that any such procedure would be impracticable and impossible of reconciliation with the constitutional responsibility that must rest both on His Majesty's Government and upon Parliament, but though the Conference cannot assume the duty that appertains to His Majesty's Government, it will be convened for the purpose, hardly less important, of elucidating and harmonising opinion and so affording guidance to His Majesty's Government, on whom the responsibility must subsequently devolve of drafting proposals for the consideration of Parliament.

"It is thus evident that the intrinsic soundness of any particular proposals made, and the manner in which the argument for them is presented, will be more important factors in the Conference than the exact numerical representation enjoyed by any of the different sections of opinions that will participate in the proceedings. I do not now pronounce between the alternative methods by which the British Indian delegation to the Conference might be selected.

"It is safe to assume that the only desire of His Majesty's Government will be that this body should, so far as possible, be honestly and fairly representative of all opinion in India which can legitimately claim to be heard. In discussions where central and provincial issues must interact closely upon one another many will, no doubt, be anxious that an effective voice should be given to the provincial as well as to the all-India point of view.

THE CONFERENCE.

AUGURY OF A GREATER UNITY.

"There is no lack of men well equipped to deal with these several aspects of the problem, but while those who attend the Conference should clearly be men who command the full confidence of those they represent, I trust they will also be men of wide vision, strong judgment, and imbued with the single desire of utilising the occasion for the common good of all the people of India. I have as yet tendered no advice to His Majesty's Government on this matter of the composition of the Conference, and before doing so I shall welcome any informal intimation of their views that honourable members of the Legislature or spokesmen of the different interests in the country may be willing to place before me.

"Nor has it yet been possible to decide upon the date for the Conference, for this must depend upon certain factors which are still indefinite. It appears probable that the Imperial Conference will be held in the autumn of this year, and this, no doubt, will have to be one of the considerations present to the mind of His Majesty's Government when they fix the date for the Indian Conference. And, as I stated in my announcement, after the publication of the report of the Statutary Commission, it will be necessary to give His Majesty's Government, the Government of India, the local governments, the Princes, and general public opinion a reasonable time to study the complicated questions with which the report will deal.

INDIAN ELECTIONS.

"Subject to these practical necessities of fact, His Majesty's Government will desire to hold the Indian Conference as early as possible, and, so far as they are concerned, will interpose no avoidable delay. It is further the wish of His Majesty's Government to meet, in so far as it is possible, the wishes and convenience of the Indian representatives themselves in this matter, and it will therefore be valuable to me to have the views of honourable members and others on this point also.

"That brings me to another subject which is closely connected with the time-table of the Conference. Honourable members will recall that I announced my intention last May of extending the life of the Assembly, because, according to our expectations at that time, it seemed likely that the elections would otherwise be held on the eve of the publication of the reports of the Statutory Commission and of the Indian Central Committee, and I considered that the uncertainty which must result from speculation as to the possible recommendations of these bodies could not fail to be embarrassing both to candidates and voters.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

"At the same time, I have never thought it would be right to deny the electorate all opportunity of expressing its views on these matters during the period, necessarily protracted, that must elapse before the final establishment of a new Constitution. I have accordingly decided that the elections should be held so as to permit the meeting of the new Assembly for the next Delhi session, and my recent order extending the life of the present Assembly to July 31 of this year was determined by the desire to leave it open to decide finally upon a date for the elections as may subsequently be found to be generally convenient, having regard to the date ultimately fixed for the Conference in London.

"Let us now picture to ourselves a conference such as we may hope to see established in actual operation. It will be an assemblage of men of varying race, religion and political thought; it will, by the inclusion of the Indian States, be both an expression of the practical links at present uniting the two parts of India and, as we may trust, an augury of that greater unity that future days may come to witness at the Conference table.

"Along with all those representatives of India will be those who represent Great Britain, and in view of the unique character of the gathering I would hope that when his other preoccupations may permit it might be possible for the Prime Minister to preside in person over its deliberations. Those taking part in the proceedings will be completely free to advocate any proposals for the realisation of Great Britain's professed policy that they may desire to advance.

"They will do this, if I may repeat the words of my announcement, in the light of all the material then available, a definition purposely drawn wide enough to ensure to the Conference every latitude and assistance in the responsible task upon which it will be engaged. It is surely no small thing that the claim of India to take a constructive part without restriction and without prejudice in the evolution of a new constitution should have been thus recognised by those on whom the final constitutional obligation must rest.

A NEW SITUATION.

"The action of His Majesty's Government may indeed fairly be said to have created a new situation. If the fundamental problem remains the same their action affords to India, as it does to Great Britain, the occasion of making a new approach to it under conditions honourable to all, and in such form as should permit every type of opinion to contribute to its solution. I had greatly hoped that the leaders of Indian opinion would have been unanimous in accepting the hand of friendship proffered by His Majesty's Government, and so have taken advantage of an opportunity unprecedented in India's history, which is the tale of opportunities seized or lost, and it is one of its chief functions to teach us with what fatal frequency men have allowed opportunities to pass them by, because, it may be, that the opportunity presented itself in a form different from that which they had expected or desired.

"And history, it seems, is in danger of repeating itself to-day. In certain quarters of India there are some who have accustomed themselves to believe that the only thing necessary to place India in the position they long to see her fill is some simple action by Great Britain, and who are therefore tempted to regard Great Britain as the only obstacle to the full and immediate realisation of their hopes. Yet, without undervaluing the part Great Britain has to play in these matters, I believe that at this moment the future well-being of India, as also the rate of her political progress, depends far more profoundly upon what her public men can achieve for her in the welding into true unity of the different elements that compose her being and represent the sum of her political thought, than upon anything that His Majesty's Government or anybody else outside India may be able to do.

THE WAY OF REASON.

FUTILITY OF DESTRUCTIVE METHODS.

"I am careful not to analyse the purpose of those who at a critical stage in India's history would counsel her to reject the way of reason, which may persuade and convince in favour of destructive methods, the danger and futility of which she has already experienced in operation, but I am bound to make two things very clear. The first is this: I have striven hard, not, I think, without result, to secure the recognition of what I felt to be the just claims of India at the hands of Great Britain, and at the same time to pursue a policy of day-to-day administration in India that might not needlessly imperil any chance there might be of guiding the ship carrying a precious freight of India's future into smoother waters.

"It has not, therefore, been the policy of my Government that prosecutions for seditious speech should be extended beyond those cases where the language used, or the circumstances of its employment, constituted an incitement to violence or made it necessary to regard the speech as incidental to the movement directed to the subversion of the law and of the authority of the Government.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

"It has, however, recently been announced that the immediate goal of some who claim to represent India is the repudiation of allegiance to the British Crown. It has further been made clear that those who desire to achieve that goal contemplate resort to unconstitutional and unlawful methods of civil disobedience, and with reckless disregard of consequences, public profession has been made of the intention to refuse recognition of India's financial obligations, to which her credit has been pledged.

"I am confident that the great preponderance of Indian opinion, which is both loyal and sane, will, when it understands its implication, condemn decisively a programme which could only be accomplished through the subversion of the Government by law established, and which would strike a fatal blow at India's economic life. It is evident that there are already some who regard violence, whether of individuals or of mobs, as the speediest and most effective solvent of political problems.

"Between such persons and all who believe in ordered society based upon the sanctity of life and respect for property and other lawful rights and interests there can be no composition and no truce, and although the very authors of the present policy deprecate, some on grounds of principle and some on grounds of expediency, resort to violence, they can hardly be so lacking in either imagination or recollection of past events in India as not to be able to picture results in this direction which must follow, as they have always followed, from the adoption of the policy they recommend.

"It remains my firm desire, as it is that of His Majesty's Government, following the recently professed wish of the British House of Commons, to do everything that is possible for conciliation in order that Great Britain and India may collaborate together in finding the solution of our present difficulties, but it is no less incumbent upon me to make it plain that I shall discharge to the full the responsibility resting upon myself and upon my Government for the effective maintenance of the law's authority and for the preservation of peace and order, and in the fulfilment of this duty I do not doubt that I should have the full support of all sober citizens.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

"The second thing I would point out is that in any case the Conference will be formed. The fact that some decline to take any part in deliberations so closely affecting their country's future only throws greater responsibility upon, and I would add, gives wider opportunity to, those who are prepared to face and solve difficulties in a constructive spirit. It is certainly no reason why His Majesty's Government should be deflected from their declared intention to call the representatives of India to their counsels. I entertain no doubt but that those who will go to the Conference from British India will be men who can speak authoritatively for the several component parts of the great volume of Indian public opinion which they will represent.

"To all that body of opinion I would say that if India's case is to have full weight at the Conference it is of the utmost importance that no efforts should be spared to enable it to find expression with something like unanimity. I do not apologise for dwelling upon this imperative necessity. From the time I first came to India, now nearly four years ago, I have laboured in public and in private to use such influence as I might possess in the way of assisting British India to win true peace among her own people, and so strengthen herself immeasurably before the eyes of the world.

"I would accordingly hope most earnestly that the leaders of all those who will be represented at the Conference may realise that no duty to which love of their Motherland may impel them can transcend in dignity or worth this call to unity, and that they may utilise wisely the interval before the Conference in training the ears of their countrymen to hear it."—*Reuter.*

THREE KILLED.

HINDU-MOSLEM ELECTION RIOT.

ALLAHABAD, Saturday.

A message from Gorakpur states that three Moslems have been killed and twenty-two injured in a fight between Hindus and Moslems which broke out at Lor, in the Gorakpur district, during an election for the chairman of the Town Area Committee, for which the rival candidates were a Hindu and a Mohammedan.—*Reuter.*

"PATRIOTISM ON TAXED FOOD."

EMPIRE FREE TRADE CAMPAIGN.

SIR H. SAMUEL'S VIEW

"You cannot build an Empire patriotism on taxed food," declared Sir Herbert Samuel yesterday at Tunbridge Wells, in a reference to the Empire Free Trade campaign.

"It would be the domain of Protection," he said, "that would be extended by this scheme far more than the domain of Free Trade. If the crusaders had a sword in one hand to fight the battle of Free Trade they had a trowel in the other to build a tariff wall against it.

"For the first time for eighty years Great Britain will have to submit to a general tariff on all foreign goods. In spite of the splendid growth of Empire production in recent years we still draw on foreign countries for most of our supplies of foodstuffs—£316,000,000 out of £503,000,000—and for most of our supplies of raw materials—£197,000,000 out of £258,000,000. All these would be taxed.

EFFECT ON AGRICULTURE.

"See how this affects the agricultural interest. The farmers draw two-thirds of their supplies of imported feeding stuffs from foreign countries, amounting to nearly £6,000,000. They draw 96 per cent. of their supplies of fertilisers, amounting to nearly £3,000,000. All these would be taxed.

"How long will it be before the hundreds of millions of products which we import from foreign countries can be derived from Empire sources? Meantime, the effects of the protective duties must be to raise the prices of these commodities all round.

"Lancashire derives seven-eighths of its cotton supplies from foreign countries. All these are to be taxed. And all the manufacturers who buy the £200,000,000 worth of raw material which they derive from foreign countries will be taxed as well. The effect upon our exports to foreign markets must be very grave if we were to refuse to import from them. It is said that this does not matter, since they impose tariffs on our goods and refuse to buy from us.

"The fact remains that foreign countries do buy from us to the extent of close on £400,000,000 worth of goods a year. Of this £300,000,000 are our manufactures. Their tariffs are an injury to our trade, no doubt, but if we were to impose tariffs here, that would not remove the injury. It would merely double it. It would introduce two barriers to the interchange of commerce instead of only one. It would not secure for us free entry into their markets.

"NEITHER ONE NOR THE OTHER."

"The essence of the matter is that so far as the campaign seeks to extend freedom of commerce and within the British Commonwealth to abolish tariff protection it is, in our view, desirable, but it is not practicable. So far as it seeks to erect new tariff walls it is neither the one nor the other."

The country would watch with interest the effects of this campaign on the fortunes of the Conservative Party. Lord Beaverbrook definitely declares that he favours "a tax on foreign wheat and meat entering this country." Mr. Baldwin, speaking just before the election, said, "We are pledged and shall continue to be pledged, not to impose any taxes on food." And that was repeated in the Conservative election manifesto.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

A GEORGIAN HOME IN THE MARKET.

Within three miles west of the City of Nottingham is a compact little estate of about twelve acres owned by a prominent citizen of that busy city.

The residence is a real English home of the Georgian period, situated on high ground amidst pleasant surroundings, and within easy reach of the golf course and several packs of hounds. It has garage, stabling and unusually large glass-houses for the cultivation of fruit and flowers.

Messrs. Baker, Halford and Co., St. Peter's Gate, Nottingham, are the agents.

Close to the Walton Heath Golf links, 600 ft. above sea-level, and on gravel soil, is a freehold modern residence, garage for two cars, and 1½ acres of well laid out gardens. This property is offered by Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co., 7, Sackville Street, W.1, at a price which they state is considerably below actual cost.

The same firm are offering a well-appointed modern residence in Sussex, within one hour of London. There are eleven acres of gardens and grounds garage and stabling, cottage. More land adjoining can be purchased if desired.

Messrs. Mudge and Baxter, 3, High Street, Totnes, Devon, are offering two freehold residences in South Devon which are well worth the attention of buyers looking for a residence in this pleasant county.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

FILMS FOR CHILDREN.

CENSOR BOARD'S REPLY TO L.C.C.

The British Board of Film Censors has informed the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the L.C.C. that it cannot see its way clear to introduce a new category ("C"), indicating those films which are specially suitable for exhibition to children.

The board points out that when the Home Office made a similar suggestion last year it was decided that such a course was impracticable.

One of the reasons given in a letter from Mr. Edward Shortt, K.C., the president of the board, which the Committee will submit to the Council on Tuesday, is that it would undo all that is being done towards popularising the "U" certificate, and that if a film were characterised as being specially suitable for exhibition to children it would not be booked.

In view of the terms of the board's letter, the Committee have decided that no further action is necessary or desirable at present.

OFFICER'S TRAGEDY.

DEAD IN GAS-FILLED ROOM.

Lieutenant-Commander Lawrence Higgins, R.N., was found dead yesterday in a gas-filled room at his lodgings in Wilson Road, Southend.

His constant companion was a little Persian cat, which followed him everywhere and slept in his room at night. On the night before the tragedy, Mr. Higgins gave the cat to his landlady's daughter with the request, "Take it away to-night and shut the door tight after you."

Mr. Higgins, when found, was lying dead against the partly opened door of his room, his attitude suggesting that he had been overcome while trying to open the door.

His father, the Rev. F. M. Higgins, is a retired clergyman, and lives at Woodstock Road, Oxford. At present he is seriously ill, and his family are keeping from him the news of his son's death.

Lieutenant-Commander Higgins, who was married, served in the Navy throughout the war, and took part in the battle of Jutland.

ST. GENNY LIFEBELTS.

Four lifebelts, bearing the name of H.M. Tug St. Genny, which foundered in the gale off Ushant, with the loss of twenty-three lives, have come ashore at Portloe and Portholland, on the south coast of Cornwall, together with the wreckage of a boat.

The authorities are keeping a special patrol of the coast.

U.S. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

HIDDEN IN CHEST AT STOKE POGES?

STRANGE TORONTO TALE.

TORONTO, Saturday.

Documents that may necessitate the rewriting of the history of the United States and hitherto unknown paintings by old masters are at present, according to statements published in the *Mail and Empire*, locked up in the vaults of a Toronto bank.

"In a shipment of antiques which recently arrived here from England," says the paper "is what is believed to be the original draft copy of the American Declaration of Independence, penned, not by Thomas Jefferson, as history affirms, but by John Penn, the first Governor of Pennsylvania. Experts are reported to have said that a study of the age-yellowed sheets and the signatures of all the members of the first American Senate leaves no doubt as to the authenticity of the document. In terms of cash this scrap of paper is estimated to be worth 500,000 dollars. The declaration appears to be the original from which the copy at present at Washington was drafted.

"It lay for years in the bottom of an old chest at Stoke Poges, in Buckinghamshire, and this is the first time it has been out of the hands of the Penn family. The shipping of the document and of over 150 pictures by such masters as Joshua Reynolds, Sargent, Whistler, Raeburn, Constable, and Turner was kept secret by the English owner, because it was felt that there would be resentment in England if it were known that such priceless treasures were leaving the country, and a sensation would have been inevitable. Even with the secrecy observed a rumour was circulated recently that treasures were being exported, and articles in the London Press discussed the possibility of prohibiting the shipment.

AGED OWNER.

"The treasures were sent to Canada rather than to one of the big United States cities, because of the eccentricity of an old gentleman, at present residing at Stoke Poges, and acting on behalf of an aged woman who recently died there. Two months ago Thomas Ryan, a Toronto art dealer, received a letter from the gentleman mentioned saying that he had heard that he (Mr. Ryan) was a reputable dealer, and asking him if he would handle a collection of antiques for Mrs. Field, aged 86, who wished to dispose of some heirlooms before her death. Mr. Ryan undertook the commission, and the shipment recently arrived."

It is further related that Sir William Penn bequeathed the chest containing the declaration to his son William, who took it to America when founding the first Quaker settlement. The chest finally became the property of John Penn, one of the signatories of the Declaration of Independence; and on his death the box, with the original declaration draft and the other treasures, was sent to England to Rebecca and Granville Penn.—*Reuter.*

GUNMAKER MINISTER OF RELIGION.

MEMORIAL AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

The only memorial erected to a private individual within the precincts of the Tower of London will be unveiled next Thursday by the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. William Adamson.

The memorial, in the form of a tablet, is to commemorate the association with the Tower (and his invention of the percussion lock for small arms) of the Rev. Alexander John Forsyth. An account of the project and of the life of Forsyth appeared in the SUNDAY TIMES on August 25 last.

That a Scottish minister of religion should play such a notable part in the invention of munitions is one of the strange facts of history. The invitations issued to the unveiling ceremony are accompanied by the following printed summary of Forsyth's career:—

1768. December 28, born at Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire.
1791. Appointed Minister of Belhelvie.
1795-1800. Produced a detonating powder for which he is said to have been offered £20,000 by Napoleon I.
1806. Invited by Lord Moira, Master-General of Ordnance, to experiment on percussion locks in the Tower of London.
1807. Patented percussion lock for small arms and produced a lock for 3-pounder guns.
1807. Forsyth ordered to leave the Tower by Lord Chatham.
1834. Test of percussion locks at Woolwich.
1836. Issue of experimental arms to 3rd Grenadier and 1st Coldstream Guards.
1839. First Battalion Rifle Brigade armed with percussion rifles.
1840. Royal Highlanders (42nd) armed with percussion muskets.
Petition to Parliament to grant a gratuity to Forsyth accompanied by two pistols bearing his percussion lock.
1841. Percussion lock first used in action by 2nd Battalion Border Regiment (55th) at Amoy.
1843. June 11. Alexander John Forsyth died suddenly.
1843. October. Gratuity of £1,000 paid to his surviving relatives.

Lord Cottesloe is chairman of the Memorial Committee and Mr. Charles Ffoulkes, Keeper of the Armoury at the Tower, secretary.

THE TWO O'REILLYS.

MISTAKEN ARREST AT PRISON GATE.

Arrested on leaving Pentonville Prison yesterday morning, a labouring man, who gave his name as James O'Reilly, was brought up at Bow Street Police Court charged, in the name of Richard O'Reilly, with being drunk and disorderly on December 7 last and not surrendering to his bail.

It was stated that the accused man had just completed a term of imprisonment for drunkenness passed on him at West London Court. While he was in custody he was identified by a police constable as Richard O'Reilly, who was "wanted." There were about twenty convictions recorded against Richard O'Reilly.

The accused said he had been charged twice before, but not since 1928 until he was arrested the other day. He had always given his proper name of James O'Reilly, and had never been admitted to bail.

The Magistrate: Have you any objection to leaving your finger prints?—No.

"If there is a Richard O'Reilly," said the magistrate, "who is so like you that the police think he is you, it would be a great protection to you to leave your finger prints here. Then when Richard O'Reilly comes here again we can take his finger prints, and so try to protect you against this other man."

O'Reilly was then discharged, and was taken to the gaoler's room, where his finger prints were taken.

BIGGEST DOG SHOW.

It is anticipated that the entries for Cruft's Dog Show at the Royal Agricultural Hall on February 12 and 13, entries for which finally close to-morrow, will exceed 10,000.

The classification is on a comprehensive scale, provision being made for seventy-two breeds, to which challenge certificates have been allotted. Specialist clubs are holding their shows at the same time. Sixty-seven leading judges will officiate.

Schedules may be had from Mr. Charles Cruft, London, N.5.

NEW 60,000 TON LINER.

A White Star Line official at Liverpool yesterday said that a statement that work on the new 60,000-ton liner Oceanic had been abandoned is not correct. Work had been suspended, not abandoned.

PUBLIC TASTE IN WIRELESS.

SIR JOHN REITH ON B.B.C. POLICY.

A HIGHER STANDARD.

"The dangerous and fallacious policy of giving the public what it wants in preference to what it should like" was referred to by Sir John Reith, Director-General of the B.B.C., in a paper on "Business Management of the Public Services," read yesterday at the Institute of Public Administration Winter Conference at Westminster City Hall.

Referring to the B.B.C.'s problems of policy, Sir John said: "I am as certain as anything that to set out to give the public what it wants, as the saying is, is a dangerous and fallacious policy, involving almost always an underestimate of the public's intelligence and a continual lowering of standards.

"It is not autocracy but wisdom that suggests the policy of prosecuting carefully and persistently a basis of giving people what you believe they should like and will come to like, granting, of course, discretion and human understanding on the part of those who carry out the policy, and resolution."

SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Sir Henry Bunbury, Controller and Accountant-General of the Post Office, opening the discussion, said Sir John Reith's paper was a proof of the adage that if you wanted to produce a bureaucrat you should take a business man and put him into an official position. (Laughter.) He had never heard anything more bureaucratic than Sir John's paper.

The thought of him giving the public what it did not want—and, of course, that was true—(laughter)—was a stimulating thought, and was the secret of his success.

Sir Geoffrey Clarke, who also contributed a paper, said the tendency for public services to be taken over by public management was steadily increasing, and he did not think the change had proved detrimental to the interests of the users.

YOUNG DOCTOR'S DEATH.

WAR-TIME SERVICE IN THREE COUNTRIES.

The sudden death of a young doctor was inquired into at a Hampstead inquest yesterday on Dr. William Eidinow, 34, of Ferncroft Avenue, Hampstead. He was found dead in bed at his home on Thursday, nine days after his car, which he was driving, had plunged through a hedge into a field on Hampstead Heath.

Dr. Albert Eidinow, of Hampstead, said his brother refused to stay in hospital after the accident, and returned home. His death was very unexpected. Witness added that his brother joined the Army soon after he qualified, in 1917, and served until 1920 in France, Italy, and Montenegro. He was the only British medical officer in Montenegro.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury said death was due to degeneration of the heart muscles, brought about possibly by some form of tropical disease.

A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

RHINE SOLDIERS.

FALSE REPORTS TO FOMENT ILL-WILL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Attempts have been made, especially by German Nationalists, to create ill-feeling against the English by spreading through the country reports that 15,000 illegitimate children of fathers who were with the British Forces of Occupation, had been left unprovided for in this country.

The German authorities took the matter up and ascertained that in Cologne, where strict records are kept, there are not as many as a thousand such children left behind by British soldier fathers. All unmarried mothers of these children who are in need are being taken care of, however, by the German Public Welfare Society, by British relief associations and by the British Consulate. How many children have been abandoned by the departed military forces in other German towns has not yet been ascertained.

The German authorities announce further that a considerable proportion of the German women who married men of the British Army have preferred to remain in this country as they feared to start housekeeping in England.

Some who accompanied their English husbands home are happy there; those whose husbands are unable to support them have returned to Cologne. The English Relief Association and the British Consul are doing their utmost also for these wives who are now British subjects.

THEATRE TAXES.

THREAT TO CLOSE AS A PROTEST.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

The theatres, music halls, cinemas, and cabarets in Paris and throughout France will be closed as a protest against the excessive taxes imposed upon them unless Parliament eases their burden.

Arrangements have been made for this "strike" against taxation, but no definite decision will be taken until M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, returns from London.

It is significant that the dramatists have joined the movement. They have a strong society, and they are discussing the question of withholding plays from those theatrical managers who may remain outside the strike movement.

The theatrical managers are protesting against two taxes in particular—the State tax, a war impost, which raises from 7½ to 30 francs the net tax of the theatre, and the tax tax known as "Droits des Pauvres," which has been in existence for a very long time.

The proceeds of this tax are given to the Assistance Publique, which looks after the poor, and the theatrical managers complain that their industry is the only one that is taxed in this way. It is estimated that the application of the tax to all the other places of amusement would yield many millions of francs.

If the strike begins, sixty-six theatres in Paris and 10,622 places of amusement throughout France will be affected. The number of music halls is 462 and the number of cinemas 3,700. Altogether 3,000 workers of all classes will be thrown out of employment in the event of a strike. The theatrical managers will pay those members of the theatre staffs who receive 50 francs a day and three-quarters of the salary of those who receive from 50 to 100 francs a day. Artists and others who earn from 100 up to 500 francs a day will be paid in proportion.

RAGGED BOYS' FRIEND.

To commemorate the forty

His eloquence, his fire, his piety called up the walls as though by miracle.

Rahere

Just eight centuries ago, there was moving in the public life of London a simple priest called Rahere. His life work and his personality are immortalised by the Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew which he founded under circumstances little short of miraculous. After all these hundreds of years it is equally wonderful that so much about this inspired Londoner, recorded in the annals of those early middle ages, has been preserved to us. And Rahere has many a prototype to-day, streaming through the city's streets, actuated as he was by a love of God and of humanity, seeking how to serve these two deep devotions, and never being turned aside by discouragement or the thousand obstacles which lie between man's hopes and their fulfilment.

This mystic, whose bright life flashes from the tapestry of English history, came in the steps of William the Conqueror and was always a favourite with his son and successor, King Henry the First. There is no doubt that Rahere, whom the chronicler describes as "a pleasant witted gentleman," came of humble birth, and had raised himself to be the King's friend by his particular gifts of wit, resourcefulness and tenacity. He passed through many phases of success and from his early youth was marked as a man of brilliance.

Imagine the London of the eleven-twenties. The new dynasty was aglow with the noblest ideals. The Tower of London was the architectural marvel of the day. The Conqueror's son and his court strove to turn the vanquished country into an Eden of civilisation. They had brought from France their gay and elegant manners, their rich attire, their taste in art and learning, and their practical plans of commerce and architecture.

A Pleasant Witted Gentleman.

And England was at peace. It was in this vital atmosphere of progress that Rahere's character developed. His young manhood was spent amid the vanities of King Henry's court. Of all the jesters, he was the most clever. He sang his ballads with the greatest gusto. His repartee was the most dazzling in all that merry throng of Twelfth Century London. But he saw for himself exactly how much value there was in flattery and indulgence and pomp and idleness. And then came to Rahere a change of heart. Why?

The chronicler relates: "Because Merciful God converted this man from the error of youth and added to him many gifts of virtue, for they are often the lowly born of the world whom our Lord chooses to confound the mighty."

At this time, King Henry's court was plunged into a sudden grief. The King's son William, the promising heir to the throne, was drowned in a shipwreck off the English coast. The ship, "Blanche Nef," was lost with the Prince, his sister and the flower of the Norman nobility.

The Hazards of the Way.

This catastrophe had a deep and sobering influence on the entire population and particularly on the sensitive Rahere. He became a lay brother in the Priory of the Augustines and plunged into holy works with the same eagerness he had applied to his merry-making at court.

As he grew in piety, he stripped himself of all earthly possessions and prepared for a pilgrimage to Rome. Clad in the plain brown cassock of a humble friar, this one-time glittering courtier bade farewell to the King and set forth on the arduous march across Europe.

The pilgrimage shows the reality of his conversion and the sincerity of his repentance. The journey to Rome in the early Twelfth Century was toilsome and hazardous. There were few roads and population was sparse. The traveller suffered the risk of wolves, of marauding bands, and of robber barons more fierce and more rapacious than the beasts. The journey was one to daunt the stoutest or most pious heart, but danger and difficulty now meant little to Rahere. And yet to him the journey must have been doubly hard. The man who had been but lately the pampered favourite of a luxurious court would find little comfort on his way; and the dangers of the journey might well be magnified to an Englishman who lived in a land in that reign so well governed that "a man might safely travel through the length and breadth thereof with his bosom full of gold."

Once in the city of Saint Peter, the devout Rahere spent his days amid the relics of ancient and Christian Rome. He studied and he meditated, and found on the banks of the Tiber, in the Church of Bartholomew, which succeeded a former Temple of Aesculapius, his most inspiring shrine.

"The Will to Live."

Rome was seething with an epidemic, and the pilgrim from London fell a victim to the plague. In his pain and delirium, he prayed to recover his health, for his new experiences had taught him much, and he was not willing to die. Turning to his Creator for help, Rahere made a vow that, if returned safe and well, he would build a hospital in London for the relief of the poor. The Merciful Lord heard his prayer and, says the chronicler, granted him "the will to live." Once restored to health, Rahere made ready to quit Rome and to "return to his own people."

Not questioning ways or means, Rahere began his tramp to England, burning with the one idea—to "perform his vow." It was on the journey that a vision came to the faithful man, and the chronicler tells of this dream "full at once of terror and sweetness," as it is written:—

> **After sweat by day he was refreshing his limbs by rest and it seemed to him that he was borne on high by a certain wild beast and set on a very high place; and bending down the glance of his eyes to the depths, he discovered a horrible pit beneath him, so deep that it baffled all human view . . . and when, seized with fear . . . he stood shuddering with horror, a great light was beside him—a vision of majesty and hope. "I am Bartholomew, Apostle of Christ, and come to help thee in thy difficulty. I have chosen a place in Smithfield where in my name, thou shalt found a church. Have faith and act manfully. Do thy part of servant and I will discharge the duty of master and patron."**

And Rahere resumed the journey: full of his double mission—the Hospital which he had vowed to set up and the Church he had been bidden to build.

Smithfield was then a "right unclean" marsh beside the New Gate and held small promise when the returned pilgrim beheld the scene of his foundation. Yet the Holy Edward the Confessor had foretold that the place would be great before God and all people. Certain Greek pilgrims had prophesied that its fame should reach "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof."

By Grace of the King.

The land was Crown property; and, seeking the help of Richard de Beaumes, Bishop of London, Rahere petitioned the King for the use of this place for his good works. King Henry graciously agreed, and thereby became the first benefactor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Ten years later, in 1133, he granted Barts its Foundation Charter which has been justly called the Magna Charter of Health.

Having obtained the title to the land, Rahere "gladly set to work, omitting no care or diligence to carry out his double work of piety."

Under his inspiring leadership the men of London dug the foundations, at his direction the walls grew beneath their hands. The rich men and the poor, the very children worked on his hospital out of love for him.

His eloquence, his fire, his piety called up the walls as though by miracle. His compassion for the sick, his devotion to the cause seemed to be built into the very walls of Barts. After eight hundred years they are a part of the place, as though his quiet spirit still walked there, breathing new hope into its patients, and pity and sacrifice into its doctors and nurses.

"Whatever Thy hand findeth to do, do it with all Thy might," is written over the medical school. Rahere might have carved it. It shows that the spirit in which Barts was founded is the spirit in which Barts lives.

Superb was the courage of this man, toiling day by day and turning the waste land into a great and glorious monument of charity. It was the courage of one whose belief in himself and in his fellow-men was a heaven-sent gift.

The Spirit that Survives.

And Rahere lived until his work was done and his Temple of Healing had become one of the glories of Norman England. He left a church and a hospital to his fellow-countrymen, and his memory was honoured by "those who saw him, heard him, and were present at the work."

> "His proved purity of soul, cheerful bearing with perfect honesty in divine service and prudent management of temporal government, deserved great praise. Humble in prosperity, patient in adversity, his life was given to helping the sufferings of wretched men and the necessities of the poor."

For more than eight hundred years this hospital of the simple Londoner has endured—to ease suffering, to heal maladies, to advance medical science, to train doctors and nurses, and to serve humanity throughout the world. The vision of St. Bartholomew and the foundation of the hospital are the expression of an age in which Rahere lived, and the natural result of a vivid and poetic people.

Living helpers for Rahere

The spirit of to-day has reverence for the glories of the past and Rahere's living helpers will not be called on to carry stones and fill a marsh, but, stirred by his memory, will contribute to Barts Great Reconstruction Fund and maintain the record of their ancestors.

On the marsh to-day there rises, like a city in itself, the edifice of a great, world-famous, and ever-expanding national medical organisation. The call to-day, as eight hundred years ago, is still for more and more stones, to replace obsolete buildings, and for cheques to meet demands for expansion, equipment and daily maintenance revenue so lamentably insufficient.

UNTIL THE LAST EVENING.

IF Rahere's self-sacrifice and devotion could inspire men to help him raise so great a monument, ever since so nobly maintained, is it not our privilege, our duty, and to our self-interest, that his example should inspire us to still greater achievements, should move us to generous support of Barts present vital reconstruction appeal? The sacrifice of Barts governing and medical workers, our pity for her patients, her strife in the cause of health, and the romance of her foundation and her history, must surely stir the imagination of all English-speaking people. As the pilgrims prophesied, Barts fame is known "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof." Forty generations have helped to spread her fame, those forty generations look to us and to our children to spread it ever farther until the last evening, when the sun goes down, not to rise again. The spirit of Rahere calls *to you*—"Come immediately and generously to the help of Barts."

LIBER FUNDACIONIS SANCTI BARTHOLOMEI.

"The Book of Foundations," in which an Augustinian Canon set down the romantic story of Rahere and Barts, is preserved in the British Museum: a beautiful illuminated manuscript of quaint characters as clear as they were the day they were written. (Reference, Vespasian B.ix.)

LIBER REFUNDACIONIS SANCTI BARTHOLOMEI.

There is now in course of preparation, Barts' second "Book of Foundation" or Great Reconstruction, which it is confidently believed will become no less notable than its prototype in the annals of the English-speaking peoples.

It, too, is illuminated; and should, like its predecessor, mark an epoch in medical history.

Barts needs £1,000,000; *the substantial benefactions of the rich, the contributions of the well-to-do, the pounds and shillings of the less affluent. Every little helps.*

FORM OF CONTRIBUTION OR PROMISE.

To the Honorary Treasurer,

THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE, C.V.O.,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield,
London, E.C.1.

I ENCLOSE.....for £ : :
towards Barts Great Reconstruction Fund.
I will subscribe £ : : each year to the Hospital.
I promise £ : : as a Contribution towards the above Fund.
I will contribute a further sum of £ : : spread over.....equal annual payments.

Signature .....
Address .....

A printed official receipt will be sent to all contributors

The Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING. President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. Hon. Treasurer: THE RT. HON. LORD STANMORE, C.V.O.

Please apply for "101 Ways of Aiding Barts," and booklet entitled "Barts Great Reconstruction"; and address all communications and proposals regarding the Appeal, to A. F. Shepherd, Esq., Appeal Director, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E.C.1. Appeal Office Telephone: National 2868. A.F.S. 19

Harvey Nichols of Knightsbridge

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THE MODE
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During the month of February, in order to keep our workers fully employed, we are making, at a Special Price, Tailor-made Suits to order. These garments are made in our own workrooms on the premises, and cut and fitted by our own expert Tailors. In various materials.

NEW TAILORED SUIT with link front, exact copy of Patou model. In a variety of suitings. Coat lined Crêpe-de-Chine. Made to order.
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SPRING SUIT with Cardigan Jacket and new semi-flaired skirt belted at top. Made in soft Spring weight Shetland for town or country wear. Coat lined silk. To order.
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TAILORED SUIT for the large figure. Coat is cut to give long slimming lines, well-cut skirt with pleats on side. In various suitings. Coat lined Crêpe-de-Chine. Made to order in large sizes.
Special Price for February 12½ Gns

THE UNIVERSITIES.

PRESERVING OXFORD'S BEAUTIES.

MUSICAL ACTIVITIES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

OXFORD, Saturday.

It is evident that the third annual report of the Oxford Preservation Trust, when it is presented at the meeting in New College on February 20, will reveal a gratifying consolidation of its influence.

The purchase of the field on the crest of Boar's Hill, together with that of a curving slope on the south side, which commands a beautiful view of the Berkshire downs, was made possible partly through the generous contribution of Sir Arthur Evans. On the summit Sir Arthur has erected a mound from which can be seen in the distance the Chilterns, and, nearer at hand, the Dorchester Clumps, the central towers and spires of Oxford, and a long stretch of the Thames Valley.

It is stated that the new property was paid for partially from a loan of £4,000 advanced by Barclays Bank, half of which has already been repaid. The Trust has also paid off Colonel Ifenmell's loan by which the purchase of the land off Marston, now known as the Cherwell Property, was secured.

Addressing the Oxford Rotary Club on "Business and Beauty," Sir Michael Sadler spoke about the development of Oxford. He said that Carfax in its present state was shapeless—altogether unworthy as the centre of the municipality—and expressed a hope that two new by-pass roads would soon be made to divert such traffic as does not stop in Oxford, from the High. He also appealed for the preservation of some of the old buildings in St. Aldate's, and paid tribute to the City Council, the authorities of Christ Church, and other bodies, in their endeavour to beautify the city and University.

THE AIR SQUADRON.

The University Air Squadron opened its term's activities with a meeting at the Lecture Hall, Manor Road. A number of special lectures are to take place—the first on Monday, by Major G. C. Scott, on "The Handling of Airships." Perhaps an additional stimulus will have been given to the general interest in this topic by the visit of the R 100 a day or two ago. Her appearance was greeted with general excitement, and she looked incredibly beautiful as she circled over the city.

Another speaker of distinction this term will be Mr. D. R. Pye, deputy director of Scientific Research, who will address the Oxford branch of the Royal Aeronautical Society on "The Evolution of the Modern Aero-engine."

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM'S GENEROSITY.

For the second time this season in Oxford, Sir Thomas Beecham conducted the London Symphony Orchestra on Thursday afternoon. Again he gave his services, and the committee of the Subscription Concerts state that they are in a position to arrange for a further series next year.

The concert was one of the very finest ever heard here. The programme included Handel's suite "The God's go a'begging," three Idylls by Delius, ten variations by Brahms on a theme of Haydn's, and lastly, the second symphony of Beethoven. The next concert, in three week's time will be given by Artur Schnabel.

In the meantime—on Friday next—Jan Kubelik is visiting Oxford, and will contribute to making this term memorable in the musical activities of the city.

APPOINTMENTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mr. Derek Richter has been elected to a Senior Demyship for two years at Magdalen. He recently obtained a First Class in the Final Honours School of Chemistry, following which he was awarded an Anglo-German Research Fellowship to enable him to study at Munich. Two other Senior Demys at Magdalen, Mr. R. W. Hamilton and Mr. J. Z. Young, have been re-elected.

The Beit prize has been awarded to D. W. Dodwell of Balliol. H. W. R. Stovin, of Worcester, has been elected to the Gibbs Scholarship in Modern History.

The Ireland Scholarship has been awarded to W. J. M. Mackenzie, who won a Craven Scholarship the previous year, while this year's Craven Scholarships have gone to J. B. MacKenzie Willis, of Christ Church, and W. E. Muir and R. W. B. Burton of Balliol.

No awards have been made for the Robert Herbert Memorial Prize, or the John Locke Scholarship.

CAMBRIDGE.

REVISED PLANS FOR NEW LIBRARY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

A model for the proposed new University Library has lately been on view in the Dome Room in the Library, and on Tuesday, the plan was again discussed in the Senate House.

Sir Gilbert Scott has now considerably modified his original, but he has by no means silenced his critics. He has increased the dimensions, and has added windows to the topmost stories of the Tower and to the North and South sides, and now declares himself convinced that there will be sufficient light. He will, he says, "stake his reputation on it." Nevertheless, on Tuesday, the point was again exhaustively debated. Opponents said it would be absurd to have large windows on the upper floor where they will be relatively useless and smaller windows on the lower floor, where ample light is essential.

It was declared, too, that such a design will give a building which will be Cambridge's most notable contribution to modern architecture an odd appearance, and disappointment was expressed that the plans had not been thrown open to public competition.

Considering the vastness of the project, it is peculiar how little attention the controversy has aroused outside Cambridge. It is not perhaps generally realised that the University Library is one of the copyright Libraries, and receives under the Copyright Acts a copy of every book published in the British Isles, no matter what its character or subject.

It already houses over one and a-quarter million books, and has an annual income of from 15,000 to 20,000, a collection for which the present building is, of course, hopelessly inadequate. It will be remembered that the site lies behind Clare's new building. The bricks employed will not, however, be of the same colour, but of a light Indian red.

Tuesday's discussion lasted just under an hour, and has not yet been officially reported. The next copy of the "University Reporter" is therefore eagerly looked for.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Only fifteen Cambridge men appeared in the list of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service. It is difficult to obtain pre-war figures with which to compare this total, but it is almost certain that a very considerable reduction has taken place, and that the lack of applicants for this service, manifest also, I believe, at Oxford, is not the least result of the present agitations there. One comes across very few men in Cambridge of sufficient intellectual ability who are prepared to wait so long for rewards that seem at present so problematical.

APPOINTMENTS.

F. E. Engledow, M.A. (Fellow of St. John's College), has been elected to the Drapers' Professorship of Agriculture, vacant by the death of Professor T. B. Wood.

The Research Fellowship at Emmanuel College, held by Dr. W. W. Grave, has been renewed for three years from December 11 last.

Subsizarships at Cambridge have been awarded to J. L. Barrow, Bolton School, for Modern Languages, and H. B. Samways, Church of England School, Upton St. Leonard's, for classics.

WAITING FOR MR. SNOWDEN.

UNIVERSITIES AND THE NEXT BUDGET.

QUESTION OF GRANTS.

By OUR LONDON UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT.

The University of London, perhaps even more anxiously than the other universities, is awaiting the announcement of this year's Budget. All of them hope that an increase will have been made to the sum appropriated to university education, for this is the Budget on which the fresh quinquennial grants have to be made by the University Grants Committee. The quinquennium just ending has seen unusually important developments in most of the colleges of the University of London, and they are consequently in urgent need of increased funds.

This year will also see the inauguration of the new financial control by the University Court. The grant which formerly was made direct by the Treasury to each college will in future be made in a lump sum to the University for distribution. To the court will fall the important and difficult duty of deciding as between one college and another what is to be their appropriate share of any increase which may appear in the total.

A BUSINESS APPOINTMENT.

The growing interdependence at the present day between business and the universities is pleasantly illustrated by the recent appointment of Professor de Paula to be chief accountant to the Dunlop Rubber Company. Professor de Paula was appointed in February, 1926, to the Sir Ernest Cassel Chair of Accountancy and Business Methods tenable at the London School of Economics, where he had since 1919 held the post first of Lecturer and then Reader in Accountancy. He also lectured to the Chartered Accountant Students' Society of London for some seventeen years, and has published a book on the principles of auditing. In the war he worked in the Ministry of Munitions as Director of the Statistical Section of the Filling Department until he went to France in 1917, where he was appointed Director-General of Transportation with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Thus he brings to his new post the sort of varied experience which is valuable in any walk of life. His appointment is bound to be an encouragement to able young people who are thinking of business as a career after the university.

INTERNATIONAL RECEPTION.

The Great Hall at University College was given up on Wednesday to the entertainment of foreign students. Their joint hosts were the League of Nations Union, on behalf of the London International Assembly, an institution peculiar to London, whose object is to bring foreign students into contact not merely for social purposes but for common study and discussion of international questions, and Rotarian District No. 13.

Six or seven hundred students were present, and when the roll-call of nations was read over forty names were answered with shouts of "here," whose intensity did not always vary in proportion to the numbers represented. This ceremony was performed by the chairman, Professor Allen Mawer, who has recently arrived to take up his duties as Provost of University College. The students were addressed by Lord Cecil, who had come direct to the hall from "an attempt to defend the rights of the pedestrian," and by Mr. Norton B. Matthews on behalf of Rotary. The addresses were followed by a programme of music arranged by the kindness of Madame Helen Henschel, who herself sang a group of German Lieder and five French folk-songs.

COAL BILL DANGERS.

WHY IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY OPPOSES.

Sir William J. Larke, director of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, writes:—

This federation has made representations to the Government regarding the reactions of the Coal Mines Bill on the iron and steel industries, to the following effect:—

The iron and steel industry objects to the principle of compulsory amalgamations embodied in the Government's proposed amendments, on the ground that in order to be economically successful amalgamations must be the natural result of community of interests of the firms concerned, and that no amalgamations enforced by statutory powers on unwilling parties can result in successful working.

The effect of the Coal Bill must inevitably be to cause an increase in the cost of coal, which is the principal raw material of the iron and steel industries; the importance of this point cannot be exaggerated, for coal, as such or in the form of coke, represents over one-third of the total cost of iron and steel products.

The condition of the iron and steel industry is too well known to require recapitulation, and any further burden imposed upon it must only accelerate the decline in productive and employment capacity which is at present in progress owing to the existing conditions.

The federation is of opinion that the statutory imposition of such provisions as are embodied in the Coal Mines Bill to individual industries can do nothing to assist the ultimate recovery even of the industry chiefly concerned, while it may do much to hinder general industrial recovery.

If, notwithstanding the strong disapproval of the measure which has been expressed by industry generally, the Government decide to proceed with the Coal Mines Bill, the federation urged the Government to exclude from the operation of Part I. of the measure all fuel (coal or coke) used in the iron and steel industries, and pointed out that the necessity for this had already been recognised and successfully met by the Five Counties Scheme, which practically excludes from the scheme all fuel required for metallurgical purposes.

THE WINTER RESORTS.

WEATHER VERY FINE AT MOST PLACES.

BERNE, Saturday.

To-day's weather reports from the Swiss winter resorts are as follows:—

Place.	Height in ft.	Temp. Fahr.	Weather.	Depth of Snow Ins.
Adelboden	4,462	32	Very fine	8—12
Andermatt	4,738	30	Overcast	20—30
Arosa	6,089	30	Fine, few clouds	30—40
Caux s/Montreux	3,452	27	Very fine	½—2
Château d'Oex	3,209	23	Very fine	½—2
Davos	5,121	21	Fine, a few clouds	16—20
Les Diablerrets	3,773	14	Very fine	16—20
Engelberg	3,343	23	Very fine	12—16
Flims-Waldhaus	3,773	27	Fine, few clouds	12—16
Grindelwald	3,445	25	Very fine	12—16
Gstaad	3,455	21	Very fine	8—12
Gurnigel	3,808	28	Very fine	½—2
Kandersteg	3,835	37	Very fine	8—12
Kleine Scheidegg	6,772	27	Very fine	16—20
Klosters	3,904	27	Fine, few clouds	16—20
Leuzerheide Parpan	3,846	28	Overcast	16—20
Leukerbad	4,629	23	Very fine	16—20
Montana Vermala	4,887	30	Very fine	12—16
Muerren	5,413	28	Very fine	12—16
Pontresina	5,915	23	Cloudy	30—40
Ste. Cergue	3,520	25	Very fine	4—8
Ste. Croix-les-Rasses	3,894	28	Very fine	4—8
St. Moritz	5,991	21	Cloudy	16—20
Villars Chesières	4,183	27	Very fine	4—8
Wengen	4,196	27	Very fine	12—16
Zermatt	5,315	19	Fine, few clouds	30—40
Zweisimmenlenk	3,163	18	Very fine	2—4

—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN CENTRES.

	Depth of Snow.	Weather Conditions.
Hofgastein	——	16°F.
Kitzbühel	8—12 ins.	20°F.
Mariazell	6—10 ins.	25°F.
St. Anton	12 ins.	——
St. Christoph	52 ins.	32°F.
Semmering	—	28°F.
Zell am See	12 ins.	16°F.
Schmittenhöhe	28 ins.	32°F.
Zürs	66 ins.	30°F.

SALUTES BANNED AT U.S. EMBASSY.

GENERAL DAWES HAS NO TIME FOR THEM.

OFFICE BOYS TO SIT AS HE PASSES BY.

General Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador in London, doesn't like being saluted. It seems that when he reached London he found that whenever he arrived at the Embassy he was saluted by an efficient uniformed attendant.

General Dawes returned the salute at the outset, but after a week or so he turned to the attendant.

"See here, what's all this saluting about?" he asked.

"It's always been done, sir," he was told.

"Well, let's not do it any more," said the busy Ambassador. "I'll salute you once for all; you salute me and let's call it quits. It'll save lots of time." The final ceremonial salutations were then exchanged.

This is one of the new stories concerning the Ambassador just published in the New York *Herald Tribune*. General Dawes shattered other minor customs and formalities. He walked up and down the Embassy stairs instead of taking the elevator, and ran the "lift" himself. To the astonishment of minor attendants he grabbed his overcoat and put it on without assistance. He told rows of office boys who sprang to attention every time he passed to sit down and stay sit.

He disliked the formal display. "Hip! hip! hooray! Now all of you sit down again," he said to the startled line of stiff-backed youngsters.

Another anecdote is that when the Ambassador rushed back to London from Scotland, where he extended President Hoover's invitation for an American visit to Mr. MacDonald, he arrived at the Embassy early in the morning. That evening he was to address the Pilgrims.

Travel-worn and unshaven he started putting the finishing touches on his address, which was probably the most important public pronouncement by an American Ambassador in London for many years. Before settling to his task he ordered in a barber.

"Where shall we receive the barber?" asked one secretary of another. "There is no precedent."

"Show him right in here," interrupted the General. And the barber took his kit into the great Ambassadorial office, where the portraits of American envoys of other generations looked down as he lathered and shaved the Ambassadorial chin. The barber barbered and Dawes worked on.

"I like that man's work," said the Ambassador, when the job was done. "Have him come again."

RESTORING A SPA.

NEW ENTERPRISE AT BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PERTH, Saturday.

Fifty years ago the mineral wells at Bridge of Allan had a great reputation, and every year 30,000 or 40,000 people went there to take the waters.

After some years interest waned, but a big effort is now being made to raise the spa to a prominence which it has never enjoyed before.

A brief outline of the arrangements to re-establish the spa was given me to-day by Mr. W. Holdsworth Lunn, Chairman of the Allan Water Hotel Company. The town council, he said, was persuaded to acquire the waters about five years ago, and spent a considerable sum of money in getting the best opinions obtainable on their merits.

From these it is clear that the waters have not lost any of their curative properties.

The council had agreed to renovate the baths and bring them up to date. Structural alterations, including reconstruction of the pump room, would probably be borne jointly by the council and the hotel company.

The value of the waters, he pointed out, was very considerably enhanced by the reopening of the hydropathic and electrical department of the hotel, where hydropathic and electrical treatment are available under medical supervision.

The alterations would be started almost immediately. The grounds and gardens are to be improved and the buildings are to be altered where necessary. It is hoped that all will be ready some time in April.

AUCTIONS AND ESTATES

AN ANCIENT MIDLAND PROPERTY.

Of 3,280 acres, the Kirklington and Hockerton estate, which lies between Mansfield and Newark, will come under the hammer of Knight, Frank and Rutley at the Town Hall, Newark, on Thursday. The estate, which includes the villages of Kirklington and Hockerton, will be submitted either as a whole, in blocks, or in seventy-six lots, and it comprises the principal mansion and a smaller residence, twenty farms and small holdings, village properties, and licensed premises.

Until recently Kirklington was the residence of Sir Albert Bennett, M.P., at one time Master of the Rufford Hounds, who before being returned for one of the Nottingham divisions represented Mansfield in Parliament. Kirklington was owned before the Conquest by Ulf the Saxon, and in the Domesday Book it is recorded "Cherlington." Ulf was succeeded by Gilbert de Gant, one of the Conqueror's followers.

Knight, Frank and Rutley have arranged to hold the auction of 4, Central Buildings, S.W., at Hanover Square on February 19. This important Westminster freehold comprises office accommodation and business premises suitable for architects, engineers, or large business firms. The total floor area is about 32,300 square feet.

The auction of Martens Grove, between Bexley Heath and Crayford, Kent, by Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with Dann and Lucas, will be held at Hanover Square on February 24. The property, which extends to about 64 acres, has a frontage of over 1,000 ft. to the main Dover Road, and comprises a Tudor-style residence, three cottages, small farmery, and park-like building land. In the early spring Knight, Frank and Rutley will offer No. 35, Hyde Park Gardens for sale by auction; while the leasehold property, 8, Westbourne Street, Hyde Park, will be offered in April.

Some very fine fishing is included with Leigham Manor, Plympton, a fine old manor house, the private treaty sale of which is in the hands of Hampton and Sons. The area of the property comprises some 32 acres of picturesque gardens and rich pasture land. The fishing extends to about a mile, and good catches of salmon and brown trout have been made.

Ham Common, near Richmond, is one of the few remaining districts within ten miles of London that can boast of the charm of the English countryside. Few houses become available there, but an opportunity occurs in Wilmer House, the sale of which is in the hands of Hampton and Sons. It is a fine old house of the Stuart period, in beautiful grounds of nearly nine acres.

Chesterton and Sons, in conjunction with Grimley and Son, of Birmingham, have been instructed by the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., to offer the ground leases of Nobel House, Buckingham Gate, by auction on February 27. The building contains numerous suites of offices suitable for the requirements of a large firm. The property also comprises the two blocks of residential flats behind and four shops in Palace Street, the whole forming almost an island block.

Deacon and Allen, in conjunction with Giffard, Robertson and Lucey, have been instructed to sell by auction No. 43, Porchester Terrace, standing in its own grounds, with garage and stabling. Deacon and Allen are submitting to auction at the same time the small freehold residence, No. 17, St. Anne's Terrace, St. John's Wood, with small gardens at front and rear.

MOTOR MATTERS.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL.

FRESH AMENDMENTS.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

The Road Traffic Bill has been further discussed in the House of Lords. One of the most important amendments adopted provides that a person who is found to be driving after the suspension of his licence shall be liable to imprisonment as well as a fine. A new clause, proposed by the Government, was adopted, to the effect that the driving of motor vehicles upon any land not forming part of a road, or on any road being a bridle path or footway, should be prohibited.

A matter which has long caused concern to motorists—and particularly women drivers—was raised in an amendment, moved by Earl Howe, to provide that a police-constable who required a motorist to produce his licence should be in uniform or produce his authority. It was withdrawn to enable Earl Russell to consult further with the Home Secretary. The objection to the amendment was that it would hinder the detection of crime. But there is another point of view. How many of us have refused to stop on unfrequented roads when summoned by a civilian? Why has the practice of giving "lifts" lost in popularity? Chiefly, because unpleasantness has often resulted. If it is afterwards found that the civilian who signalled was a police officer, there is then the charge of "refusing to stop." Motor crime may be increasing, but to penalise every road user on this account seems rather drastic.

Another amendment by Earl Howe, which was agreed to, at first reads rather strangely. It is to the effect that a motorist convicted of reckless or dangerous driving shall be liable to four months imprisonment instead of the three proposed by the Bill. The object of increasing the penalty, however, is to give the person charged the right of trial by jury.

The position of local hospitals with respect to the compulsory insurance of drivers was debated. It was agreed that in the case of an accident involving bodily injury the authorised insurer should be required to pay the expenses incurred by any hospital for treatment of injured persons to an amount not exceeding £25 for each person. This amendment, of course, may have the effect of increasing insurance premiums.

A new sub-clause was added making it the duty of a highway authority to provide, wherever necessary or advisable, proper and sufficient footpaths by the side of the roads.

That is as far as we have got with the report stage of the Bill, but I see that the municipal authorities are making an effort to have Part V.—dealing with municipally controlled transport schemes—restored to the Bill.

SINGER'S NEW LONDON HOME.

The new London home of Singer and Co., Ltd., has been opened. Those who remember the old showrooms on Holborn Viaduct will be considerably impressed by the palatial premises which have been taken in Stratton House, Piccadilly. These are among the most modern buildings in London, and occupy a prominent position in that part of the Metropolis which bids fair to be the centre of the world's motor trade. The showrooms occupy two floors. Easy access is available from the rear, and there is floor space for a considerable number of cars. This firm is one of the largest manufacturers of British motor-cars, and its incursion into historic Piccadilly is good augury for the future.

SPRING-LIKE WEATHER.

The mild weather last week-end in most parts of the country caused a greater number of drivers to take the road than at a similar period in previous years. Road conditions were in many cases reminiscent of the summer, and careful driving was necessary in many cases.

Having nothing particular to do and a particularly nice Hillman Fourteen to do it in, I felt the best way to enjoy the winter sunshine was to leave the main roads and allow the car to drift down country lanes where it listed. I found this a delightful amusement, as I frequently got lost and as frequently met precipices on roads with which I was totally unfamiliar. Fortunately, the Hillman cared nothing for the vagaries of road surface or gradient, or it is possible that I might sometimes have required outside assistance. I met with some glorious views and villages apparently lost to the world, while perhaps the greatest charm of the whole trip was that I do not know in many cases exactly where I went, and will therefore perhaps never cover the same route again. I appreciate a little the charm of the explorer.

RECORD-BREAKER ON VIEW.

There is a peculiar attraction about a racing car which will always result in a gathering of interested spectators. So well is this realised that the S.M.M.T will not allow racers to be shown at Olympia. When these cars are shown in showrooms the case is different, as they serve as an attraction and not an obstruction.

Those interested in a record-breaker will be able to see this week, in the showrooms of C. R. Andrews, in Berkeley Street, W., the straight eight Graham Paige which recently broke the twenty-four hours class record at Montlhéry.

MORRIS AND RACING.

A report appeared during the week that Morris cars would take part in some of the races this year, and in this connection the name of the M.G. Car Company was mentioned as official entrants. As most people know, there is no connection between this company and Morris Motors, Ltd., except that Sir William Morris is chairman of both, so it will be realised that the report is incorrect. I am definitely informed that no M.G. sports cars will be officially entered for any races this year, and, as is well known, Morris cars do not race.

Light lamps: London, 5.8 p.m.

AGE 19: MENTALITY OF 9.

YOUTH DID NOT KNOW NAMES OF THE KING AND QUEEN.

Charles Bambridge, 19, costermonger, of Shorrolds Road, Fulham, was brought up on remand at West London, charged with stealing a bottle of whisky from a tradesman's van in North End Road.

He had been convicted and remanded for medical examination.

Dr. A. C. Williams, medical adviser to the L.C.C., said the prisoner's intelligence was that of a boy of nine; his character was unstable, and he lacked strength of mind to resist temptation. "He doesn't know the names of the King and Queen," added the doctor.

Mr. Powell (magistrate): Is he capable of looking after himself.

Dr. Williams: He is certainly not imbecile. Is he dangerous?—Oh, no.

Mr. Powell said he did not feel justified in making an order for the lad to be shut up in a mental institution. He fined him 20s.

LAMP-POST TRICK ON POLICEMAN.

A trick on a police-constable was described at Tottenham yesterday, when Cecil Atkinson, 18, a Tottenham boot machinist, was remanded, charged with breaking and entering a house in St. Paul's Road, occupied by Mr. Fawcett Gray, a police pensioner.

A constable said that two men broke into the house. Having arrested them he was taking them to the police station when they suddenly pulled him towards a lamp-post. They went one on each side, causing him to crash into the lamppost and release his hold. Atkinson was caught after a chase, but the other got away.

TO DAZZLE IS DANGEROUS.
FIT BARKER PATENT
HEAD LAMP DIPPERS.
Fitted to over 70,000 cars on the road.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Archdeacon of Kingston; 3.15: Archdeacon of London; 7: Canon H. H. L. L. Marsh.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Rev. H. J. Matthews; 3: Canon C. S. Woodward; 6.30: Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Rev. R. A. Reeves; 6.30: Canon F. A. Cockin.

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—11.15: Canon T. W. Pym.

Chapel of the Savoy.—11.15 and 6: Rev. Hugh B. Chapman.

Temple Church.—11: The Master; 3: Rev. R. F. Rynd (no sermon), music.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.30: Bishop of Liverpool.

All Hallows' Barking-by-the-Tower.—11: Rev. T. M. Garaway; 6.30: Rev. H. C. Money.

All Saints' Ennismore Gardens.—11: Rev. C. Varnom Reeves; 6.30: Rev. B. R. V. Mills.

All Souls', Langham Place.—11: Rev. O. Breuton; 6.30: Rev. W. L. Cottrell.

Brompton Parish Church.—11 and 3.15 (children): Prebendary Gough; 6.30: Musical service.

Christ Church, Lancaster Gate.—11.15: Bishop Eden; 3: children; 6: Dr. H. M. Relton.

Christ Church, Cosway Street, Marylebone.—11: Rev. W. A. Potter; 3.15 and 6.30: Rev. T. G. B. Kay.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street.—11.15: Bishop Gore.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. M. Vallance.

Holy Trinity, Sloane Street.—11.15: Rev. C. Sampson; 3: Rev. Dr. Dearmer; 6.30: Rev. C. Cheshire.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: The Rector; 6.30: Rev. E. A. McCarthy.

St. George's, Hanover Square.—11: Prebendary Thicknesse; 6.30: Rev. A. K. Dixon.

St. James's, Paddington.—11 and 3.15: Prebendary E. W. Sharpe; 6.30: Rev. L. Hills.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11 and 6.15: Rev. J. B. Cowell.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—11: Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30: Rev. W. A. Potter.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11: Canon Carnegie; 7: Rev. Eustace Jervis.

St. Mark's, North Audley Street.—11: Rev. Prof. Relton, D.D.; 6.30: Rev. W. G. Pennyman.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Dr. Morrison; 7: Handel's "Messiah."

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—11.15: Rev. E. R. C. Hamilton; 3 (children), Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30: Rev. R. E. White.

St Paul's, Portman Square.—11 and 7: Dr. Stuart Holden.

St. Peter's, Eaton Square.—11.15 and 3 (children): Rev. J. W. Griffiths; 6.30: organ recital.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street).—11: Rev. I. R. Gillan; 6.30: Rev. J. Black.

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

Temple Church.—11: Farewell sermon by the Master, Dr. W. H. Draper.

Westminster Cathedral.—10.30: H.M., "Hexachord" (Palestrina): 12: L.M., Rev. A. Knapp, O.P.; 3.15: V. Mag. (Soriano); 7: Comp. T.L. (Este), Alma (Larg.); Rev. J. Geraerts, D.C.L.

St. George's Cathedral.—10.30: H.M.; 12: M., Rev. A. Gilliard; 6.30: V. Rev. Z. Bovington.

Farm Street Church.—10.50: H.M.; 12: L.M., Rev. A. Day; 3.30: Rev. F. Colchester.

The Oratory.—10.45: H.M. (Sacré Cœur-Gounod); 3.30: Vespers and Benediction.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. Dinsdale T. Young; 3.30: Rev. W. H. Rainey (lecture).

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. Ira G. Goldhawk; 3.30: Rev. Dr. L. Church.

City Temple.—11 and 7: Dr. T. R. Glover.

Westminster Congregational Church.—11 and 7: Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Lyndhurst Road Congregational Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30: Dr. R. F. Horton.

King's Weigh House, Duke Street.—11 and 7: Dr. W. E. Orchard.

Kensington Chapel Allen Street (near High Street Station).—11 and 6.30: Rev. Leyton Richards, M.A.

Regent Square Presbyterian Church.—11: Rev. G. T. Bellhouse; 7: Rev. Thomas Cameron.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Alexander.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. J. Golder Burns, B.D.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road.—11 and 7: Dr. Wm. C. Poole.

Bloomsbury Baptist Church.—11 and 7: Rev. Dr. F. T. Lord.

MEETINGS, MUSIC, ETC.

Arts Theatre.—"Aimer."

Guildhouse, Eccleston Square.—3.30: Sir Richard Gregory; 6.30: Mrs. Janet Binns, M.A.

Theistic Church, Æolian Hall, 135, New Bond Street.—11: Rev. J. Tyssul Davis. Subject: "A Race that Will Come in the Far Future" (Mary Webb).

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Capt. N. Hay-Clark; 6.30: Mr. Harold Carpenter. Clairvoyant: Mrs. Roberts.

Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood Road.—11.30: Rabbi Dr. Mattuck on "The Naval Conference: A Hope and Danger."

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-MORROW.

Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., addresses Conservative and Unionist Association meeting, Frome, 7.30.

Worshipful Company of Fruiterers: Dinner to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Haberdashers' Hall, 7.

Musicians' Club: Dr. John B. McEwen presides at dinner, Wharncliffe Rooms, 7.45.

Authors' Club: Commander Stephen King-Hall, R.N., guest at dinner, Sir Banister Fletcher presiding, 7.

London Orphan School and Royal British Orphan School (Watford): Annual general court, Cannon Street Hotel, 2.45.

TUESDAY.

Pilgrims of Great Britain entertain at dinner delegates to the London Naval Conference, Viscount Grey of Fallodon presiding, Hotel Victoria, 8.

Worshipful Company of Horners: Dinner to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Merchant Taylors' Hall, 7.

National Federation of Building Trades Employers: Annual dinner, Hotel Victoria, 7.15.

London County Council meeting, 2.30.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., guest at House dinner of the Irish Club.

Royal Society of Arts: Dominions and Colonies meeting, and address by Sir Daniel Hall on "Settlers' Problems in Kenya," 4.30.

WEDNESDAY.

General Smuts, guest at dinner of the South African Luncheon Club, Savoy Hotel, 8.

Royal Society of St. George (City of London branch): Annual banquet, Hotel Cecil, 7.

London and Southern Counties Bowling Association: Annual dinner and presentation of prizes, Connaught Rooms, 6.30.

Antiquarian Booksellers' Association (International): Annual dinner, Mr. W. J. H. Craddock presiding, Frascati's Restaurant, 7.30.

Royal Society of Arts: Sir Thomas H. Holland delivers Trueman Wood lecture on "International Movement of Mineral Products in Peace and War," Viscount Chelmsford presiding, 8.

United Club: Viscount Wolmer opens discussion on "Post Office Reform," Sir Boyd Merriman presiding, Constitutional Club, 8.30.

Westminster Hospital Radium Annexe, 66, Fitzjohn's Avenue: Opening by Viscount Lee of Fareham, 12.30.

THURSDAY.

National Federation of Property Owners and Ratepayers: Annual dinner, Holborn Restaurant, 8.

City of London Solicitors' Company: Dinner to meet the Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, and Danish Minister, Mansion House, 7.30.

Lord and Lady Carson guests at luncheon of the Ulster Association, Hotel Cecil.

City of London Debating Club, 36, Bucklersbury: Lord Lloyd speaks on "The Present Situation in India," Mr. Edward C. Grenfell, M.P., presiding, 5.30.

FRIDAY.

Anglo-French Luncheon Club: M. Robiquet guest at luncheon, Dr. Wheeler presiding, Princes Hotel.

SATURDAY.

French Ambassador distributes prizes at the reception given by the Lord and Lady Mayoress to the National Society of French Masters, Mansion House, 4.

French Ambassador presides at annual dinner of La Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, Hotel Cecil, 7.30.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., is the guest of Messrs. Benn Bros., Ltd., at their dinner to celebrate the jubilee of the firm, Wharncliffe Rooms, 6.45.

R100, THE LARGEST AIRSHIP IN THE WORLD, on Jan. 16 attained a higher speed than any other airship—81.5 m.p.h.! using Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil, the product of an all-British Firm. C. C. WAKEFIELD & CO., LTD., Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[ADVT.]

Sale Bargains at BURBERRYS This Week

WEATHERALL O'COATS as sketch, in Proofed Tweed Coatings. Usual Price 8 to 10 Gns. SALE PRICE 84/-

URBITOR OVERCOATS in Weatherproof Urbitor Coatings. Usual Price 7½ Gns. SALE PRICE 5 Gns.

D.B. OVERCOATS for travel or general use, in West of England Coatings and Fleeces. Usual Price 10 & 14 Gns. SALE PRICE 7 Gns.

LOUNGE SUITS Tailored from hard-wearing Tweeds. All sizes and fittings. Usual Price 8 & 9 Gns. SALE PRICE 84/-

PLUS-FOUR SUITS in the newest materials. All sizes. Usual Price 10 & 11 Gns. SALE PRICE 6 Gns.

LADIES' OVERCOATS as illustrated below, and other plain and fancy S.B. and D.B. models, in Tweeds and Saxonies. Usual Price 8 to 10 Gns. SALE PRICE 84/-

LADIES' S.B. O'COATS in Weatherproof Urbitor Coatings. Usual Price 8½ Gns. SALE PRICE 5 Gns.

COSTUMES Various designs, tailored from Tweeds, Saxonies & Worsteds. Usually 10 to 12 Gns. SALE PRICE 6½ Gns. Made to Measure During Sale 8 Gns.

FULL SALE LIST post free on mention of "Sunday Times."

THE BURBERRY The World's Best Weatherproof, as sketch, MEN'S & WOMEN'S; Burberry Gabardine lined Check. SALE PRICE 73/6

BELTED 'BURBERRYS' D.B. model with bold lapels, MEN'S and WOMEN'S, in Burberry Gabardine, lined Proofed Check. SALE PRICE 4½ Gns.

BURBERRYS LTD. (Dept. 71) HAYMARKET LONDON S.W.1

The most Successful Sale of the Season

TWO-PRICE SALE of PARIS MODELS Begins TO-MORROW JANUARY 27th.

The collection comprises Day and Evening Gowns, Model Coats and

Rugby Football.

IRELAND SURPRISED AT BELFAST.

FRANCE SEIZE A CHANCE—SNAP TRY DECIDES.

FORWARDS CONTROL THE GAME.

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

IRELAND 0 pts., FRANCE 5.

BELFAST, Saturday.

The victory of France over an Irish team that included but two new caps came as an unpleasant surprise to Irish supporters. But an unbiassed view of the game was that the visitors thoroughly deserved their success. They played at top speed all through, and besides marking their opponents with unceasing watchfulness, supported each other in aggressive movements with spirited vigour and abandon.

Ireland had the better of the tight scrummaging and got far more of the ball than their opponents; but their heeling was deplorably slow, and besides giving the agile French pack time to break up, had an ill-effect on the play of Sugden and Davy. The last-named dropped an inordinate number of passes, and Sugden's famous "dummy" failed against merciless tackling.

The Irishmen were often beaten by opponents with a ready knack of developing smart passing moves as a counter, while France fully held their own in the line. Payne and Clinch were prominent, and Murray was the most effective three-quarter where Stephenson found himself compelled to kicking, while Arigho was quite subdued by Tailloutoux, who grassed him four times in the second half. Ganly tackled well, but rarely got the ball, and Hunt was very disappointing at full-back, both in his fielding and kicking, although he kept position well.

France was splendidly served in defence, Piquemal being very sound at full-back. Samatan's try was splendidly scored, while Gerald and Baillotte displayed much resource at centre, especially in tackling and finding touch. Magnanou and Serin, the halves, playing unusually close to each other, passed well, but did not make enough ground before feeding their "threes." Of the French pack, special mention should be made of Bioussa, Ribere and Gallia, the last-named being the best forward on the field.

The Play.

Much rain having fallen in Belfast recently, the turf was very soft on top, but, all things considered, in reasonably good condition.

Ireland kicked off just after three o'clock, play opening with several scrums, until Tailloutoux found touch inside the Irish half. Hunt, bothered by some of the French forwards, got in a good kick, and a little later an interchange of kicks ended in France's favour. Then Sugden broke through splendidly, but his pass went astray. Still, with France penalised twice, Ireland gained ground. The Frenchmen appeared rather over-excited, and took some time to settle down to their proper game, their scrummaging being very moderate.

Ireland at last started a passing movement, but were soon checked. Hunt did good work in fielding and kicking, and Murray found touch well, but France drove the Irishmen back when Magnanou found touch with a fine kick.

A little later Ireland were again penalised, George Stephenson making a good attempt to kick a goal after his first kick had been discounted, owing to the French forwards near the ball jumping up. Play had lasted now for a quarter of an hour, and there had been no single case of really effective handling by either set of backs. Then Gerald intercepted a slow Irish pass, and ran through, punting over Hunt's head, but Stephenson kicked over the dead ball line.

This was a narrow escape for Ireland. George Stephenson's pace alone saving the situation. From the ensuing scrum Ireland made ground, play soon being back in the centre. The French forwards, of whom so much had been expected, were certainly disappointing, showing no great skill in scrummaging nor any pronounced dash in the loose. So far it had been a battle between the forwards, with Ireland the better, but unable to exercise any great superiority. Of back play there had been practically none.

A Chance Lost.

At last, after twenty-five minutes, there came an attack by Ireland, Davy running through and passing out to Stephenson, who sent Ganly away. Ganly returned an inside pass, which, however, was intercepted. Then Baillette got away for France, but was well tackled, and from an easy position Murray failed to kick a penalty goal for Ireland.

Then, thanks to a good touch-kick by Magnanou, France were able to press, but Ireland relieved by good forward play, and Stephenson intercepted a French pass to kick over Piquemal's head. Tailloutoux got back and saved. At the interval there was no score.

Generally speaking, the play in the first half had been moderate, neither side playing convincing football. Just before the interval the Frenchmen had pressed, but lack of steadiness spoiled good chances.

France attacked at the outset of the second half, but were quickly repelled by a great rush—the best in the match—led by Payne. Davy was up to carry it on, but France kicked over their goal-line. From the ensuing scrum France got away, Baillette clearing the way for Samatan to run strongly along the touchline and score. Ambert converted, and France in five minutes led by five points.

Caught Napping.

This try caught the Irish defence napping very badly. The Frenchmen played with rare dash after that, but their best work continued to be done by their forwards, of whom Ribere and Gallia were very good. The heeling of both sets of forwards was very poor, the ball coming out slowly, and thus on neither side could the three-quarters get going properly.

Once, however, Murray easily the best of the Irish three-quarters, ran magnificently, only to be pulled down within five yards of the line.

The French tackling remained very sound and determined, and the Irish backs experienced much difficulty in getting away. The Irish forwards got the ball frequently during the last twenty minutes, but the heeling was slow and the passing mechanical. Twice Arigho got away, but was tackled by Tailloutoux.

Try as they would, Ireland could make no headway, the French forwards being too powerful for them, while the Irish three-quarters had not sufficient pace to beat their opposite numbers. Magnanou left the field just before the end, but returned. Teams:—

IRELAND.—E. F de Vere Hunt (The Army and Rosslyn Park); J. B. Ganly (Monkstown), G. V. Stephenson (London Hospital), T. P. Murray (Wanderers), C. Arigho (Lansdowne), E. O'D. Davy (Lansdowne), and M. Sugden (Wanderers); G. R. Beamish (Leicester), C. Carroll (Bective Rangers), J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), C. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin) J. McVicker (Queen's University), and C. T. Payne (North of Ireland).

FRANCE.—L. Piquemal (Tarbes); L. Samatan (U.S. Agenais), J. Baillette (U.S. Quillan), P. Gerald (Racing Club de France) and — Tailloutoux (—); L. Serin (A.S. Bitterois) and C. Magnanou (A. Bayonnais); — Choy (Racing Club Narbonnais), — Duhau (C.S.A.B.), — Ambert (Stade Toulousain) — Camel. un. (T.O.F.C.), R. Majerus (Stade Francais), A. Ribere (U.S. Quillan), J. Gallia (U.S. Quillan), and A. Bioussa (Stade Toulousain).

Referee: Mr. B. S. Cumberlege (England).

INTERNATIONAL TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.
France	2	2	0	0	12	3
England	1	1	0	0	11	3
Scotland	1	0	1	0	3	7
Wales	1	0	1	0	3	11
Ireland	1	0	1	0	0	5

CAMBRIDGE'S FINE GAME WITH THE 'QUINS.

LIVELY MOVEMENTS LEAD TO MANY TRIES.

HARLEQUINS 19 pts., CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY 13.

The Harlequins beat Cambridge at Twickenham yesterday by two goals three tries (19 points) two goals and a try (13 points) after a game full of incident and variety. Cambridge had eight of the side beaten by Oxford, and F. M. Heywood, the 1928 Blue, while the Harlequins who were strongly represented, again played K. H. Chapman of Edgware in the centre.

There was an eventful opening, as, after the Cambridge kick-off had pitched in touch, the Harlequins heeled quickly from the following scrum, and J. E. Hutton hoodwinked G. C. A. Adams and sent in J. S. R. Reeve for an easy try, which J. C. Hubbard converted. H. E. Carris was soon prominent with his sturdy running and powerful hand-off, and once he and L. H. Collison took the ball three-parts of the length of the field. After twenty minutes of give-and-take play, A. W Walker dribbled over cleverly, and Carris kicked a great goal from near touch A long dribble by Carris threatened danger, but the Harlequins were getting the ball often in the scrum. It was from a Harlequin attack that Cambridge took the lead; a passing movement, in which Collison broke through, quickly leading to a try by F. M. Haywood, who came up inside his centre, G. C. A. Adams. Carris made no mistake with the kick. Wake field then scored a try after a strong burst by J. E. Hutton, but Hubbard's inability to convert left the Harlequins two points behind at the interval

Cambridge heeled better after the resumption, and J. J. A. Embleton and P. W. P. Brook made a run which nearly produced a score, and a little later Heywood was kept out through a fine tackle by Reeve. The Harlequins, however, scored twice more through J. H. Sears and Chapman, Hubbard converting the first try, and though G. C. A. Adams replied for the University, the last try of the match went to Reeve.

Hutton and Reeve made an admirable wing, their play often making the rest look mediocre, which was far from the fact. D. F. Phillips at scrum-half, and P W Adams were other good Harlequin players For Cambridge, who failed to sustain a promising start, P. W. P Brook, D. M. Mair, and Heywood did best.

HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard; J. S. R. Reeve, J. E. Hutton, K. H. Chapman, P. Hodge, H. C. C. Laird, D. F. Phillips, P. W. Adams E. H. Fouraker, A. E. C. Prescott, G. B. Coghlan, J. H. Sears, D. H. Under, W. W. Wakefield, H. L. Price.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. Askew; H. E. Carris, L. H. Collison, G. C. A. Adams, F. M. Heywood; A. G. Cross, E. B. Pope; J. J. A. Embleton, P. W. P. Brook S. M. Saunders-Jacobs, D. M. Mair, A. W. Walker G. E. Valentine, A. R. Ramsay, D. Burton.

POLICE OUTPOINT THE ARMY.

POLICE OF ENGLAND AND WALES 8 pts., THE ARMY 3.

The combined Police of England and Wales met the Army at Newport before 1,000 spectators on a treacherous ground. Early on D. Thomas ran through cleverly for the Police, and Bassett converted his try. Strong running by the Army three-quarters led to an unconverted try by Wainwright. Play was slightly in favour of the Police, but the Army nearly scored again.

In the second half, though the Police had rather the better of the play the Army were frequently dangerous through strong running, but Aslett and Novis were both tackled in great style. Near the end D. Thomas and Herrera worked a clever move, and Herrera scored an unconverted try.

BRIDGWATER WIN AT HOME.

BRIDGWATER 15 pts., ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL 9.

Bridgwater showed good form in their game with St. Thomas's Hospital at Bridgwater. Turner, who gained three tries for the home side, made several fine runs. The London three-quarters were below standard, though some bright play was shown by Maisey, Graves, and Caverhill, who took the ball over the home line. Snook, the Bridgwater scrum half, played finely, getting the ball out well.

OXFORD AT RICHMOND.

LONDON SCOTTISH WIN BY AID OF A DROPPED GOAL.

LONDON SCOTTISH 12 pts., OXFORD UNIVERSITY 8.

Beaten by the margin of a solitary point earlier in the season at Oxford, the London Scottish had some compensation in winning the return fixture on the Richmond Athletic ground by two goals (one dropped) and a try against a placed goal and a try. The Dark Blues were without their captain, S. J. Hoffmeyer, but they had the assistance of six Blues, while D. E. A. Roberts, the Welsh International, was their scrum-half. The Scottish had their best side out, with five International players in the team. For all that it was a rather disappointing game, and at no time did the play make any great appeal to the spectators.

The Scottish forwards, however, gave an excellent account of themselves, with W. N. Roughead, F. W. Waters, D. J. W. Dryburgh, and C. R. McCullough always in the thick of the fray. They were superior to their rivals in the scrummaging, and there was much more life in their rushes, but though the halves did well, more particularly E. M. M. Henderson, their three-quarters rarely got going, and muddled away their chances by their erratic passing when they did.

The Varsity outsides were no more convincing in combined attacks, but A. G. Cridlan and W. A. H. Druitt, of their forwards, W. Roberts, their fly-half, and F. M. Edwards and P. C. Alexander, their centres, with E. G. Taylor on the wing, did some smart things individually.

Little fault could be found with the tackling, while the full backs fully lived up to their reputations, R. W. Langrish finding touch many times with his long and judicious kicking, while from long range near the end he dropped a great goal to win the match for the Scottish.

Much of the play through the opening half was very ragged and unconvincing. It was frequently interrupted by infringements of the rules, and for a long time the battle was waged without any real advantage to either side. Following a rush by the Dark Blue forwards, a fortunate bounce of the ball enabled W. A B. Lindsay to field it and score an unconverted try, but just before the interval, after the Scottish had let two fine scoring chances go begging, Henderson got through cleverly and Waters kicked a good goal.

Early in the second half, following a dash by Cridlan, W. Roberts raced over for Alexander to place a goal, and then a try by E. G. Taylor made the scores level. The Scottish, because of the good work of their forwards, held the upper hand generally in the second half, and just before the end Langrish dropped the goal to win the match.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish; I. S. Smith, N. C. W. Green, A. M. Young, E. G. Taylor; G. McLaren and E. M. M. Henderson; C. R. McCullough, W. N. Roughead, G. J. M. Gray, F. H. Waters, A. F. McLeod, D. J. W. Dryburgh, R. R. F. Maclennan, H. A. Aitchison.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—*J. A. Adamson; W. A. B. Lindsay, F. M. Edwards, P. C. Alexander, *W. Lusty; *W. Roberts and D. E. A. Roberts; *A. G. Cridlan, P. T. Howard, H. M. Kelly, T. J. Tanner, R. C. Henderson, *W. A. H. Druitt, G. V. Shillittoe. R. K. Lindsay.

* Indicates Blues.

NUNEATON'S SOUND TACKLING.

NUNEATON 18 pts., OLD ELUES 3.

The Old Blues surprised the home side at Nuneaton by scoring through Bennett, who gained an unconverted try. Soon after Russell got over for Nuneaton, and J Cramphorn converted. Nuneaton then had the better of matters, and Frank Cramphorn scored a try, which J. Cramphorn converted. The visitors could make little headway in their attacks.

In the second half Nuneaton again had the best of matters, Raven scoring a try which J. Cramphorn converted. J. Cramphorn also kicked a fine penalty goal from near the half-way line. The game was finely contested afterwards, the Old Blues making several great efforts to get over, but the home tackling was sound.

NAVY'S NARROW DEFEAT.

BLACKHEATH WIN BY A POINT.

A FIGHTING FINISH.

By D. R. GENT.

ROYAL NAVY 9 pts., BLACKHEATH 10.

PORTSMOUTH, Saturday.

This was the last match for the Royal Navy in their preparation for the inter-Services tournament, which begins with the Navy and Air Force match on February 8, and very satisfied the Navy folk must be.

This Navy side is quite a good one all round. The forwards are big, and know how to play the traditional Navy forward game, though I thought that they rather failed to stay the course in this match. Mind, the Blackheath pack is a capital one—easily the best in London in my opinion—and perhaps it is asking too much of a scratch pack to hold its own against an exceptionally strong club pack for the whole of a game. Still, there it is.

I liked the backs, too. The three-quarters are fine, upstanding fellows, with any amount of dash. The conditions to-day suited them, for the heavy going made individual dashes the order rather than combination. For all that, there was quite a pleasing amount of passing as well. T. S. Lee in the centre, was the best of a good line, while G. M. Sladen, last year's English centre, though not as good as he was, did splendid work at times, some of the close passing between him and Lee being delightful. The centres were not helped quite so much as they might have been by A. E. Hargrave, the outside half. Much of his work was excellent, but he rather let the ball go to the men behind him too soon without drawing any of his opponents first. But G. Webster, the scrum-half, was first-class. He passed a well-nigh impossible ball beautifully, and what was equally useful, he knew when to go on his own. His dashes from scrum were well-timed, and done with splendid determination. He got one try and had hard lines with one other shot. The full back, C. G. Gosling, was as steady and sound as ever, fielding cleanly, kicking judiciously, and going down to any and every kind of rush.

I have left myself little room in which to discuss the play of the winners, because I have dealt fully with them so many times before. But they deserve a lot of credit for the way they stuck to their opponents after they had lost the lead and the game seemed to be going from them.

The ground was very soft indeed, and it was raining when the game started. From the first scrummage Blackheath got the ball, but it was much too heavy for Kemp to get it away neatly, and the Navy halves smothered the attempt and even took up the attack themselves.

Two good runs by Hamilton-Smythe and St. Clair-Ford were spectacular, as was a nicely placed kick to touch by Sladen. Poor tackling by the Navy enabled Smythe to gain half the length of the field with a run in which he should have been tackled three or four times. When he was eventually brought down it was uncomfortably near the Navy line, and a pretty passing movement enabled Morris to score about ten minutes after the kick-off. Kemp's attempt at goal was praiseworthy under the conditions; it could hardly have been successful.

Then the Navy had hard lines in not scoring. After beating his man neatly, Wood put in a beautifully judged cross-kick that stopped near to the posts. There was a desperate race for the touch-down, and a Naval man was beaten by inches only. The whole movement was nicely conceived, and well deserved a score.

From a scrum close in, Blackheath nearly scored, following rather pretty play by Bishop and Kemp, but Bishop was tackled practically on the line, and the ball getting loose Sladen was able to kick to touch.

A Fatal Fumble.

But the Navy found it very difficult to get the game away from their line for some minutes, till at last good kicking by Ford and keen following up not only gave them relief but a score as well. The Blackheath full-back fumbled the ball, which got loose, and Lee scored far out, rather luckily perhaps. Forrest failed to convert. Close on half-time Morris dropped a very good goal after some passing, and so Blackheath led at half-time by 7 points to 3.

Within a couple of minutes of the restart the Navy got their second try, Webster dashing over on his own from a scrum. Then game a gorgeous passing movement with any amount of passing and re-passing. Webster, Hargrave, Lee, Sladen and Wood were all in it, and it was from the position that they forced that the Navy got their third try. First Lee made an opening for Ford, who, after making ground, passed back to Lee, who went for the line 'all out." On the way he handed off an opponent very effectively with his left hand

The Navy attacked a little after this, but never with quite the same dash, and after Blackheath had worked their way back, Black kicked his penalty goal to give his side the lead once more. Teams:—

ROYAL NAVY.—Sub-Lieut. O. G. Gosling (R.N.E. College, Devonport); Sub-Lieut. J. St. Clair Ford (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieut. T. S. Lee (H.M.S. Parthian), Lieut. G. M. Sladen (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieut. W. H. Wood (H.M.S. Erebus); Midshipman A. E. Hargrave (R.N.E. College, Devonport), Sub-Lieut. G. Webster (R.N.E. College Devonport); Lieut. J. W. Linton (H.M.S. Dolphin), M.-A.-A. W. G. A. Luddington (H.M.S. Vivid), Surgeon-Lieut. M. J. Prosnam (H.M.S. Constance), Midshipman J. Evans (R.N.E. College, Devonport), Marine C. Webb (Royal Marine Depot. Plymouth). Lieut. C. M. Morrell (R.N.E. College, Devonport), Lieut. J. W. Forrest (H.M.S. Excellent), Sub-Lieut. R. K. Hodgkin (R.N.E. College, Devonport).

BLACKHEATH.—H. Smythe, J. N. Gillespie, R. Morris, A. F. Hamilton Smythe, R. G. Hopkins, Sir T. G. Devitt; C. C. Bishop, J. T. Kemp; H. H. C. Withers, C. L. Ashford, M. S. Bonaventura, C. H. B. Rodham, W. F. Pratten, W. E. Tucker, B. H. Blank, T. W. Gubb.

GUY'S WEAK TACKLING.

GUY'S HOSPITAL 0 pts., GLOUCESTER 14.

The ground was in a sodden condition at Honor Oak Park when Guy's Hospital received Gloucester before an attendance of about 600. Small pools of water on the grandstand side of the ground greatly hampered the players. Guy's were quicker off the mark than Gloucester, and their three-quarters, particularly Guy-Morgan, Gifen, and Johnson combined splendidly. Gloucester held a superiority in the loose forward rushes which often threatened Guy's line, and Boughton kicked a penalty goal for them after twenty minutes. Crichton-Miller got over just before the interval, and with Boughton converting the visitors led at half-time by two goals (one penalty) to nil.

Gloucester established a definite superiority early in the second half by a sweeping forward raid, in which Crichton-Miller and Foulkes were prominent. The defence of Guy's proved uncertain, being in marked contrast to the splendid tackling of Gloucester's backs. Houghton increased the visitor's lead 15 minutes from the end with a penalty goal. Johnson made a magnificent run along the wing for 30 yards, being brought down by a great tackle by Boughton. Guy Morgan retired ten minutes from the end following a heavy tackle. Then James scored another try for Gloucester.

BEDFORD'S EARLY TRIES.

BEDFORD 22 pts., U.C.S. OLD BOYS 0.

Within three minutes of the opening of the game at Bedford, where U.C.S. Old Boys were entertained, Jesty ran round the blind side and scored. Alston converted this try and another by Williams after interpassing by Brumwell and Alston. The Old Boys improved, but ten minutes after the resumption brilliant passing sent Alston across far out. Eidsforth placed a fine dropped goal. In the last minutes Ashwell rounded the posts and Alston goaled.

Bedford well deserved their win, though after their two early tries play deteriorated. Jesty, playing for Reed, did many smart things at left-centre, and Brumwell made several clever breaks. Alston also did well. Lloyd was slow at the base of the scrum. Willsher played brilliantly. Brown was the best of the Old Boys' backs, who were never impressive in attack; their defence, however, was very good.

PONTYPOOL'S BIG RALLY.

ST. BART.'S HOSPITAL 5 pts., PONTYPOOL 8.

At Winchmore Hill there was a good attendance to witness the match with Pontypool. The ground was greasy, but the game opened with fierce forward play, the packs being evenly matched Barts brought off some splendid rushes, and just on half-time Taylor broke away and sent Marshall in after a great run, Williams converted the try, and the Hospital led at half-time by one goal to nil.

A great game was seen in the second half. The visitors set to work to wipe off arrears, and they got two tries in ten minutes through Richards and Lewis, of which Bayliss converted the second. After this Powell was nearly in for Bart.'s after a glorious run. Pontypool did most of the attacking in the concluding stages, and deserved their victory of 1 goal and 1 try to 1 goal.

CLUB GAMES.

RICHMOND'S GREAT FEAT.

WELSH LOSE AT HOME.

LEICESTER 5 pts., RICHMOND 6.

Leicester who were much below strength, were at home to Richmond, in fine weather, before 4,000 spectators. Richmond nearly scored in the first minute through Holman, but subsequently Richmond had a slight advantage, until Gadney worked the blind side of the scrum, cut through, and gave Plewitt a perfect pass, enabling him to score under the post, for Norman to convert. Following this, Leicester kept up the pressure, but were unable to increase their lead.

On resuming, Richmond took up the attack, and after Bickerton had made a fine run Charles, following up hard, beat the defence and scored for Richmond. The place-kick failed. Bickerton crossed again, but the referee, after consulting the touch judge, decided against him. Richmond, however, continued to have the better of the game, and after many good attempts Green at last broke clean through and scored under the posts, Allan just failing with the goal-kick. Leicester failed to score, and were thus beaten by two tries to one goal.

SHOCK FOR THE WELSH.

LONDON WELSH 3 pts., COVENTRY 9.

The turf at Herne Hill, where London Welsh received Coventry, was soft and slippery. The home side attacked for the first fifteen minutes, but failed to score. Then Saxton made a good attempt to drop a goal for Coventry, and later Bonham crossed for an unconverted try. London Welsh responded with a try by Morgan, which was not improved.

The Welsh forwards used their feet early in the second half, but no score accrued. At three-quarter time Carter, receiving from Mayo, added an unconverted try to Coventry's score. The Welsh then attacked hotly, but the visiting defence held good, and near the close Bonham kicked a penalty goal for Coventry.

AIRMEN'S STRONG FINISH.

NORTHAMPTON 21 pts., R.A.F. 11.

Northampton entertained the Royal Air Force before 3,000 in brilliant weather. Northampton had much the better of opening play, and in ten minutes Walker dropped a beautiful goal. The Airmen threatened danger through their backs, but the home forwards got going again, and Coley scored a try, Harris converting.

Northampton continued to hold the upper hand for some time, and Harris and Daniels added tries, one of which Harris converted; Haselmere also dropped a goal. The Air Force, however, finished strongly, and Hodder, Pott, and Llewellyn scored tries, the last named converting his own.

ROSSLYN PARK'S UPHILL TASK.

ROSSLYN PARK 14 pts., OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS 23.

These teams met at Richmond, under excellent conditions. It was a hard struggle forward, but Rosslyn Park had the pace behind. From openings made by Beatty-Pownall, Castle and Page both got over wide out, but no goal resulted. Castle and Page were injured, and, while off, Brown scored for the visitors, Spragg adding the goal points. Thus at half-time the Park led by two tries to one goal.

In the second half the Park were still two short, but they played up with much spirit. The O.M.T.s did best, and Newell, Turnbull, Heck, and Tebbutt added tries, three being converted by Spragg. For the Park Kendall got over and Lusty converted. The same player also kicked a penalty goal. The O.M.T.s thus won by 4 goals and 1 try to 2 goals (one penalty) and 2 tries

SERVICES OUTPLAYED AT SUDBURY.

WASPS 39 pts., UNITED SERVICES (PORTSMOUTH) 3.

United Services (Portsmouth) visited Wasps at Sudbury, but proved no match for the home team, being beaten by three goals and eight tries to one try. The Services were good behind the scrum, but their forwards were completely outplayed by the Wasps' pack, who were attacking from start to finish. The tries for the winners, which came at regular intervals, were scored by Airey, Harvey, and Meadows, two each, and Broughton, Compton, Morris, Stevens, and Valentine, Garbutt converting two and Compton one. The Services' try was the result of a fine effort by Harding Newman. The visitors were unlucky in losing their scrum-half, Skipper Davies, at half-time.

UPPER CLAPTON'S SOUND BACKS.

UPPER CLAPTON 14 pts., BARCLAYS BANK 3.

Upper Clapton visited Barclays Bank at Ealing and won rather easily by one goal and three tries to a try. Upper Clapton's back division again showed excellent form. Their passing and running were excellent despite the heavy going. The packs were fairly evenly matched. Barclays being superior in loose rushes, but Clapton controlled the set scrums. A good three-quarter movement by Upper Clapton was rounded off by a fine run by King, who scored wide out. The kick at goal failed, and this was the only score in the first half.

Directly the second half started a fine dribble by the Upper Clapton forwards enabled Bennett to score, Wey converting. A great passing movement led to a score by Baird, after a fine run and a reverse pass by Wells. Barclays scored next through Green, after a forward rush, and Upper Clapton replied through West, who ran nearly the full length of the field. Fawcett played a fine game on the right wing for Barclays, and saved many points by his strong tackling. Tucker, Upper Clapton's skipper, hooked well, and was always heading the loose rushes

OLD PAULINES IN FORM.

OLD PAULINES 14 pts., OLD ALLEYNIANS 7.

Old Paulines at home won handsomely against Old Alleynians with a score of 1 goal 3 tries to 1 dropped goal 1 try. Matters were fairly even in the opening half with the home halves developing the more enterprising game. Old Alleynians' "threes" were frequently in motion, but the passing generally broke down against the keen tackling of the home side.

Cook opened the scoring with a try for Old Paulines, Jankel following with another. King failed with the place-kicks from awkward angles. The Old Alleynians replied with a dropped goal by Osborne.

The visitors got ahead shortly after the resumption, Pettifer getting through, Stark failing to improve. This proved to be their final score, for the home side dominated the rest of the game. Thompson scored one try, Mills (the full-back) getting another. King converted one.

OLD EMMANUELS' LACK OF FINISH.

OLD LEYSIANS 11 pts., OLD EMMANUELS 10.

Old Leysians were somewhat lucky to win at Wandsworth by 1 goal and 2 tries to 2 goals, as their rivals pressed from the start, and were in their opponents' half for the first twenty-five minutes. Their forwards secured the ball in almost every scrum, and the backs were continually on the move, but they lacked finish. The Old Leysians put up a stern defence, but Loveridge scored for the visitors between the posts, and Parker converted. From the kick-off the Old Leysians attacked, and from a line out Proudfoot dived over for a try far out. The goal kick failed. Old Emmanuels next attacked, and Austin got over, Parker again converting.

In the second half the Old Leysians played better, and Taylor scored between the posts for Lacey to convert. Wales next cut through, and passed to Brash, who scored an unconverted try.

WON IN LAST MINUTE.

OLD CRANLEIGHANS 18 pts., BANK OF ENGLAND 15

The Bank of England were leading the Old Cranleighans until the last minute of the game at Thames Ditton—but the Old Cranleighans won. A draw would have been a fairer result, for the game was an even one. There were some excellent runs by the three-quarters, and both packs played a boisterous bustling game. E. W. Hall and J. H. Holford were specially prominent for Old Boys, while R. H. Osborne set fine example to Bank pack. Bank scored after ten minutes, and the try was converted.

A. Key soon sent the O.C. outsides away in fine style, and wing A. M. Richardson, punting across, enabled the forwards to dribble over for P. P. Benson to touch down; but the kick at goal hit the post. Bank then scored another converted try. The Old Boys again went away, but bad passing caused breakdown. The forwards, however, saved by dribbling through the defence for H. R. Heard to score and G. R. K. Lee to convert.

The second half was a splendid tussle in all departments, and dashing interception gave the Bank another five points. Key then dashed for the line and scored spectacular converted try. With one minute to go, J. E. Beynon, from loose scrum, sent the O.C. "threes" away, and with whole side up, Heard went in for another converted try

SIDCUP'S SMART WIN.

SIDCUP 18 pts., STREATHAM 3.

Streatham lost to Sidcup by three goals and a try to a try in a game in which the play was more even than the score indicates. Tries were scored for Sidcup by Howard (2), Vinson, Chamberlain and Luker. Turner kicking the goals. Walker crossed for Streatham, whose forwards obtained a good share of the ball.

Public Schools Rugby.

CHELTENHAM WIN POOR GAME.

INTERESTING TRIAL AT ETON.

OUNDLE BEATEN.

Cheltenham College met Trinity College (Oxford) at Cheltenham. The game opened with a strong attack by Trinity, during which Hotchin and Tillestad made good efforts to score, but Windeatt, at full-back for Cheltenham, brought off some capital tackles. Trinity kept up the pressure for 15 minutes, and then a rush by the Cheltenham forwards took play to the visitors' lines. The College, however, lacked dash. The home forwards were now giving their backs plenty of chances, but the centres preferred to kick instead of passing, consequently chances to score were lost. Subsequently Higson received from a scrum, and caught the defence napping by scoring a gift try for Cheltenham, O'Dwyer converting. Just before the interval Cook added an unconverted try after a splendid run. Trinity were thus eight points down after having had most of the game.

In the second half the character of the play was scrambling, both sides frequently making mistakes, and free-kicks were numerous.

Eventually Trinity's efforts were rewarded by Hotchin scoring an unconverted try after some loose play, Cheltenham College thus winning by a goal and a try to a try.

BEDFORD SHOW IMPROVEMENT.

Bedford School beat Old Paulines in a closely fought game by 9 points to 6. Wilson opened the scoring for the Old Boys soon after the start, but soon afterwards Edwards equalised, neither try being converted. Renny added another unconverted try for the School just on half-time. After the re-start, Wilson crossed for an unconverted try to again make the scoring level, but later a fine passing movement by the School threes enabled the home side to obtain a further try through Marks, and so run out the victors.

ST. PAUL'S BEATEN.

The Merlins, a wandering team, narrowly beat St. Paul's on the School's auxiliary ground at Ealing yesterday by 9 pts. to 6. The ground was very heavy and difficult to run on, and the game in consequence, often scrappy, but the School had much the better of the second half and did not deserve to lose.

W. I. Dunnit, the Merlins' fly-half, scored twice, and the visitors led by 6 pts. at half time. The lead was reduced in the second half, when C. T. Pascall scored from a good opening by J. B. Maclean, the School's captain. Soon afterwards A. D. MacLeod, Merlin's centre, was injured and carried off, and the St. Paul's forwards then dominated the game. From a loose rush Delafield picked up and ran over in the corner, but, while the School's full-back was temporarily off the field, Dunnit added to the visitor's score by dropping a penalty goal.

ETON'S TRIAL.

Eton College opened their Rugby season with a trial match on Agar's Plough. Two very level elevens were selected, and Blacks defeated Whites by three goals six tries (33 pts.) to one goal and six tries (23 pts.). It was a ding-dong game throughout. Blacks led at half-time by 14 pts. to 12 pts., and they were rather the better side. Considering it was the first game of the season, the three-quarters on either side played well, and their passing was excellent at times, the Blacks especially doing well. D. McKenna, captain of the School, played cleverly at wing-three-quarter for the Whites.

OUNDLE LOSE THEIR RECORD.

Oundle, who had won all their matches before Christmas, lost to the North-Eastern Old Oundelians by a place kick. Marr converting one of two tries scored by Galloway and Lovibond for the Old Boys. K. C. Eyffe and Blaker crossed for the School, neither try being converted.

The School were without their captain, L. H. Garrett, at left-centre, and several other members of last term's fifteen, but the game was spoilt by too much kicking.

HAILEYBURY'S PROMISING NEW PLAYERS.

Peterhouse beat Haileybury by 17 points to 5, Haileybury lost many Old Colours last term, but their new forwards are showing great promise. Mathis, Cole, Jaffray, and Josselyne played well for the School, with Johnson, Ehrke, and Woozley prominent among the new players. Snelus scored the only try after many brilliant attempts, and Droggleever converted. Peterhouse heeled well, and Haileybury were good in the loose

WORKSOP UNFORTUNATE.

Up to half-time Worksop College held a strong Chesterfield side well, the score being 11 pts. to nil, but in the second half misfortune befel the home team, Bowden injured, and then the College fast left-wing, Heath, had to leave the field with a broken nose, and the forwards were unable to hold a good and heavy pack like Chesterfield. The weakened College team defended pluckily, but were unable to break down their opponents' attacks, and Chesterfield ran out winners by 26 pts. to nil.

OLD BOYS BEAT TAUNTON.

Taunton Old Boys beat Taunton School in an uneventful and evenly contested game. The Old Boys scored early, and though the School pressed hard they failed to equalise. Roberts Arnold again crossed for the Old Boys after the interval, and there was no further scoring.

OLD STORTFORDIANS LOSE.

The College pressed for the whole of the first half, and the Town improved in the second. In the heavy going the College inside threes were weak, but Boardman, on the wing, played well. The College pack worked hard, but became tired at the end of the second half. The College showed great improvement on last term's form, and won on their merits.

ST. EDWARD'S (OXFORD) BEATEN FOR PACE.

University College beat St. Edward's School by 18 pts. to nil. Russell (three) and Rossington scored tries for University College, Thom converting three. In a fast and somewhat scrappy game the School forwards held their own against a heavy pack, being prominent in the loose rushes. The School threes were closely marked and never allowed much scope. Thom's winning strength lay in the speed of their centre three-quarters.

EPSOM'S GOOD FORM.

Epsom College gained a good win over Rosslyn Park A on their own ground by 14 points to 3. The College scorers were Douty (2) and Gibson tries, and Keynser a penalty goal. Griffiths converted one. Cavendish scored Rosslyn Park's try. Epsom were superior in all departments, especially in line-outs. They attacked most of the time, and Baverman and Hodges were outstanding. The tackling on both sides was good.

ST. GEORGE'S DOMINATE.

St. George's School, playing at home, over-ran Keswick School and scored 22 points without a reply. The game was played at a great pace, and the winners owed their victory to the fine handling of their threes. The scorers were Proctor, Nelson, Golds, and Church.

FINE CANTERBURY FORWARDS.

Although without two regular forwards, Canterbury were much too good for Herne Bay on the latter's ground and won easily by 14 points to 6. Knew was brilliant at scrum half and scored three tries in quick succession. Ward replied for Herne Bay. Canterbury monopolised the scrums and were superior in the loose, Graham, Mayham, Parish, and Finn being prominent. Rundle scored a try, and Geering converted, and Ward crossed for Herne Bay. The Canterbury forwards played a great game, and, but for off-side, would have piled up a big score.

A DULWICH DRAW.

Dulwich played a drawn game with the Old Blues A on the school ground, each side scoring a try. The visitors were the heavier side, and were attacking for quite three-parts of the game. The boys, however, stuck to their work, the forwards—for whom G. E. Hyson, J. Edwards, and S. B. Sellick were always conspicuous—doing fine work all the loose. A try through by E. H. Wales gave T. G. Purver a try for the visitors early in the game. Shortly before half-time good passing enabled G. A. Williams to make the scores level. Though doing all the attacking, the Old Blues could not gain the lead.

KING'S COLLEGE OVERRUN.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL 8 pts., WESTON 16.

Though leading by a goal at half-time King's College Hospital were overrun in the second half, and lost by 8 points to 16. Weston experienced misfortune during the opening minutes, Skittery and Pyke having tries disallowed through minor infringements. The Londoners lost Bynow, their hardworking left-winger, who sustained concussion, but immediately after opened their account through Stokes with a splendid effort, which Lassen converted. In the second half Weston, especially in the scrum, improved, and tries were registered by Brown, Harold Clayton, Snell, and Croskett, Snell converting twice. The Hospital attacked often, their centres, Lyle and Mays, being prominent, but only managed to score once when Eatton dribbled over. Their superiority in the second half entitled Weston to their victory.

CHARTERED BANK WIN.

CHARTERED BANK 9, WINDSOR 0.

Chartered Bank beat Windsor at Northfields by 9 points to 0. Windsor pressed, and L. B. Palmer narrowly missed with a drop-kick. The Chartered forwards relieved. Neither side could claim an advantage, each attacking in turn. After the interval the Chartered Bank attacked, and J. H. Macleod scored. Later the Bank took up the offensive, and E. F. Angier crossed. H. G. Banham made a strong run, and Palmer came from the other wing to bring off a brilliant tackle. MacKennan was hurt, but the Chartered forwards dribbled to the Windsor 25, and Macleod dashed over.

RUGBY RESULTS.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

	Pts.		Pts.
Ireland	0	France	5

Rugby Football.

IRELAND SURPRISED AT BELFAST.

FRANCE SEIZE A CHANCE—SNAP TRY DECIDES.

FORWARDS CONTROL THE GAME.

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

IRELAND 0 pts., FRANCE 5.

BELFAST, Saturday.

The victory of France over an Irish team that included but two new caps came as an unpleasant surprise to Irish supporters. But an unbiassed view of the game was that the visitors thoroughly deserved their success. They played at top speed all through, and besides marking their opponents with unceasing watchfulness, supported each other in aggressive movements with spirited vigour and abandon.

Ireland had the better of the tight scrummaging and got far more of the ball than their opponents; but their heeling was deplorably slow, and besides giving the agile French pack time to break up, had an ill-effect on the play of Sugden and Davy. The last-named dropped an inordinate number of passes, and Sugden's famous "dummy" failed against merciless tackling.

The Irishmen were often beaten by opponents with a ready knack of developing smart passing moves as a counter, while France fully held their own in the line. Payne and Clinch were prominent, and Murray was the most effective three-quarter where Stephenson found himself compelled to kicking, while Arigho was quite subdued by Tailloutoux, who grassed him four times in the second half. Ganly tackled well, but rarely got the ball, and Hunt was very disappointing at full-back, both in his fielding and kicking, although he kept position well.

France was splendidly served in defence, Piquemal being very sound at full-back. Samatan's try was splendidly scored, while Gerald and Baillotte displayed much resource at centre, especially in tackling and finding touch. Magnanou and Serin, the halves, playing unusually close to each other, passed well, but did not make enough ground before feeding their "threes." Of the French pack, special mention should be made of Bioussa, Ribere and Gallia, the last-named being the best forward on the field.

The Play.

Much rain having fallen in Belfast recently, the turf was very soft on top, but, all things considered, in reasonably good condition.

Ireland kicked off just after three o'clock, playing with several scrums, until Tailloutoux found touch inside the Irish half. Hunt, bothered by some of the French forwards, got in a weak kick, and a little later an interchange of kicks ended in France's favour. Then Sugden broke through splendidly, but his pass went astray. Still, with France penalised twice, Ireland gained ground. The Frenchmen appeared rather over-excited, and took some time to settle down to their proper game, their scrummaging being very moderate.

Ireland at last started a passing movement, but were soon checked. Hunt did good work in fielding and kicking, and Murray found touch well, but France threw the Irishmen back when Magnanou found touch with a fine kick.

A little later Ireland were again penalised, George Stephenson making a good attempt to kick a goal after his first kick had been discounted, owing to the French forwards near the ball jumping up. Play had lasted now for a quarter of an hour, and there had been no single case of really effective handling by either set of backs. Then Gerald intercepted a slow Irish pass, and ran through, punting over Hunt's head, but Stephenson kicked over the dead ball line.

This was a narrow escape for Ireland. George Stephenson's pace alone saving the situation. From the ensuing scrum Ireland made ground, play soon being back in the centre. The French forwards, of whom so much had been expected, were certainly disappointing, showing no great skill in scrummaging nor any pronounced dash in the loose. So far it had been a battle between the forwards, with Ireland the better, but unable to exercise any great superiority. Of back play there had been practically none.

A Chance Lost.

At last, after twenty-five minutes, there came an attack by Ireland, Davy running through and passing out to Stephenson, who sent Ganly away. Ganly returned an inside pass, which, however, was intercepted. Then Baillette got away for France, but was well tackled, and from an easy position Murray failed to kick a penalty goal for Ireland.

Then, thanks to a good touch-kick by Magnanou, France were able to press, but Ireland relieved by good forward play, and Stephenson intercepted a French pass to kick over Piquemal's head. Tailloutoux got back and saved. At the interval there was no score.

Generally speaking, the play in the first half had been moderate, neither side playing convincing football. Just before the interval the Frenchmen had pressed, but lack of steadiness spoiled good chances.

France attacked at the outset of the second half, but were quickly repelled by a great rush—the best in the match—led by Payne. Davy was up to carry it on, but France kicked over their goal-line. From the ensuing scrum France got away, Baillette clearing the way for Samatan to run strongly along the touchline and score. Ambert converted, and France in five minutes led by five points.

Caught Napping.

This try caught the Irish defence napping very badly. The Frenchmen played with rare dash after that, but their best work continued to be done by their forwards, of whom Ribere and Gallia were very good. The heeling of both sets of forwards was very poor, the ball coming out slowly, and thus on neither side could the three-quarters get going properly.

Once, however, Murray, easily the best of the Irish three-quarters, ran magnificently, only to be pulled down within five yards of the line.

The French tackling remained very sound and determined, and the Irish backs experienced much difficulty in getting away. The Irish forwards got the ball frequently during the last twenty minutes, but the heeling was slow and the passing mechanical. Twice Arigho got away, but was tackled by Tailloutoux.

Try as they would, Ireland could make no headway, the French forwards being too powerful for them, while the Irish three-quarters had not sufficient pace to beat their opposite numbers. Magnanou left the field just before the end, but returned. Teams:—

IRELAND.—E. F de Vere Hunt (The Army and Rosslyn Park); J. B. Ganly (Monkstown), G. V. Stephenson (London Hospital), T. P. Murray (Wanderers) and J. C. Arigho (Lansdowne); E. D. Davy (Lansdowne), and M. Sugden (Wanderers); G. R. Beamish (Leicester), C. Carroll (Bective Rangers), J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), C. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin) J. McVicker (Queen's University), and C. T. Payne (North of Ireland).

FRANCE.—L. Piquemal (Tarbes); L. Samatan (U.S. Agenais), J. Baillette (U.S. Quillan), P. Gerald (Racing Club de France) and — Tailloutoux (—); L. Serin (A.S. Bitterois) and C. Magnanou (A. Bayonnais); — Choy (Racing Club Narbonnais), — Duhau (C.S.A.B.), — Ambert (Stade Toulousain) — Camel fun. (T.O.F.C.), R. Majerus (Stade Francais), A. Ribere (U.S. Quillan), J. Gallia (U.S. Quillan), and A. Bioussa (Stade Toulousain).

Referee: Mr. B. S. Cumberlege (England).

INTERNATIONAL TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.
France	2	2	0	0	12	3
England	1	1	0	0	11	3
Scotland	1	0	1	0	3	7
Wales	1	0	1	0	3	11
Ireland	1	0	1	0	0	5

CAMBRIDGE'S FINE GAME WITH THE 'QUINS.

LIVELY MOVEMENTS LEAD TO MANY TRIES.

HARLEQUINS 19 pts., CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY 13.

The Harlequins beat Cambridge at Twickenham yesterday by two goals three tries (19 points) two goals and a try (13 points) after a game full of incident and variety. Cambridge had eight of the side beaten by Oxford, and F. M. Heywood, the 1928 Blue, while the Harlequins who were strongly represented, again played K. H. Chapman of Edgware in the centre.

There was an eventful opening, as, after the Cambridge kick-off had pitched in touch, the Harlequins heeled quickly from the following scrum, and J. E. Hutton hoodwinked G. C. A. Adams and sent in J. S. R. Reeve for an easy try, which J. C. Hubbard converted. H. E. Carris was soon prominent with his sturdy running and powerful hand-off, and once he and L. H. Collison took the ball three-parts of the length of the field. After twenty minutes of give-and-take play, A. W Walker dribbled over cleverly, and Carris kicked a great goal from near touch. A long dribble by Carris threatened danger, but the Harlequins were getting the ball often in the scrum. It was from a Harlequin attack that Cambridge took the lead; a passing movement, in which Collison broke through, quickly leading to a try by F. M. Haywood, who came up inside his centre, G. C. A. Adams. Carris made no mistake with the kick. Wake field then scored a try after a strong burst by J. E. Hutton, but Hubbard's inability to convert left the Harlequins two points behind at the interval.

Cambridge heeled better after the resumption, and J. J. A. Embleton and P. W. P. Brook made a run which nearly produced a score, and a little later Heywood was kept out through a fine tackle by Reeve. The Harlequins, however, scored twice more through J. H. Sears and Chapman. Hubbard converting the first try, and though G. C. A. Adams replied for the University, the last try of the match went to Reeve.

Hutton and Reeve made an admirable wing, their play often making the rest look mediocre, which was far from the fact. D. F. Phillips at scrum-half, and P. W. Adams were other good Harlequin players. For Cambridge, who failed to sustain a promising start, P. W. P. Brook, D. M. Mair, and Heywood did best.

HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard; J. S. R. Reeve, J. E. Hutton, K. H. Chapman, P. Hodge, H. C. C. Laird, D. F. Phillips, P. W. Adams, E. H. Fouracker, A. E. C. Prescott, G. B. Coghlan, J. H. Sears, D. H. Duder, W. W. Wakefield, H. L. Price.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. Askew; H. E. Carris, L. H. Collison, G. C. A. Adams, F. M. Heywood; A. G. Cross, E. B. Pope; J. J. A. Embleton, P. W. P. Brook, S. M. Saunders-Jacobs, D. M. Mair, A. W. Walker, G. E. Valentine, A. R. Ramsay, D. Burton.

POLICE OUTPOINT THE ARMY.

POLICE OF ENGLAND AND WALES 8 pts., THE ARMY 3.

The combined Police of England and Wales met the Army at Newport before 1,000 spectators on a treacherous ground. Early on D. Thomas ran through cleverly for the Police, and Bassett converted his try. Strong running by the Army three-quarters led to an unconverted try by Wainwright. Play was slightly in favour of the Police, but the Army nearly scored again.

In the second half, though the Police had rather the better of the play, the Army were frequently dangerous through strong running, but Aslett and Nowis were both tackled in great style. Near the end D. Thomas and Herrera worked a clever move, and Herrera scored an unconverted try.

BRIDGWATER WIN AT HOME.

BRIDGWATER 15 pts., ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL 9.

Bridgwater showed good form in their game with St. Thomas's Hospital at Bridgwater. Turner, who gained three tries for the home side, made several fine runs. The London three-quarters were below standard, though some bright play was shown by Maisey, Graves, and Caverhill, who took the ball over the home line. Snook, the Bridgwater scrum half, played finely, getting the ball out well.

OXFORD AT RICHMOND.

LONDON SCOTTISH WIN BY AID OF A DROPPED GOAL.

LONDON SCOTTISH 12 pts., OXFORD UNIVERSITY 8.

Beaten by the margin of a solitary point earlier in the season at Oxford, the London Scottish had some compensation in winning the return fixture on the Richmond Athletic ground by two goals (one dropped) and a try against a placed goal and a try. The Dark Blues were without their captain, S. J. Hoffmeyer, but they had the assistance of six Blues, while D. E. A. Roberts, the Welsh International, was their scrum-half. The Scottish had their best side out, with five International players in the team. For all that it was a rather disappointing game, and at no time did the play make any great appeal to the spectators.

The Scottish forwards, however, gave an excellent account of themselves, with W. N. Roughead, F. W. Waters, D. J. W. Dryburgh, and C. R. McCullough always in the thick of the fray. They were superior to their rivals in the scrummaging, and there was much more life in their rushes, but though the halves did well, more particularly E. M. M. Henderson, their three-quarters rarely got going, and muddled away their chances by their erratic passing when they did.

The Varsity outsides were no more convincing in combined attacks, but A. G. Cridlan and W. A. H. Druitt, of their forwards, W. Roberts, their fly-half, and F. M. Edwards and P. C. Alexander, their centres, with E. G. Taylor on the wing, did some smart things individually.

Little fault could be found with the tackling, while the full backs fully lived up to their reputations, R. W. Langrish finding touch many times with his long and judicious kicking, while from long range near the end he dropped a great goal to win the match for the Scottish.

Much of the play through the opening half was very ragged and unconvincing. It was frequently interrupted by infringements of the rules, and for a long time the battle was waged without any real advantage to either side. Following a rush by the Dark Blue forwards, a fortunate bounce of the ball enabled W. A. B. Lindsay to field it and score an unconverted try, but just before the interval, after the Scottish had let two fine scoring chances go begging, Henderson got through cleverly and Waters kicked a good goal.

Early in the second half, following a dash by Cridlan, W. Roberts raced over for Alexander to place a goal, and then a try by E. G. Taylor made the scores level. The Scottish, because of the good work of their forwards, held the upper hand generally in the second half, and just before the end Langrish dropped the goal to win the match.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish; I. S. Smith, N. C. W. Green, A. M. Young, E. G. Taylor; G. McLaren and E. M. M. Henderson; C. R. McCullough, W. N. Roughead, G. J. M. Gray, F. H. Waters, A. F. McLeod, D. J. W. Dryburgh, R. R. F. Maclennan, H. A. Aitchison.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—*J. A. Adamson; W. A. B. Lindsay, F. M. Edwards, P. C. Alexander, *W. Lusty; *W. Roberts and D. E. A. Roberts; *A. G. Cridlan, *P. H. Howard, H. M. Kelly, T. B. Turner, R. C. Henderson, *W. A. H. Druitt, G. V. Shillitoe, R. K. Lindsay.

* Indicates Blues.

NUNEATON'S SOUND TACKLING.

NUNEATON 18 pts., OLD ELUES 3.

The Old Blues surprised the home side at Nuneaton by scoring through Bennett, who gained an unconverted try. Soon after Russell got over for Nuneaton, and J. Cramphorn converted. Nuneaton then had the better of matters, and Frank Cramphorn scored a try, which J. Cramphorn converted. The visitors could make little headway in their attacks.

In the second half Nuneaton again had the best of matters, Raven scoring a try which J. Cramphorn converted. J. Cramphorn also kicked a fine penalty goal from near the half-way line. The game was finely contested afterwards, the Old Blues making several great efforts to get over, but the home tackling was sound.

NAVY'S NARROW DEFEAT.

BLACKHEATH WIN BY A POINT.

A FIGHTING FINISH.

By D. R. GENT.

ROYAL NAVY 9 pts., BLACKHEATH 10.

PORTSMOUTH, Saturday.

This was the last match for the Royal Navy in their preparation for the inter-Services tournament, which begins with the Navy and Air Force match on February 8, and very satisfied the Navy folk must be.

This Navy side is quite a good one all round. The forwards are big, and know how to play the traditional Navy forward game, though I thought that they rather failed to stay the course in this match. Mind, the Blackheath pack is a capital one—easily the best in London in my opinion—and perhaps it is asking too much of a scratch pack to hold its own against an exceptionally strong club pack for the whole of a game. Still, there it is.

I liked the backs, too. The three-quarters are fine, upstanding fellows, with any amount of dash. The conditions to-day suited them, for the heavy going made individual dashes the order rather than combination. For all that, there was quite a pleasing amount of passing as well. T. S. Lee in the centre, was the best of a good line, while G. M. Sladen, last year's English centre, though not as good as he was, did splendid work at times, some of the close passing between him and Lee being delightful. The centres were not helped quite so much as they might have been by A. E. Hargrave, the outside half. Much of his work was excellent, but he rather let the ball go to the men behind him too soon without drawing any of his opponents first. But G. Webster, the scrum-half, was first-class. He passed a well-nigh impossible ball beautifully, and what was equally useful, he knew when to go on his own. His dashes from scrum were well-timed, and done with splendid determination. He got one try and had hard lines with one other shot. The full back, C. G. Gosling, was as steady and sound as ever, fielding cleanly, kicking judiciously, and going down to any and every kind of rush.

I have left myself little room in which to discuss the play of the winners, because I have dealt fully with them so many times before. But they deserve a lot of credit for the way they stuck to their opponents after they had lost the lead and the game seemed to be going from them.

The ground was very soft indeed, and it was raining when the game started. From the first scrummage Blackheath got the ball, but it was much too heavy for Kemp to get it away neatly, and the Navy halves smothered the attempt and even took up the attack themselves.

Two good runs by Hamilton-Smythe and St. Clair-Ford were spectacular, as was a nicely placed kick to touch by Sladen. Poor tackling by the Navy enabled Smythe to gain half the length of the field with a run in which he should have been tackled three or four times. When he was eventually brought down it was uncomfortably near the Navy line, and a pretty passing movement enabled Morris to score about ten minutes after the kick-off. Kemp's attempt at goal was praiseworthy under the conditions; it could hardly have been successful.

Then the Navy had hard lines in not scoring. After beating his man neatly, Wood put in a beautifully judged cross-kick that dropped near to the posts. There was a desperate race for the touch-down, and a Naval man was beaten by inches only. The whole movement was nicely conceived, and well deserved a score.

From a scrum close in, Blackheath nearly scored, following rather pretty play by Bishop and Kemp, but Bishop was tackled practically on the line, and the ball getting loose Sladen was able to kick to touch.

A Fatal Fumble.

But the Navy found it very difficult to get the game away from their line for some minutes, till at last good kicking by Ford and keen following up not only gave them relief but a score as well. The Blackheath full-back fumbled the ball, which got loose, and Lee scored far out, rather luckily perhaps. Forrest failed to convert. Close on half-time Morris dropped a very good goal after some passing, and so Blackheath led at half-time by 7 points to 3.

Within a couple of minutes of the restart the Navy got their second try, Webster dashing over on his own from a scrum. Then game a gorgeous passing movement with any amount of passing and re-passing. Webster, Hargrave, Lee, Sladen and Wood were all in it, and it was from the position that they forced that the Navy got their third try. First Lee made an opening for Ford, who, after making ground, passed back to Lee, who went for the line 'all out." On the way he handed off an opponent very effectively with his left hand

The Navy attacked a little after this, but never with quite the same dash, and after Blackheath had worked their way back, Black kicked his penalty goal to give his side the lead once more. Teams:—

ROYAL NAVY.—Sub-Lieut. O. G. Gosling (R.N.E. College, Devonport); Sub-Lieut. J. St. Clair Ford (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieut. T. S. Lee (H.M.S. Parthian), Lieut. G. M. Sladen (H.M.S. Dolphin), Lieut. W. H. Wood (H.M.S. Erebus); Midshipman A. E. Hargrave (R.N.E. College, Devonport), Sub-Lieut. G. Webster (R.N.E. College Devonport); Lieut. A. W. Linton (H.M.S. Dolphin), M.-A.-A. W. G. A. Luddington (H.M.S. Vivid), Surgeon-Lieut. M. J. Prosnam (H.M.S. Constance), Midshipman L. Evans (R.N.E. College, Devonport), Marine C. Weld Royal Marine Depot. Plymouth), Lieut. C. M. Morrell (R.N.E. College, Devonport), Lieut. J. W. Forrest (H.M.S. Excellent), Sub-Lieut. R. K. Hodekin (R.N.E. College, Devonport).

BLACKHEATH.—J. A. N. Giles; D. E. Morris, A. F. Hamilton Smythe, R. G. Hopkins, Sir T. G. Devitt; C. C. Bishop, J. T. Kemp; H. H. C. Withers, C. L. Ashford, M. S. Bonaventura, C. H. B. Rodham, W. E. Pratten, W. E. Tucker, B. H. Blank, T. W. Gubb.

GUY'S WEAK TACKLING.

GUY'S HOSPITAL 0 pts., GLOUCESTER 14.

The ground was in a sodden condition at Honor Oak Park when Guy's Hospital received Gloucester before an attendance of about 600. Small pools of water on the grandstand side of the ground greatly hampered the players. Guy's were quicker off the mark than Gloucester, and their three-quarters, particularly Guy-Morgan, Gifen, and Johnson combined splendidly. Gloucester held a superiority in the loose forward rushes which often threatened Guy's line, and Boughton kicked a penalty goal for them after twenty minutes. Crichton-Miller got over just before the interval, and with Boughton converting the visitors led at half-time by two goals (one penalty) to nil.

Gloucester established a definite superiority early in the second half by a sweeping forward raid, in which Crichton-Miller and Foulkes were prominent. The defence of Guy's proved uncertain, being in marked contrast to the splendid tackling of Gloucester's backs. Houghton increased the visitor's lead 15 minutes from the end with a penalty goal. Johnson made a magnificent run along the wing for 30 yards, being brought down by a great tackle by Boughton. Guy Morgan retired ten minutes from the end following a heavy tackle. Then James scored another try for Gloucester.

BEDFORD'S EARLY TRIES.

BEDFORD 22 pts., U.C.S. OLD BOYS 0.

Within three minutes of the opening of the game at Bedford, where U.C.S. Old Boys were entertained, Jesty ran round the blind side and scored. Alston converted this try and another by Williams after interpassing by Brumwell and Alston. The Old Boys improved, but ten minutes after the resumption brilliant passing sent Alston across far out. Eidsforth placed a fine dropped goal. In the last minutes Ashwell rounded the posts and Alston goaled.

Bedford well deserved their win, though after their two early tries play deteriorated. Jesty, playing for Reed, did many smart things at left-centre, and Brumwell made several clever breaks. Alston also did well. Lloyd was slow at the base of the scrum. Willsher played brilliantly. Brown was the best of the Old Boys' backs, who were never impressive in attack; their defence, however, was very good.

PONTYPOOL'S BIG RALLY.

ST. BART.'S HOSPITAL 5 pts., PONTYPOOL 8.

At Winchmore Hill there was a good attendance to witness the match with Pontypool. The ground was greasy, but the game opened with fierce forward play, the packs being evenly matched. Barts brought off some splendid rushes, and just on half-time Taylor broke away and sent Marshall in after a great run, Williams converted the try, and the Hospital led at half-time by one goal to nil.

A great game was seen in the second half. The visitors set to work to wipe off arrears, and they got two tries in ten minutes through Richards and Lewis, of which Bayliss converted the second. After this Powell was nearly in for Barts after a glorious run. Pontypool did most of the attacking in the concluding stages, and deserved their victory of 1 goal and 1 try to 1 goal.

CLUB GAMES.

RICHMOND'S GREAT FEAT.

WELSH LOSE AT HOME.

LEICESTER 5 pts., RICHMOND 6.

Leicester who were much below strength, were at home to Richmond, in fine weather, before 4,000 spectators. Richmond nearly scored in the first minute through Holman, but subsequently Richmond had a slight advantage, until Gadney worked the blind side of the scrum, cut through, and gave Flewitt a perfect pass, enabling him to score under the post, for Norman to convert. Following this, Leicester kept up the pressure, but were unable to increase their lead.

On resuming, Richmond took up the attack, and after Bickerton had made a fine run Charles, following up hard, beat the defence and scored for Richmond. The place-kick failed. Bickerton crossed again, but the referee, after consulting the touch judge, decided against him. Richmond, however, continued to have the better of the game, and after many good attempts Green at last broke clean through and scored under the posts, Allan just failing with the goal-kick. Leicester failed to score, and were thus beaten by two tries to one goal.

SHOCK FOR THE WELSH.

LONDON WELSH 3 pts., COVENTRY 9.

The turf at Herne Hill, where London Welsh received Coventry, was soft and slippery. The home side attacked for the first fifteen minutes, but failed to score. Then Saxton made a good attempt to drop a goal for Coventry, and later Bonham crossed for an unconverted try. London Welsh responded with a try by Morgan, which was not improved.

The Welsh forwards used their feet early in the second half, but no score accrued. At three-quarter time Carter, receiving from Mayo, added an unconverted try to Coventry's score. The Welsh then attacked hotly, but the visiting defence held good, and near the close Bonham kicked a penalty goal for Coventry.

AIRMEN'S STRONG FINISH.

NORTHAMPTON 21 pts., R.A.F. 11.

Northampton entertained the Royal Air Force before 3,000 in brilliant weather. Northampton had much the better of opening play, and in ten minutes Walker dropped a beautiful goal. The Airmen threatened danger through their backs, but the home forwards got going again, and Coley scored a try, Harris converting.

Northampton continued to hold the upper hand for some time, and Harris and Daniels added tries, one of which Harris converted; Haselmere also dropped a goal. The Air Force, however, finished strongly, and Hodder, Pott, and Llewellyn scored tries, the last named converting his own.

ROSSLYN PARK'S UPHILL TASK.

ROSSLYN PARK 14 pts., OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS 23.

These teams met at Richmond, under excellent conditions. It was a hard struggle forward, but Rosslyn Park had the pace behind. From openings made by Beatty-Pownall, Castle and Page both got over wide out, but no goal resulted. Castle and Page were injured, and, while off, Brown scored for the visitors, Spragg adding the goal points. Thus at half-time the Park led by two tries to one goal.

In the second half the Park were still two short, but they played up with much spirit. The O.M.T.s did best, and Newell, Turnbull, Heck, and Tebbutt added tries, three being converted by Spragg. For the Park Kendall got over and Lusty converted. The same player also kicked a penalty goal. The O.M.T.s thus won by 4 goals and 1 try to 2 goals (one penalty) and 2 tries

SERVICES OUTPLAYED AT SUDBURY.

WASPS 39 pts., UNITED SERVICES (PORTSMOUTH) 3.

United Services (Portsmouth) visited Wasps at Sudbury, but proved no match for the home team, being beaten by three goals and eight tries to one try. The Services were good behind the scrum, but their forwards were completely outplayed by the Wasps' pack, who were attacking from start to finish. The tries for the winners, which came at regular intervals, were scored by Airey, Harvey, and Meadows, two each, and Broughton, Compton, Morris, Stevens, and Valentine, Garbutt converting two and Compton one. The Services' try was the result of a fine effort by Harding Newman. The visitors were unlucky in losing their scrum-half, Skipper Davies, at half-time.

UPPER CLAPTON'S SOUND BACKS.

UPPER CLAPTON 14 pts., BARCLAYS BANK 3.

Upper Clapton visited Barclays Bank at Ealing and won rather easily by one goal and three tries to a try. Upper Clapton's back division again showed excellent form. Their passing and running were excellent despite the heavy going. The packs were fairly evenly matched. Barclays being superior in loose rushes, but Clapton controlled the set scrums. A good three-quarter movement by Upper Clapton was rounded off by a fine run by King, who scored wide out. The kick at goal failed, and this was the only score in the first half.

Directly the second half started a fine dribble by the Upper Clapton forwards enabled Bennett to score, Wey converting. A great passing movement led to a score by Baird, after a fine run and a reverse pass by Wells. Barclays scored next through Green, after a forward rush, and Upper Clapton replied through West, who ran nearly the whole length of the field. Fawcett played a fine game on the right wing for Barclays, and scored many points by his strong tackling. Tucker, Upper Clapton's skipper, hooked well, and was always heading the loose rushes

OLD PAULINES IN FORM.

OLD PAULINES 14 pts., OLD ALLEYNIANS 7.

Old Paulines at home won handsomely against Old Alleynians by a score of 3 goal 3 tries to 1 dropped goal 1 try. Matters were fairly even in the opening half with the home halves developing the more enterprising game. Old Alleynians' "threes" were frequently in motion, but the passing generally broke down against the keen tackling of the home side.

Cook opened the scoring with a try for Old Paulines, Jankel following with another. King failed with the place-kicks from awkward angles. The Old Alleynians replied with a dropped goal by Osborne.

The visitors got ahead shortly after the resumption, Pettifer getting through, Stark failing to improve. This proved to be their final score, for the home side dominated the rest of the game. Thompson scored one try, Mills (the full-back) getting another. King converted one.

OLD EMMANUELS' LACK OF FINISH.

OLD LEYSIANS 11 pts., OLD EMMANUELS 10.

Old Leysians were somewhat lucky to win at Wandsworth by 1 goal and 2 tries to 2 goals, as their rivals pressed from the start, and were in their opponents' half for the first twenty-five minutes. Their forwards secured the ball in almost every scrum, and the backs were continually on the move, but they lacked finish. The Old Leysians put up a stern defence, but Loveridge scored for the visitors between the posts, and Parker converted. From the kick-off the Old Leysians attacked, and from a line out Proudfoot dived over for a try far out. The goal kick failed. Old Emmanuels next attacked, and Austin got over, Parker again converting.

In the second half the Old Leysians played better, and Taylor scored between the posts for Lacey to convert. Wales next cut through, and passed to Brash, who scored an unconverted try.

WON IN LAST MINUTE.

OLD CRANLEIGHANS 18 pts., BANK OF ENGLAND 15

The Bank of England were leading the Old Cranleighans until the last minute of the game at Thames Ditton—but the Old Cranleighans won. A draw would have been a fairer result, for the game was an even one. There were some excellent runs by the three-quarters, and both packs played a boisterous bustling game. E. W. Hall and J. H. Holford were specially prominent for Old Boys, while R. H. Osborne set fine example to Bank pack. Bank scored after ten minutes, and the try was converted.

A. Kay soon sent the O.C. outsides away in fine style, and wing A. M. Richardson, punting across, enabled the forwards to dribble over for P. P. Benson to touch down; but the kick at goal hit the post. Bank then scored another converted try. The Old Boys again went away, but bad passing caused breakdown. The forwards, however, saved by dribbling through the defence for H. R. Heard to score and G. R. K. Lee to convert.

The second half was a splendid tussle in all departments, and dashing interception gave the Bank another five points. Key then dashed for the line and scored spectacular converted try. With one minute to go, J. E. Beynon, from loose scrum, sent the O.C. "threes" away, and with whole side up, Heard went in for another converted try

SIDCUP'S SMART WIN.

SIDCUP 18 pts., STREATHAM 3.

Streatham lost to Sidcup by three goals and a try to a try in a game in which the play was more even than the score indicates. Tries were scored for Sidcup by Howard (2), Vinson, Chamberlain and Luker, Turner kicking the goals. Walker crossed for Streatham, whose forwards obtained a good share of the ball.

Public Schools Rugby.

CHELTENHAM WIN POOR GAME.

INTERESTING TRIAL AT ETON.

OUNDLE BEATEN.

Cheltenham College met Trinity College (Oxford) at Cheltenham. The game opened with a strong attack by Trinity, during which Hotchin and Tilestad made good efforts to score, but Windeatt, at full-back for Cheltenham, brought off some capital tackles. Trinity kept up the pressure for 15 minutes, and then a rush by the Cheltenham forwards took play to the visitors' lines. The College, however, lacked dash. The home forwards were now giving their backs plenty of chances, but the centres preferred to kick instead of passing, consequently chances to score were lost. Subsequently Higson received from a scrum, and caught the defence napping by scoring a gift try for Cheltenham, O'Dwyer converting. Just before the interval Cook added an unconverted try after a splendid run. Trinity were thus eight points down after having had most of the game.

In the second half the character of the play was scrambling, both sides frequently making mistakes, and free-kicks were numerous.

Eventually Trinity's efforts were rewarded by Hotchin scoring an unconverted try after some loose play, Cheltenham College thus winning by a goal and a try to a try.

BEDFORD SHOW IMPROVEMENT.

Bedford School beat Old Paulines in a closely fought game by 9 points to 6. Wilson opened the scoring for the Old Boys soon after the start, but soon afterwards Edwards equalised, neither try being converted. Renny added another unconverted try for the School just on half-time. After the re-start, Wilson crossed for an unconverted try to again make the scoring level, but later a fine passing movement by the School threes enabled the home side to obtain a further try through Marks, and so run out the victors.

ST. PAUL'S BEATEN.

The Merlins, a wandering team, narrowly beat St. Paul's on the School's auxiliary ground at Ealing yesterday by 9 pts. to 6. The ground was very heavy and difficult to run on, and the game, in consequence, often scrappy, but the School had much the better of the second half and did not deserve to lose.

W. I. Dunnit, the Merlins' fly-half, scored twice, and the visitors led by 6 pts. at half-time. The lead was reduced in the second half, when C. T. Pascall scored from a good opening by J. B. Maclean, the School's captain. Soon afterwards A. D. MacLeod, Merlin's centre, was injured and carried off, and the St. Paul's forwards then dominated the game. From a loose rush Delafield picked up and ran over in the corner, but, while the School's full-back was temporarily off the field, Dunnit added to the visitor's score by dropping a penalty goal.

ETON'S TRIAL.

Eton College opened their Rugby season with a trial match on Agar's Plough. Two very level fifteens were selected, and Blacks defeated Whites by three goals six tries (36 pts.) to one goal and six tries (23 pts.). It was a ding-dong game throughout. Blacks led at half-time by 14 pts. to 12 pts., and they were rather the better side. Considering it was the first game of the season, the three-quarters on either side played well, and their passing was excellent at times, the Blacks especially doing well. D. McKenna, captain of the School, played cleverly at wing-three-quarter for the Whites.

OUNDLE LOSE THEIR RECORD.

Oundle, who had won all their matches before Christmas, lost to the North-Eastern Old Oundelians by a place kick, Marr converting one of two tries scored by Galloway and Loviboad for the Old Boys. K. C. Fyffe and Blaker crossed for the School, neither try being converted.

The School were without their captain, L. H. Garrett, at left-centre, and several other members of last term's fifteen, but the game was spoilt by too much kicking.

HAILEYBURY'S PROMISING NEW PLAYERS.

Peterhouse beat Haileybury by 17 points to 5, Haileybury lost many Old Colours last term, but their new forwards are showing great promise. Snelus, Cole, Luffman, and Joscelyne played well for the School, while Wilson and Wookey prominent among the new players. Snelus scored the only try after many brilliant attempts, and Droggleever converted. Peterhouse heeled well, and Haileybury were good in the loose

WORKSOP UNFORTUNATE.

Up to half-time Worksop College held a strong Chesterfield side well, the score being 11 pts. to nil, but in the second half misfortune befel the side. First Knowlson was injured, and then the College fast left-wing, Heath, had to leave the field with a broken nose, and the forwards were unable to hold a good and heavy pack like Chesterfield. The weakened College team defended pluckily, but were unable to break down their opponents' attacks, and Chesterfield ran out winners by 26 pts. to nil.

OLD BOYS BEAT TAUNTON.

Taunton Old Boys beat Taunton School in an uneventful and evenly contested game. The Old Boys scored early, although the School pressed hard they failed to equalise. Roberts Arnold again crossed for the Old Boys after the interval, and there was no further scoring.

OLD STORTFORDIANS LOSE.

The College pressed for the whole of the first half, and the Town improved in the second. In the heavy going the College inside threes were weak, but Boardman, captain, was prominent. The College pack worked hard, but became tired at the end of the second half. The College showed great improvement on last term's form, and won on their merits.

ST. EDWARD'S (OXFORD) BEATEN FOR PACE.

University College beat St. Edward's School by 18 pts. to nil. Russell (three) and Rossington scored tries for University College, Tietz converting three. In a fast and somewhat scrappy game the School forwards held their own against a heavy pack, being prominent in the loose rushes. The School threes were closely marked and never allowed much scope. The winners' strength lay in the speed of their centre three-quarters.

EPSOM'S GOOD FORM.

Epsom College gained a good win over Rosslyn Park A on their own ground by 14 points to 3. The College scorers were Douty (2) and Gibson tries, and Keynser a penalty goal. Griffiths converted one. Cavendish scored Rosslyn Park's try. Epsom were superior in all departments, especially in line-outs. They attacked most of the time, and Baverman and Hodges were outstanding. The tackling on both sides was good.

ST. GEORGE'S DOMINATE.

St. George's School, playing at home, over-ran Keswick School and scored 22 points without a reply. The game was played at a great pace, and the winners owed their victory to the fine handling of their threes. The scorers were Proctor, Nelson, Golds, and Church.

FINE CANTERBURY FORWARDS.

Although without two regular forwards, Canterbury were much too good for Herne Bay on the latter's ground, and won easily by 14 points to 6. Knew was brilliant at scrum half and scored three tries in quick succession. Ward replied for Herne Bay. Canterbury monopolised the scrums and were superior in the loose, Graham, Maylam, Parish, and Finn being prominent. Rundle scored a try, and Geering converted, and Ward crossed for Herne Bay. The Canterbury forwards played a great game, and, but for off-side, would have piled up a big score.

A DULWICH DRAW.

Dulwich played a drawn game with the Old Blues A on the School ground, each side scoring a try. The visitors were the heavier side, and were attacking for quite three-parts of the game. The boys, however, stuck to their work, the forwards—for whom G. E. Hyson, J. Edwards, and S. B. Sellick were always conspicuous—doing fine work in the loose. A cut through by S. H. Wales gave T. G. Purver a try for the visitors early in the game. Shortly before half-time good passing enabled G. A. Williams to make the scores level. Though doing all the attacking, the Old Blues could not gain the lead.

KING'S COLLEGE OVERRUN.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL 8 pts., WESTON 16.

Though leading by a goal at half-time King's College Hospital were overrun in the second half, and lost by 8 points to 16. Weston experienced misfortune during the opening minutes, Skittery and Pyke having tries disallowed through minor infringements. The Londoners lost Bynow, their hardworking left-winger, who sustained concussion, but immediately after opened their account through Stokes with a splendid effort, which Lassen converted. In the second half Weston, especially in the scrum, improved, and tries were registered by Brown, Harold Clayton, Snell, and Croskett, Snell converting twice. The Hospital attacked often, their centres, Lyle and Mays, being prominent, but only managed to score once when Eatton dribbled over. Their superiority in the second half entitled Weston to their victory.

CHARTERED BANK WIN.

CHARTERED BANK 9, WINDSOR 0.

Chartered Bank beat Windsor at Northfields by 9 points to 0. Windsor pressed, and L. B. Palmer narrowly missed with a drop-kick. The Chartered forwards relieved. Neither side could claim an advantage, each attacking in turn. After the interval the Chartered Bank attacked, and J. H. Macleod scored. Later the Bank took up the offensive, and E. F. Angier crossed. H. G. Banham made a strong run, and Palmer came from the other wing to bring off a brilliant tackle. MacKennan was hurt, but the Chartered forwards dribbled to the Windsor 25, and Macleod dashed over.

RUGBY RESULTS.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

	Pts.		Pts.
Ireland	0	France	5

COUNTY CHA

Hockey.

THE FORM OF THE VARSITIES

OXFORD WIN—RICHMOND HOLD CAMBRIDGE.

SCOTLAND'S TEAM CHOSEN.

By "CIRCLE."

With the big match of the day—the international trial between the East and the Combined Services—taking place at Grimsby, chief interest in London centred in the game between HAMPSTEAD and OXFORD UNIVERSITY at Richmond. With the inter-University match only a few weeks ahead, the form of the Universities is being closely watched. Yesterday Oxford won 2—0. Nevertheless, they were not quite at full strength. Garthwaite, who is suffering from an injury sustained at the winter sports, was again an absentee from full-back, where Luard deputised. G. Theophilus, the Welsh International, returned to the centre-half position but without reproducing his best form of last season, while the Nawab of Patandi made a reappearance at outside-right.

The respective defences held the upper hand in the first half, in which no goals were scored, Lampard-Vachell and Chapell excelling at full-back for Hampstead, who also had capable half-backs in Milstead and Trotman. After the interval Hampstead tired, and the Oxford forwards became more prominent, the inside trio playing well together. In this half Paul, the Oxford captain, scored twice.

Also on the atheltic ground at Richmond, MID-SURREY entertained and defeated BECKENHAM by 5- 1. The visitors fielded a side composed almost entirely of reserve players, Harbinson being the only regular member of the attack. Bateson (2), Tting (2), and Brown scored for Mid-Surrey, and Gilbert replied for the losers.

The H.A.C. and ALDERSHOT COMMAND played a 1—1 draw at Finsbury. Walker netted for the visitors in the first half, and Frith equalised after the interval. Dunthorpe played a good game at full-back for the H.A.C., and Shaw, in goal, and Macdowell, at left-half, were prominent for the Command.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, who had a deputy centre-forward for Berry, were run to a 1—1 draw by RICHMOND, and there was the usual understanding between the University insides. On the whole the play was very even and specially good in defence. Perfect scored for Cambridge and Heath for Richmond.

LONDON UNIVERSITY failed badly against SPENCER at Wandsworth, the home side winning by 5—0. The University lacked cohesion, whereas Spencer showed excellent understanding between the half-backs and forwards. Tipthorpe (2), Edgley (2), and Bamford scored for Spencer, who led by 2—0 at half-time. The winners, incidentally, made ample amends for their 4—3 defeat by the University early in the season.

Although without S. H. Saville, who was assisting the East in the international trial, SOUTHGATE beat WIMBLEDON at Wimbledon Park by 2—1. Morley Brown returned to the Wimbledon side, but the forwards lacked their customary precision in passing. Whitby, for Wimbledon, and Petheram, for Southgate, scored in the first half, and Petheram again netted after the interval.

BARCLAYS BANK, who scored five times before the interval, beat LLOYDS BANK by 6—2. Kirby did the hat-trick for the winners, whose total was completed by Atkinson (2) and Holman, and the goals for the losers were hit by Gamble and Handes.

Scoring through East (2) and Burgess, CIVIL SERVICE beat UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (LONDON) by 3—0, the half-time score being 2—0. WEST HERTS visited HENDON and won by 1—0, Wilson scoring the winning goal in the first half.

East Beat the Services.

Although the East were unable to call on present Cambridge University players, owing to them being held back pending the inter-University match, they beat the Combined Services by 4—2 in the International trial at Grimsby. Savill (2), W. J. Berry and Ashton were their scorers, and Atkinson and Lillie replied for the Services, who led at half time by 1—0, against the balance of the play. Higgs, however, made many fine saves in the Services' goal. After the interval Swallow changed places with Fisher in the Services half-back line, and Shelley and Berry were transposed in the East attack. Saville, who was playing in his twenty-fifth match for the East, was always a source of danger to the losers' defence, well as Fisher played in the latters' middle line. Godfrey, the international full-back, excelled for the Services, while Haslam was a safe goalkeeper for the losers, for whom Shelley and Ashton were a very effective left wing in the second half. Saville's last goal of the match was superbly scored after a run from half way.

East v. South.

Two changes have been made in the East team to meet the South at Folkestone on February 22. S. J. Berry comes in at centre-forward, and W. J. Berry drops out, while H. Searby is taking the place of J. W. Taylor. Marsh at outside-right. The South team will not be chosen until the end of the month.

Scotland's Team.

Two goals from Nigel Kirkpatrick and one from I. E. Brooks enabled Scotland's probable eleven to defeat the Rest at Glasgow by three clear goals in Scotland's final trial. For the International against Wales at Gobowen on February 22 the following team was chosen:—

*F. Morris (Inverleith); T. McNab (Cartha) and E. L. McLeod (Cartha); *J. W. L. Dickson (Wombourne), *G. W. M. Mackay (Wimbledon), and *A. C. Anderson (Western); *Colin Kirkpatrick (Wimbledon), *I. E. Brooks (Edinburgh), *Nigel Kirkpatrick (Wimbledon), W. E. Bryce (Edinburgh), and *H. A. Knight (Old Felstedians).
*Former International.

At Chatham, TULSE HILL beat the ROYAL ENGINEERS by 2—1, after leading at half-time by 1—0. Pickering and Staples scored for Tulse Hill and Roberts for the Sappers. There was an unusual amount of whistlers, the umpires being very severe on infringement of the "sticks" rule, while the difficult ground rendered the play rather scrappy.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

TERRITORIAL GAMES.

By MARJORIE POLLARD.

Yesterday's games bring us one step nearer to the most exciting time of all the hockey season—namely, the territorial matches. At Bedford was played a curtain-raiser, in the form of a match between the SOUTH RESERVES and the MIDLAND RESERVES. How far the result of this game foreshadowed the result of the meeting of the senior sides on Saturday is difficult to say. The South Reserves had to play without Miss Lockley, but her place was taken by Miss Houghton, of the Civil Service. This is the first time that any member of the Civil Service Association has played in a representative game.

The result, a win, by 6 goals to 4, for the Midlands is the first they have ever achieved over the South. The game was played at a terrific pace throughout, and the second half, when both sides were fighting for the lead, was thrilling beyond description. Midlands scored first through Miss Elliot, but Miss Reilly equalised almost immediately. Then Miss Brown (Surrey) scored three goals in rapid succession, and things looked bad for the Midlands. Mrs. Willington, however, scored for them just before half-time, and, playing up well, they looked like having a better chance than before. The score at half-time was 4—2. In the second half the Midlands gradually got on top, and in a period full of thrills and excitement Miss Pratt (Staffs) scored twice, levelling the scores. The pace increased with both sides striving for the lead, and Miss Elliot (Notts), who was playing the game of her life, scored twice more, both being well worked for. So came the end with the score at 6—4. The outstanding players for the South were Miss Brown (Surrey) and Miss Caffyn (Sussex), with Miss B. Ellis playing splendidly on the right wing.

In the second half, when the Midlands got properly working together, Miss P. Bryant (Northants), Miss Pratt (Staffs), and Miss Elliot (Notts) were splendid forwards, Miss Barrett (Staffs) and Miss Cattley (Northants) two sound backs, and Miss Carter (Worcs), in goal, was really magnificent—the only just description of her display.

Two County games were decided at Merton Abbey, SURREY and MIDDLESEX JUNIORS meeting in the morning, when the former won by 7 goals to 3. These teams were composed of players from affiliated Schools, and the Surrey Seniors must be pleased at the show their Juniors made. The outstanding player was the Surrey centre-forward, Miss Ormsby Johnson, of St. Mary's Hill, who scored 6 goals. The other goals was scored by Miss Bennett (Croydon High School), playing at left inner. Surrey were generally superior, particularly at half-back, where all three players showed distinct promise.

The Seniors game ended with each side scoring three times, and produced some excellent hockey. Both sides were depleted by the Territorial game at Bedford, SURREY having five reserve players in their team and MIDDLESEX three. In addition Surrey were without Miss Begbie, and Miss Burness played in her place at centre-half instead of in her usual place. At half-time Surrey led by one goal to nil, scored by Miss Finnimore. In the second half both sides rearranged their forward line, and Miss J. Ellis went to centre for Surrey and Miss Tofield from right inner to centre for Middlesex. Miss Albright was the inspiration of the Surrey attack, and scored both their second-half goals. Miss Ellis was well held by Miss Kirkup. Miss Tofield made good use of the speed of her right-wing, and it was from her that all the openings came which enabled Miss Feron, who moved to right inner, to score twice, and Miss Tofield once. Both centre-half-backs stood out prominently, with honours to Miss Burness. The two left-backs, Miss Baumann (Surrey) and Miss Cattell (Middlesex) were very sound. Miss Bryan, at left-half for Middlesex, played extremely well. Both half-back lines were rather too good for the opposing forwards, who were slow in the work in the circle.

SOUTHEND forwards played below their usual form against SOUTHEND H.S.O.G., who had previously this season scored a victory on their own ground. The score, however, was 3 goals to 2 in favour of Southend, for whom Miss Markham (2) and Miss M. Pain scored, and Miss Cockerell played splendidly at back. Miss Layton and Miss Riley scored for the O.G The game never reached a high standard, being played in a heavy downpour of rain. The defence on both sides was good.

EALING played DARTFORD P.T.C. II. on their home ground, but were defeated by 6 goals to 4. The game was very even, but Dartford pushed home their attacks with greater effect. The College goals were scored by Miss Driver and Miss Francis (2 each), Miss Smith and Miss Marden (1 each); while Miss Youngman and Miss J. Pittar each scored twice for Ealing.

The University of London Cup Competition went a stage further yesterday, when UNIVERSITY COLLEGE beat LONDON SCHOOL of ECONOMICS by 9 goals to 3.

WADDON, playing at home, beat BRITANNIC HOUSE by 2 to nil, the goals being scored by Miss Rice and Miss Smith. Waddon had most of the game, but a strong defence and faulty shooting by the home forwards prevented further scoring.

MEN'S HOCKEY RESULTS.

SCOTTISH FINAL TRIAL.

Scotland	3	The Rest	0

CLUB MATCHES.

Hampstead	0	Oxford University	2
Spencer	5	London University	0
Mid-Surrey	5	Beckenham	1
Wimbledon	1	Southgate	2
H.A.C.	1	Aldershot Command	1
Civil Service	3	Univ. Coll. (London)	0
Tulse Hill II.	11	R.N.C. (Greenwich)	3
Tulse Hill IV.	4	Old Felstedians II	6
Tulse Hill III.	2	Hay's Wharf	1
N.P. Bank III.	1	Crouch End III.	1
Wimbledon III.	6	Southgate III.	2
Old Cranleighans	6	Merton	1
Britannic House	1	Y.M.C.A.	4
Beckenham Sch. II.	0	Britannic Hse. II.	8
N.O.R.	1	Britannic House	5
East	4	Combined Services	2
Cambridge Univ.	1	Richmond	1
Hendon	0	West Herts	1
Barclays Bank	6	Lloyds Bank	2
Polytechnic	3	Wembley	3
Barclays Bank III.	7	Lloyds Bank III.	3
Barclays Bank V.	3	Lloyds Bank V.	2
Polytechnic II.	2	Wembley II.	0
Polytechnic III.	1	Siemens	4
Polytechnic V.	6	Bromley V.	2
Seaford College	3	Cuckfield	1
Staines	5	Staff Coll. (Camberley)	2
Barnet	3	Hornsey	0
Goodmayes	1	Wickford	1
Blackheath	4	Woolwich Garrison	2
Port of London Auth.	6	Forest Gate Y.M.C.A.	2
Reigate	3	Huntley and Palmers	1
Bleckheath III.	4	Merton III.	0
Ilford III.	4	Civil Service III.	0
Wallington II.	4	East Grinstead II.	3
Latchmere	4	St. Thomas's Hos. II.	1
Kearley and Tonge	6	Hornsey III.	2
Hawks II.	5	Nestanglo	2
Ealing Y.M.C.A. II.	3	Old Southendians II.	1
Spencer III.	5	Croydon M.O. II.	1
Nottingham Univer.	4	L.M.S. (Derby)	2
Teddington	1	U.S. Portsmouth	1
Tulse Hill	2	Royall Engineers	1
Sevenoaks	4	Dulwich II.	1
Royal Dental Hosp.	2	Old Christchurchians	1
East London College	5	Wayfarers	1
N.P.L.	2	St. Thomas's Hosp.	1
Exiles	2	Middlesex Hospital	2
Hawks A	9	Richmond and K.H. A	0
Virginian	6	King's College	3
Constitutional Hill	4	Weybridge	2
Woolwich Polytechnic	4	Peek Frean	1
Old Lonchtonians II.	1	Crostyx	0
Kent College, Canter.	1	Folkestone Optimists	0
Folk'ne Optimists II.	10	Kent College II.	0
Surbiton	5	Bromley	2
Old Kingstonians	5	Brondesbury	3
West Herts	1	Hendon	0
London Hospital	4	East Surrey Rect.	2
Metrogas	4	St. Peter's (Woolwich)	2
Nat. Phys. Lab. II.	4	Kingfishers	1
Old Kingstonians II.	7	Brondesbury II.	0
Nat. Phys. Lab. III.	4	Barclays Bank VI.	1

WOMEN'S HOCKEY RESULTS.

TERRITORIAL MATCHES.

Midlands Res.	6	South Res.	4
South Wales	4	North Wales	3

COUNTY MATCHES.

Lincolnshire	7	Yorkshire	1
Dorset	4	Hampshire	0
Surrey	3	Middlesex	3
Surrey Juniors	7	Middlesex Juniors	3
Lancashire	11	Cheshire	1

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON CUP (SEMI-FINAL).

University College	9	Lond. Sch. of Econs.	3

SCOTTISH TRIAL.

First Team	4	Second Team	2

CLUB MATCHES.

Southend	3	Southend H.S.O.G.	2
Battersea Polytechnic	6	King's College	4
Batt. Poly. II.	7	Regent	0
Batt. Poly. IV.	14	Ibis	0
Wimbledon	12	Pilgrims	0
Weybridge	2	Guildford	2
Ealing	4	Dartford P.T.C. II.	6
Ealing III.	3	Highgate III.	7
Waddon	2	Britannic House	1
Ibis II.	4	Atalanta III.	1
Gresley	1	Tilbury	4
Derby	7	Leicester	0
Crimson Ramblers	7	Newark	4
Bedford College	4	Holloway	3
Waddon	2	Britannic House	0
Barnes	8	Gospel Oak	2
St. Saviour's	4	Latchmere	0
Port of L. Authority	2	Alliance	2
Chartered Bk. of India	6	Midland Bank II.	2
Barnes II.	6	Wimbledon Sat. II.	3

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BEATEN AT ALDERSHOT.

Cambridge University H. and H. visited Aldershot yesterday for their annual match with the Army champions, the 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and, counting eleven a side, were beaten by seventy points, an unexpectedly heavy defeat for them although the Cantabs had not their strongest team out. For the winners, who had a total of 98 points, Lieut. D. Meynell and Pte. Scarsbrook cantered in together, first, in 27 mins. 55 secs., and as the course was in heavy condition, the distance was obviously under the five miles which it was supposed to be. R. C. J. Goode, the Light Blue, was next, beaten by about a hundred yards.

The leaders at the finish were:—

Lieut. D. Meynell and Pte. Scarsbrook, time, 27 min. 55 sec., equal, 1; R. C. J. Good, 28 min. 14 sec., 3; O. J. Rooke (Sidney Sussex), 28 min. 37 sec., 4; Corporal Chidgey, 28 min. 41 sec., 5; Sergt. Hook, 28 min. 46 sec., 6; Pte. Smith, 28 min. 50 sec., 7; C. W. Benson (Magdalene), 28 min. 54 sec., 8; A. G. Chapel (Queens'), 28 min. 55 sec., 9; Corporal Hart, 28 min. 56 sec., 10.

INTER-BANKS MATCH.

In a triangular cross-country match over a seven miles course in the vicinity of the Bank of England Sports Ground at Roehampton, the Bank of England, with a total for six men of 49 points, beat the Westminster Bank by 5 points and Lloyds Bank by 19. Lloyds, however, had the satisfaction of supplying the first man home in A. C. Stansbury, who, in heavy conditions, including crossing the swollen Beverley Brook twice, did 37 min. 16 sec., and beat G. H. P. Thompson, Bank of England, by 70 yards.

The order of finishing was:—A. C. Stansbury, Lloyds, 37 min. 16 sec., 1; G. H. P. Thompson, Bank of England, 37 min. 50 sec., 2; H. M. Craske, Bank of England, 38 min. 27 sec., 3; E. B. Fowle, Lloyds, 39 min. 28 sec., 4; H. T. Foster, Westminster, 39 min. 33 sec., 5; G. C. Pond, Westminster, 39 min. 42 sec., 6; A. A. B. Patrick, Bank of England, 40 min. 10 sec., 7; J. P. W. Kemp, Westminster, 40 min. 23 sec., 8; E. P. Down, Westminster, 40 min. 34 sec., 9; C. H. Burnett, Westminster, 40 min. 35 sec. 10.

CARNERA'S CHEAP SUCCESS.

HALF-A-ROUND SUFFICES.

SCOTT HISSED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

A new serious contender for the world heavyweight prize-fight championship in the person of the giant Italian, Primo Carnera, made his initial bow to 20,000 frenzied enthusiasts in Madison Square Garden, New York, last night, and knocked out his American opponent, "Big Boy" Peterson, in 1 min. 10 sec. Although Peterson has never been considered among the top-notchers of American fisticuffs, he is a big man weighing 15 stone, and has enjoyed the reputation of being a clever boxer. Carnera, who stands 6 ft. 6 in. and weighs over 19 stone, gave Peterson no chance, and in 70 sec. knocked him down four times with smashing blows to the face before he was finally counted out.

The Italian champion surprised the audience with his speed and agility, and his ponderous blows crashed through his opponent's guard apparently with ease. The majority of last night's audience were citizens of Italian extraction, and as their hero floored his man time and again they were most enthusiastic.

Indeed, such enthusiasm has seldom been equalled in Madison Square Garden. The gate receipts for the fight totalled £14,000. It remains to be seen what Carnera can do against a more formidable foe, but his demonstration of his hard-hitting potentialities, his remarkable speed, and tremendous size have earned for him serious consideration as a possible world champion.

AN ILL-MANNERED CROWD.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Phil Scott was introduced from the ring to the accompaniment of booing and hissing from the gallery lasting nearly a minute. Scott said: "A good boxer who could jab with his left would cut Carnera to ribbons." Jimmy Johnston, Scott's manager, said: "He's just a greenhorn built up by gigantic publicity."

There is no doubt that Carnera is an amazing drawing card. Old-timers said that the Garden had never been so crowded for a bout before. People were even sitting, contrary to the rules, on the floor in the aisles.

To sum up, Carnera's debut was a tremendous triumph from the box-office standpoint, but his appearance was too brief to allow of any proper opinion being formed about his merits as a fighter.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

ATHLETICS.

SUFFOLK CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Suffolk County Cross-Country Championship was carried through successfully at Sudbury (Suffolk), the first attempt having ended in failure last month owing to the runners losing the trail. Yesterday the R.A.F. team from Martlesham supplied the first three men home, L.-A.-C. Hand winning from A.-C. G. Brown and Cpl. W. Tym in 34 min. 45 sec. for a course of about six miles. Ipswich Harriers, however, supplied the next five men home, and easily retained team honours with a score of 31 points, the Airmen being second with 99 points.

The first six men home were: L.-A.-C. Hand (Martlesham R.A.F.), 34 min. 45 sec., 1; A.-C. G. Brown (Martlesham R.A.F.), 34 min. 57 sec., 2; Cpl. W. Tym (Martlesham R.A.F.), 35 min. 47 sec., 3; W. Pratt (Ipswich Harriers), 35 min. 47 sec., 4; W. M. Morley (Ipswich H.), 36 min., 5; B. Turner (Ipswich H.), 36 min. 6 sec., 6.

The team placings were: Ipswich Harries A, 31 pts., 1; Martlesham R.A.F., 99 pts., 2; Felixstowe H., 110 pts., 3; Woodbridge H., 152 pts., 4; Ipswich H. B, 174 pts., 5; Ipswich Lads Club, 227 pts., 6.

BERKS, BUCKS, AND OXON CHAMPIONSHIP.

Wycombe Phœnix Harriers and Athletic Club gained an easy victory in the Berks, Bucks, and Oxon cross-country championship, which was held at Emmer Green, Reading, over a course of rather less than six miles. Slough Athletic Club, who won last year were beaten into third place, and Wycombe Phœnix, scoring 35 points for six men, had 26 points to spare from the second team, Reading A.C. Vic Harman (Slough) the new Middlesex champion, also lost the individual title to F. C. Saunders (Wycombe), who covered the course in 34 min. G. W. Brind (Reading) being second, Harman third, and S. Ferris (Wycombe), the "Marathon" ex-champion, fourth. Ideal weather prevailed, but the going was heavy.

MIDLAND BANK BEAT BARCLAYS.

In a match, which it is hoped to make an annual encounter, over a five miles course, at Coulsdon, the Midland Bank beat Barclays, scoring five a side, by nine points, the winners having the lower total of 23 to 32. But the losers had the first man home in R. G. King, who did 37 min. 9 sec. and finished fifteen yards ahead of R. E. Boyanton, Midland.

LONDON UNIVERSITY BEAT THAMES H. AND H.

In a match over a seven miles course in the Roehampton district London University beat Thames H. and H. by 34 pts. to 44, scoring six a-side. London University had the first five home in R. Ramsay and J. F. Dixon, the former running in about 50 yds. ahead of Dixon in 40 min. 51 sec. J. G. Billington (Thames) was third in 41 min. 20 sec.; R. E. Brown (Thames) fourth in 41 min. 27 sec.; A. B. Rossiter (London University), fifth in 41 min. 36 sec.; and R. S. Morris (Thames) sixth in 41 min. 42 sec.

WALKING MATCH AT WALTHAMSTOW.

A road-walking match took place at Walthamstow yesterday, when the Metropolitan Police A.A. entertained the Railways A.A. The visitors experienced bad luck when T. W. Green, the winner of the London-Brighton race last year, went out of the proper course when leading, and the police walkers won comfortably with 45 points against 91. P.C. Holland won in 60 min. 13 sec. P. C. Caffrey being second in 62 min. 7 sec., and A. Giles (Railways) third in 62 min. 22 sec. The Police Handicap resulted: Holland (scr.), 1; Clarke (2 min. 30 sec.), 2; and the Railways Handicap was won by J. Jenner (12 min. 30 sec.), J. Cramp (15 min.) being second.

BLACKHEATH H.—Ten Miles Cross-Country Championship for Rowland Cup at Hayes (Kent): A. G. Allen (holder), 44 min. 24 sec., 1; R. F. Cross, 66 min. 9 sec., 2; H. S. Smith, 66 min. 44 sec., 3.

CAMBRIDGE H.—Ten Miles Cross-Country Championship at Eltham: L. E. Hammill (holder), 63 min. 3 sec., 1; J. S. Newson, 63 min. 21 sec., 2; E. C. Shepherd, 65 min. 6 sec., 3. Handicap: Newson (allowed 1 min. 5 sec.), 1; H. A. Roach (5 min. 15 sec.), 2; Shepherd (2 min. 30 sec.), 3.

CYCLOP H.—Seven Miles Cross-Country Championship at Shirley: W. J. Botting, 44 min. 33 sec., 1; R. Mead, 44 min. 34 sec., 2; D. Drunett, 46 min. 39 sec., 3. Handicap: Mead (35 sec.) and Drunett (2 min. 40 sec.), equal 1; C. W. Barns (2 min. 40 sec.), 3.

ENFIELD A.C.—Seven Miles Cross-Country Championship at Waltham Abbey: A. J. Nunn (holder), 41 min. 37 sec., 1; H. J. Green, 42 min. 27 sec., 2; E. J. Barnes, 43 min. 3 sec., 3. Handicap: Barnes (1 min. 45 sec.), 1; Green (1 min.), 2; Nunn (scr.), 3.

EPSOM H.—Eight Miles Cross-Country Championship at Epsom Downs: G. W. Tolley, 55 min. 10 sec., 1; G. T. Wilson, 56 min. 51 sec., 2; J. H. Tolley, 57 min. 20 sec., 3. Handicap: G. W. Tolley (scr.), 1; J. H. Tolley (1 min. 30 sec.), 2; Wilson (30 sec.), 3.

SOUTHGATE AND WOOD GREEN A.A.—Championship over 7½ miles at Old Southgate: E. R. Todd, 43 min. 27 sec., 1; L. A. Fielding, 45 min. 39 sec., 2; J. W. Moore, 46 min. 45 sec., 3.

S.L.H.—Ten Miles Championship for Thornton Cup, at Coulsdon: J. G. Stubbs, 56 min. 24 sec., 1; L. A. Pool and L. H. Weatherill, 59 sec. 24 sec., equal, 2.

SURREY A.C.—Ten Miles Cross-Country Championship for Lord William Nevill Cup, at Tolworth (Surbiton): G. C. Constable (holder), 61 min. 2 sec., 1; W. George, 61 min. 3 sec., 2; W. T. Dear, 62 min. 18 sec., 3.

WIGMORE H.—Seven Miles Championship, at Hampstead Heath: F. E. Carter, 50 min. 41 sec., 1; E. Hawkes, 51 min. 49 sec., 2; J. Best, 54 min. 45 sec., 3.

WOODFORD GREEN A.C.—Ten Miles Cross-Country Championship, at Woodford Green: H. W. Payne, 61 min. 10 sec., 1; W. S Brickett (holder), 61 min. 48 sec., 2; B. E. Taylor, 65 min. 43 sec., 3.

HAMPSTEAD H.—Ten Miles Championship, at North Finchley: V. W. Vincent (holder), 58 min. 53 sec., 1; S. J. Hanrahan, 58 min. 53 1-5 sec., 2; H. T. Caws, 60 min. 31 sec., 3.

FINCHLEY H.—Eleven Miles Cross-Country Championship for Gladys Ashton Cup, at Preston Road (Harrow): W. H. Porter, 69 min. 42 sec., 1; J. Vicarage, 69 min. 50 sec., 2; J. Hegley, 70 min. 37 sec., 3.

LOUGHTON A.C.—Seven Miles Cross-Country Championship at Loughton: A. Ticks, 42 min. 8 sec., 1; G. Furlong, 42 min. 59 sec., 2; J. Hardy, 43 min. 1 sec., 3.

NEW BARNET A.C.—Seven Miles Cross-Country Championship at New Barnet: J. Tyler (holder), 45 min 25 sec., 1; H. Brittain, 47 min., 2; H. Thomas, 47 min. 31 sec., 3.

POLYTECHNIC H.—Ten Miles Cross-Country championship at New Barnet: H. S. H. Cook, 64 min. 50 sec., 1; M. Carr, 64 min. 53 sec., 2; E. O'Connor, 65 min., 3; J. Martin (holder), 66 min. 56 sec., 4.

QUEEN'S PARK H.—Ten Miles Championship for "Rest" Cup at Kenton: W. E. Adamthwaite, 67 min., 1; A. Coombs (holder), 67 min. 15 sec., 2; C. T. Pateman, 69 min. 35 sec., 3.

ASHCOMBE A.C.—Eight Miles Cross-Country

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ASHCOMBE A.C.—Eight Miles Cross-Country

Continued on next column.

GOLF.

OXFORD'S KEEN GAME.

FINE FORM IN FOURSOMES.

A former Dark Blue captain in R. H. Oppenheimer led Camberley Heath against Oxford University at Camberley, yesterday, and in the morning foursomes partnered G. Russell against R. H. Baugh, the present Oxford captain, and C. Sweeny, who constituted an all-American partnership. Very good golf was played by both sides in this match, which was halved, and Camberley Heath won the second encounter, but the remaining four morning games all ended in favour of the visitors, who, as a result, reached the half-way stage with a comfortable lead of three points.

The players in the top match turned all square, each side having a score of 36 for the first nine holes, and although the club pair took the lead at the thirteenth, a fine tee shot by Sweeny to the short fourteenth, where Russell was bunkered, enabled the Oxonians to square again. On the next green Baugh holed a putt of eight yards for a three to give his side the lead, and they had a chance of winning the match at the seventeenth, where Russell topped a second shot into the rough. Oppenheimer, however, holed the next, although fully 100 yards from the pin, and the Camberley Heath couple, winning a hole which they seemed likely to lose, squared the match. On the home green Russell lipped the hole for a three, and Baugh sank a putt of 5 ft. for a half. Each couple had an approximate score of 74.

Considerable interest was shown in the afternoon meeting between Oppenheimer and Baugh, and the match was halved, but most of the remaining games went in favour of the Light Blues, who won the match easily enough with a total of 14 points against 4. Afterwards Baugh invited N. M. Fogg, H. M. Bray, and C. Sweeney to represent Oxford against Cambridge in theU Inter-Varsity match next March. There remain two places to be filled in the Oxford side.

In the top single Oppenheimer was superior in the long game going out, but Baugh putted brilliantly and kept within reach of his opponent. On the homeward journey Oppenheimer developed a slice, and Baugh, still accomplishing good work on the greens, became one up at the fifteenth, where he sank a putt of eight yards for a three. Oppenheimer was ankle deep in the heather off his tee-shot to the seventeenth, but took a driving iron and laid the ball four yards from the pin—a shot fully 190 yards—to win the hole in a "birdie" four. Baugh had a putt of seven feet for the match on the home green, but just failed to get down, and the game ended all square. Results:—

SINGLES.—Baugh halved with Oppenheimer; Marples lost to Hornby (1 up); Marston (2 and 1) beat Russell; Jackson (3 and 2) beat Hawkins; Keen (2 up) beat Wadley; Fogg (4 and 2) beat Winding; Sweeny halved with Gordon-Duff; Bray (3 and 1) beat Waterer; Adams (3 and 1) beat Major F. H. McYoung; Scheftel halved with Sargent; Tew (7 and 6) beat Parr; Forster (2 and 1) beat Young.

FOURSOMES.—R. H. Baugh (Wadham) and C. Sweeny (Wadham) halved with R. H. Oppenheimer and G. Russell, A. C. Marples (New College) and A. M. Tew (Magdalen) lost to Capt. A. H. Hornby and Capt. G. E. Hawkins (4 and 3). J. P. Marston (Trinity) and H. N. Fogg (Exeter) (3 and 1) beat Lt.-Col. W. Green and N. J. P. Wadley, G. P. Jackson (Lincoln) and H. M. Bray (Trinity) (2 up) beat L. B. Wimble and Capt. C. E. Gordon-Duff. J. R. Keen (Wadham) and J. W. L. Adams (Balliol) (4 and 3) beat F. Gomer Waterer and Lt.-Col. A. E. E. Sargent, and H. Scheftel (Balliol) and H. P. Forster (New College) (4 and 3) beat Squad.-Ldr. C. V. Parr and Eustace Young.

LEADING CAMBRIDGE MEN FAIL.

GOOD GOLF BY C. SHANKLAND AND D. B. ANDERSON.

Cambridge University were faced with a formidable task when they visited Weybridge yesterday for their match against St. George's Hill. The Club side included W. L. Hope, the British "Walker" Cup player, D. B. Anderson, the Surrey amateur champion, Cowan Shankland, runner-up for that title in 1925, and several scratch golfers. Perhaps the long journey by road from Cambridge in the cold, damp weather had upset the Light Blues. At any rate, they did not produce their best form in the morning, when foursomes were played, for they were beaten in this series by four matches to two, the visitors' successes being gained by combinations which did not include a "Blue."

The leading match resulted in a one-hole victory for Hope and R. V. K. Finlay, but had the Cambridge captain, E. M. Prain, and his partner, H. C. Longhurst, taken advantage of the several opportunities presented to them they might have reversed this result. The Cantabs won the first hole, but the Club pair held the lead at the turn and became 2 up with 3 to go. A poorly played 16th was won by the Light Blues in 5, but St. George's Hill managed to sec

Association Football.

AWAY TEAMS FINE SHOWING IN THE CUP.

BRILLIANT BRIGHTON—CHARLTON HOLD MIDDLESBROUGH.

BIRMINGHAM'S GREAT RECOVERY.

F.A. CUP.—FOURTH ROUND.

Arsenal	2	Birmingham	2
Blackburn Rovers	4	Everton	1
Derby County	1	Bradford	1
Huddersfield Town	2	Sheffield United	1
Hull City	3	Blackpool	1
Millwall	4	Doncaster Rovers	0
Middlesbrough	1	Charlton Athletic	1
Newcastle United	3	Clapton Orient	1
Notts Forest	2	Fulham	1
Oldham Athletic	3	Sheffield Wednesday	4
Portsmouth	0	Brighton and Hove Albion	1
Sunderland	2	Cardiff City	1
Swindon Town	1	Manchester City	1
West Ham United	4	Leeds United	1
Wrexham	0	Bradford City	0
*Walsall	1	Aston Villa	3

* Played at Villa Park, Birmingham.

There were no great Cup-tie surprises yesterday, although Brighton and Hove Albion must have pleased even their warmest admirers by winning 1—0 at Portsmouth. Charlton's draw at Middlesbrough was another mild shock.

It was a mixed day for London. West Ham soundly thrashed Leeds United, and Millwall (as was expected) easily disposed of Doncaster.

But both Fulham and Clapton, although holding their own at half-time, succumbed to Notts Forest and Newcastle respectively; while the Arsenal, sinking to the very mediocre after a brilliant first half against Birmingham, could only draw.

Swindon held Manchester City to a replay, and both Bradford teams drew on opponents' grounds.

Sheffield Wednesday, regarded by many as "the" team of the season, did well to win at Oldham, although the margin was only a goal in a high scoring match.

Cardiff Fight Hard.

Cardiff City put up a good fight in the first half at Sunderland, but there was no questioning the home club's superiority in the second. Botn before and after Gurney had scored Sunderland's first goal the Cardiff forwards gave Robinson some hard shots to deal with, and he did well to keep his charge intact.

McLean scored Sunderland's second goal early in the second half. Though Munro went close with a snap shot, the visitors were so very rarely dangerous in this half that it came as a surprise when Len Davies scored in the last two minutes of the game.

Blackpool's bad fortune started on the journey to Hull. Downes, their clever outside-left, was taken ill and had to leave the team at Manchester and return home.

Eighteen minutes after the start Starling scored for Hull City, and Alexander added another before the interval. Blackpool started the second half in great style. Within a minute of the re-start Hampson had gone through the Hull defence like a flash, and scored with a splendid shot. This encouraged the visitors, and the Hull goal had survived a series of heavy attacks before Mills scored Hull's third goal nine minutes from the end.

The goal that earned Swindon Town the right to meet Manchester City at Manchester was a lucky one. McCloy, the Manchester City left-back, trying to clear a shot from McCartney, had the mortification of putting the ball through his own goal.

McCloy's fatal mistake was followed by redoubled efforts by the City forwards, and Nash had a busy time in the Swindon goal. He put in a lot of good work, but Cowan beat him direct from a free kick before the interval.

Cup-tie excitement had a detrimental effect on the football at Blackburn, where the Rovers conquered Everton. It was a superior liveliness forward that won Blackburn the game. They were quicker on the ball than Everton's attacking force. They went goalwards with more dash and confidence—and they shot harder and straighter and more often.

McLean and Bourton scored for the Rovers in the first half. Bruton and Cunliffe in the second. Martin's goal for Everton was sandwiched between those of Bruton and Cunliffe.

Huddersfield Fortunate.

Had Sheffield United's forwards been steadier in front of goal they might have at the very least drawn at Huddersfield. There were times when the Huddersfield defence gave signs of a shakiness. Jackson scored both goals for Huddersfield Town. Dunne scored Sheffield United's goal in the closing stages.

Middlesbrough gave a very disappointing exhibition. They were woefully weak in front of goal, and much of their midfield work lacked the stamp of class usually associated with Middlesbrough. The home club can play real football, but they did not produce much of it on this occasion. Perhaps "Cup-tie nerves" was responsible.

Pugsley, the left-half, scored Charlton Athletic's goal eight minutes after the start. He beat Mathieson with a splendid first-time shot that left the home goalkeeper helpless. A few minutes later Bruce missed a capital chance of putting Middlesbrough level by failing with a penalty kick, and the equalising goal was delayed until two minutes before half-time. It was Muttitt who equalised. The best chance that fell to Middlesbrough in the second half was when Muttitt shot into Robertson's hands when he should have passed to Camsell, who was waiting, unmarked.

Campbell ought to have scored at the start for the Orient at Newcastle. He shot wide, but after seven minutes Richardson headed a good goal for Newcastle. The Orient held their own, and Mills equalised.

Walsall Do Well.

Two goals—one lucky and the other a great shot—to Richardson gave Newcastle the game after the interval.

After an hour Haley opened the scoring for Fulham, but Loftus equalised, and, close on time, the same player shot the winning goal for Notts Forest. It was a fairly even game.

With the consent of the F.A., Walsall, who had been drawn at home, encountered Aston Villa at Villa Park. They were beaten after a plucky display, with a big financial return to act as a balm for their wounded pride. The huge ground was filled to capacity, and some of the gates had to be closed before the start.

Walker headed the Villa's first goal three minutes after the start, and he scored another after thirty-four minutes' play. Walsall, too, had their moments. Walters struck the Villa upright with a good shot, and just before the interval Johnson scored their goal.

Walsall started the second half in dangerous style, and Olney had to run out to check Walters. Eyres tested the Villa goalkeeper with a good effort. After Tate had hit the Walsall crossbar, and Walters had hit the Villa goal post, Brown scored the Villa's third goal.

Last Minute Win.

First Hooper scored for Sheffield Wednesday. Then Littlewood equalised for Oldham. Allen restored the lead: Littlewood drew level. At last Adlam put Oldham in front, but the Wednesday came with a great burst. Seed equalised, and Allen won the match in the last minute.

Brighton were the more convincing side at Portsmouth, and Vallance won the game for them in the second half after a brilliant dribble.

Both Bradford teams deserved their "away" draws. It was a hard goalless game at Wrexham; and at Derby Bradford City were often dangerous. Harwood scored first for the City, Barclay equalising in the second half from a rebound off the cross-bar.

The West Ham v. Leeds United was a great personal triumph for Watson, the home centre-forward, who scored all his side's four goals, and for the team, whose football was fast from the very start. Leeds were rarely in the picture, Jennings alone scoring. Hufton, the home goalkeeper, was kicked on the head, and retired, but he returned and kept goal after having his head stitched.

At Highbury the Arsenal were brilliant in the first half, when Jack and Bastin scored. But in the second portion of the match Birmingham were on top, and Briggs equalised with two good shots. Birmingham played rough football at the start, but when they settled down to play the game their form was good enough.

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION I.

Liverpool	1	Manchester Utd.	0

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION III. (Southern)

Brentford	5	Torquay United	0
Bristol Rovers	2	Merthyr Town	2
Coventry City	3	Watford	1
Exeter City	0	Queen's P.R.	2
Gillingham	1	Norwich City	2
Luton Town	1	Bournem'th and B.A.	0
Newport Co.	0	Southend United	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Brentford	25	17	3	5	58	26	37
Plymouth Argyle	23	15	6	2	57	21	36
Northampton Tn.	23	15	3	5	38	19	33
Brighton & H.A.	23	14	4	5	49	29	32
Bournemouth	22	10	8	4	42	24	28
Southend Utd.	24	9	10	5	36	31	28
Norwich City	25	11	6	8	51	46	28
Coventry City	23	12	3	8	51	39	27
Fulham	24	11	5	8	48	46	27
Crystal Palace	26	10	7	9	50	54	27
Queen's Pk. R.	23	8	8	7	32	36	24
Luton Town	24	8	6	10	37	44	22
Walsall	24	8	5	11	45	48	21
Swindon Town	26	7	7	12	41	47	21
Clapton Orient	23	5	10	8	22	29	20
Exeter City	24	7	5	12	41	45	19
Newport Co.	24	7	5	12	42	47	19
Torquay Utd.	26	6	6	14	38	59	18
Bristol Rovers	23	6	5	12	43	52	17
Watford	25	6	5	14	29	45	17
Gillingham	26	6	4	16	26	52	16
Merthyr Town	22	2	7	13	24	60	11

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
DIVISION I.

Airdrieonians	3	Dundee Utd.	4
Ayr United	1	Kilmarnock	1
Clyde	2	Celtic	3
Cowdenbeath	0	Hibernians	0
Dundee	1	St Mirren	3
Hamilton Acads.	2	Partick Thistle	1
Hearts	3	Motherwell	2
Morton	1	Falkirk	1
Queen's Park	3	St. Johnstone	0
Rangers	3	Aberdeen	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Glasgow Rangers	24	19	3	2	63	20	41
Aberdeen	27	17	5	5	64	41	39
Motherwell	26	16	3	7	61	39	35
Partick Thistle	26	13	4	9	60	43	30
St. Mirren	26	14	2	10	55	38	30
Kilmarnock	26	11	8	7	47	43	30
Celtic	24	13	3	8	54	33	29
Hearts	26	10	8	8	53	50	28
Ayr United	26	12	3	11	49	60	27
Queen's Park	27	11	3	13	49	48	25
Falkirk	25	9	6	10	45	52	24
Cowdenbeath	25	8	7	10	37	39	23
Hamilton Acads.	25	9	5	11	52	55	23
Morton	26	8	6	12	49	60	22
Dundee	27	9	4	14	30	42	22
Clyde	26	7	7	12	45	56	21
Airdrieonians	25	8	2	15	35	44	18
Hibernians	26	5	8	13	27	44	18
Dundee United	26	6	4	16	39	74	16
St. Johnstone	27	4	7	16	29	62	15

SCOTTISH CUP.
FIRST ROUND REPLAY.

Vale of Leithen	2	Peterhead	1

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Birmingham Res.	2	Bury Res.	0
Bolton Wans. Res.	7	Wolverhamp'n W. Res.	2
Burnley Res.	3	Stoke City Res.	1
Everton Res.	2	Manchester C. Res.	0
Manchester Utd. Res.	5	Liverpool Res.	1
Preston N. End Res.	6	Aston Villa Res.	2
Sheffield Wed. Res.	1	Leeds Utd Res.	1
Stockport C. Res.	4	Blackburn R. Res.	2
West Brom. A Res.	3	Blackpool Res.	1
Sheffield U. Res.	2	Derby Co. Res.	2

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

Loughborough Co.	1	Grimsby Tn. Res.	5
Wombwell	1	Rotherham Utd. Res.	0
Mexborough A.	1	Boston	0
Gainsborough T.	3	Chesterfield Res.	0
Notts Co. Res.	3	Wath Athletic	1
Grantham	2	Barnsley Res.	1
Newark Town	2	Denaby Utd.	1
Maasfield Tn.	3	Frickley Colliery	0
Scunthorpe Utd.	5	Notts Forest Res.	3
Worksop Town	3	Hull City Res.	2

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

Bury	2	Tottenham Hotspur	1
Chelsea	2	Southampton	0
Reading	3	Swansea	1
Stoke City	2	Preston North End	3

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Oldham Athletic	25	15	7	3	59	27	37
Blackpool	25	17	2	6	66	46	36
Chelsea	26	12	9	5	45	24	33
Bury	26	13	4	9	51	42	30
Bradford	25	12	6	7	50	44	30
Wolverhampton W.	26	11	6	9	52	48	28
Charlton Ath.	25	9	9	7	38	33	27
Southampton	26	11	5	10	51	49	27
Cardiff City	26	11	5	10	37	37	27
West Brom. Alb.	25	11	4	10	47	52	26
Hull City	25	10	5	10	36	43	25
Notts Forest	25	8	9	8	32	39	25
Stoke City	27	9	6	12	47	51	24
Tottenham Hotspur	26	8	7	11	36	41	23
Preston N. End	26	9	5	12	41	51	23
Notts County	26	5	12	9	34	40	22
Bristol City	25	8	6	11	43	54	22
Bradford City	25	7	7	11	37	46	21
Millwall	25	5	10	10	38	54	20
Reading	26	6	8	12	30	43	20
Swansea Town	26	6	6	14	35	46	18
Barnsley	25	6	6	13	32	47	18

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. III. (Northern).

Carlisle Utd.	2	New Brighton	2
Chesterfield	2	Hartlepools Utd.	0
Halifax Town	0	South Shields	2
Lincoln City	2	Darlington	2
Nelson	1	Stockport Co.	4
Rotherham Utd.	0	Rochdale	4
Southport	1	York City	0
Tranmere Rovers	2	Accrington Stanley	2
Wigan Borough	0	Port Vale	3

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Port Vale	25	18	4	3	63	24	40
Stockport Co.	23	16	4	3	62	25	36
Crewe Alexandra	24	12	4	8	53	37	28
Darlington	26	12	4	10	60	50	28
Accrington S.	24	11	5	8	55	42	27
Carlisle Un.	25	11	5	9	61	64	27
Southport	26	8	10	8	51	44	26
Chesterfield	24	11	4	9	43	38	26
Nelson	26	10	6	10	36	45	26
South Shields	26	10	6	10	41	51	26
Lincoln City	24	6	13	5	37	31	25
York City	24	6	13	5	34	30	25
Hartlepools Un.	24	8	9	7	43	39	25
Tranmere R.	25	9	6	10	48	46	24
Rochdale	24	9	5	10	49	52	23
Wigan Borough	26	8	5	13	40	53	21
Wrexham	24	7	6	11	32	44	20
New Brighton	26	8	4	14	38	59	20
Doncaster R.	23	8	3	12	33	43	19
Halifax Town	27	6	7	14	31	41	19
Rotherham Utd.	24	6	6	12	38	53	18
Barrow	24	6	3	15	23	60	15

LONDON COMBINATION.

Cardiff City Res.	2	Southend Utd. Res.	2
Fulham Res.	2	Portsmouth Res.	5
Leicester C. Res.	1	Clapton Orient Res.	2
Q. Pk Rangers Res.	1	Arsenal Res.	1
Southampton Res.	3	Brentford Res.	2
Swansea T. Res.	2	Luton Town Res.	1
Tottenham H. Res.	4	Chelsea Res.	1
Watford Res.	1	Coventry C. Res.	1

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.
EASTERN SECTION

Guildford City	8	Millwall Res.	2
Grays Thurrock U.	1	Aldershot Town	2
Peterboro and F. U.	3	Northampton T. Res.	0

WESTERN SECTION.

Bristol C. Res.	1	Exeter C. Res.	1
Ebbw Vale	4	Llanelly	4
Merthyr Town Res.	1	Bristol R. Res.	2
Plymouth A. Res.	6	Barry Town	1
Torquay Utd. Res.	2	Yeovil and Pettere U.	3

CLUB MATCHES.

Merton	3	Oxford University	2
Oxford University	5	Corinthians	1
Cambridge Univ.	8	Northampton Nomads	0
Northampton Town	4	Bristol City	2
Crystal Palace	1	West Brom. Alb.	2

Amateur Football.

CASUALS FORTUNATE.

KINGSTONIAN'S CUP WIN AT DULWICH.

The majority of the leading Southern amateur clubs were engaged in their various county cup competitions yesterday. The CASUALS had to thank their sound defence for their Surrey Senior Cup win over MITCHAM WANDERERS at Kingston. Clark (Mitcham), who put through his own goal, and Watson scored for the Casuals. Pullen scored for Mitcham. Macey played a splendid game at inside-left for KINGSTONIAN, who won their Surrey Senior Cup tie on the DULWICH HAMLET ground. Gibson (2), McCarthy, and Durham scored the Kingstonian goals, Osmund and Morrish those for Dulwich Hamlet. ILFORD, the holders, beat LEYTONSTONE by 9—2 at Ilford in the Essex Senior Cup. Dellow (4), Drane (3), Gilderson, and Craymer scored Ilford's goals.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE.

Walthamstow Ave.	8	Cheshunt	2

RESERVE SECTION.

Redhill	2	Hampstead	3
Enfield	1	Walthamstow Ave.	0

CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE.
DIVISION I.

Agricola	1	Colonial Office	8
Board of Education	3	Ministry of Pensions	0
Ministry of Health A	2	Customs and Excise	3
Ministry of Labour	3	War Office	1

DIVISION II.

Ministry of Health C	2	Hicomind	8
Royal Mint	4	Board of Educn. II.	5
War Office II.	2	London Teleph'ne Ser.	2

ESSEX SENIOR CUP.
THIRD ROUND.

Barking Town	4	Custom House	1
Ilford (holders)	9	Leytonstone	2
Dagenham	4	Chelmsford	1
Colchester Town	6	Tilbury	2
Grays Athletic	0	Leyton	4
G.E. (Romford)	3	Harwich and Park'sn	1
Crittalls Athletic	1	Clanton	1

HERTS. CHARITY CUP.

St. Albans City	3	Welwyn Garden City	1

HERTS SENIOR CUP.

Hoddesdon	4	Waltham Comrades	3
Hitchin Town	3	Letchworth	5
Apsley	5	Watford Old Boys	1
Berkhamsted	2	Leavesden	3
Ware	2	Cheshunt Res.	1

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.
RESERVES SECTION.

Clapton Res.	1	Wimbledon Res.	8

KENT SENIOR CUP.

Bromley	2	Northfleet Utd.	6

KENT LEAGUE.

Canterbury Waverley	5	Maidstone	5
Royal Marines	3	Sheppey	1
Sittingbourne P.M.	8	Grays Thurrock	3

KENT SENIOR CUP.

Sheppey Utd.	7	Cray Wanderers	1
Folkestone	7	Dover Utd.	2
Bexley Heath	2	Sittingbourne	3
Dartford	1	Margate	1
Bromley	2	Northfleet	6
Erith and Belvedere	3	Chatham	0
R.N. Depot	8	Beckenham	0
Tunbridge Wells	7	Foots Cray	2

LONDON LEAGUE.
SECOND DIVISION.

Park Royal	3	Standard Telephones	2
Romford	5	Brentford Mental H.	1
Tate Institute	0	Watney's Sports	1
U.G.B.M. Sports	4	Woolwich Poly.	1
Epsom Town	9	Beckenham	0

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP.
FIRST ROUND.

Old Lyonians	3	Enfield	7
Hounslow	1	Metropolitan Police	3
Uxbridge Town	3	Hayes	1
Southall	0	Lyons Club	1
Barnet	5	Tufnell Park	1
Hampstead	3	Staines Town	2
Wealdstone	10	G.W. Rly.	5
Hayward's Sports	5	Finchley	3

(After extra time.)

OLD BOYS' LEAGUE.

Old Quintinians	1	Old Brockleians	3
Old Brockleians Res.	17	O. Streat'm Mod'ns R.	0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS SOCCER RESULTS.

Westminster School	2	Lancing Old Boys	4
Highgate School	1	Old Reptonians	6
Aldenham School	2	Old Westminsters	7
Ardingly College	6	Alleyn's School	0
Brentwood School	0	Oxf'd Univ. Centaurs	4
Kimbolton School	5	Jesus Coll., C'bridge	5
Winchester College	7	Rifle Depot	1
Shrewsbury School	8	B.N.C., Oxford	1

SPARTAN LEAGUE.
PREMIER DIVISION.

Maidenhead Utd.	2	Brentwood & Warley	3

FIRST DIVISION.

Polytechnic	1	Leagrave & District	3
R.A.F. (Uxbridge)	3	Windsor and Eton	3

SECOND DIVISION.—EASTERN SECTION.

Hitchin Town Res.	2	Rovers	1

SECOND DIVISION.—WESTERN SECTION.

Slough Res.	2	Hayes Res.	1
Willesden Poly.	9	Hazell's (Aylesbury)	1
R.A.F. (Halton)	8	Marlow	1

SURREY SENIOR LEAGUE.

Leyland Motors	3	Aldershot Trac. Co.	1

SURREY SENIOR CUP.
FIRST ROUND.

Wimbledon	4	Egham	1
Nunhead	5	Sutton United	0
Dulwich Hamlet	2	Kingstonian	4
Whyteleafe Albion	3	Woking	9
Tooting Town	4	Epsom Town	2
Guildford	2	Aquarius	7
Carshalton Ath.	2	Redhill	3

(After extra time.)

Casuals	2	Mitcham Wanderers	1

SURREY A.F.A. JUNIOR CUP.

Merton Res.	2	Old Westminster Cit. Res.	2

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE.

Eastbourne	4	Hastings and St. L'ds	1
Ipswich Town	3	Barclays Bank	2
Lloyds Bank	2	Lensbury	0
Kew Association	0	Midland Bank	3
Westminster Bank	4	Cambridge Town	6
Old Lyonians Res.	2	Highgate Res.	1
Highgate	2	N.P. Bank	6
Catford Wanderers	3	Ecl Grinstead	1
Winchmore Hill	3	Old Parkonians	3
Ibis	0	Civil Service	4
Bank of England	4	Carshalton	2
Carshalton Res.	3	Bank of England Res.	3
Ealing Assocn. Res.	3	Norwemen Res.	0
Britannic House Res.	1	Catford Wand'rs Res.	4
Barclays Bank Res.	4	Lloyds Bank Res.	0
Cuaco Res.	6	Motor Union Res.	0
Midland Bank Res.	0	Westminster Bank Res.	5

CLUB MATCHES.

Merton	3	Oxford University	2
Ealing Assocn.	8	Old Grocers	5
Norsemen	2	Old Carthusians	2
Aquarius Res.	7	H.M. Office of Works	2
Old Mercers III.	5	Worcest'r School	1
Exiles	5	Gaflac	2
City of Lon. Coll. II.	5	Cuaco VI.	0

PUBLIC SCHOOLS SOCCER.

ARDINGLY SCORE SIX.

Ardingly College entertained Alleyn's in the opening game of the term, and won after keen play by 6 goals to nil. Merchant (3), Hamer, White, and Mainwaring were the scorers. Ardingly played with ten men during the greater part of the game. Alleyn's centre-half played very well.

HIGHGATE LOSE HEAVILY.

The Old Reptonians fielded a strong side against Highgate, and beat the School by six goals to none, after leading by four goals at the interval. In the second half T. P. Nicholson was injured, but the boys, with only ten players, put up a plucky defence against a far superior team, for whom goals were scored by J. W. Buckland and G. O. Peck (two each), P. R. Scott, and H. Frenkel.

REPTON LOSE A KEEN GAME.

Repton School were without five of their regular players for their home game with Sheffield Falcons, and, after being one goal down at half-time, suffered defeat by two goals to one. The weather was fine, but the ground was very heavy. Play was fast throughout. To Sheffield Longden and Bramley scored, while Mendl obtained the goal for Repton. The most prominent player for the winners were Parkin, Bramley, Barber, and Shone, and for Repton Thompson, Mendl, Causton, Llewelyn, and Swift.

THOMSON'S GOOD WORK FOR WESTMINSTER.

Westminster lost to Lancing Old Boys at Vincent Square by 4 goals to 2. A fairly even first half found the visitors leading by a goal scored by G. W. Shaw. G. R. Taylor increased their lead, and then followed two characteristic efforts by H. J. Thomson which placed the School on level terms. Thomson's first goal was a particularly clever dropping shot. Taylor restored the visitors' lead, and G. H. Coley added another with a well-placed corner kick.

ALDENHAM'S HEAVY DEFEAT.

The Old Westminsters, who were well represented, beat Aldenham School by 7 goals to 2, after leading by 3—1 at half-time. N. L. Foster (3), W. A. Symington (2), Horton, and K. J. Gardiner (1 each) scored for the Old Boys; J. A. Cocks and Sparke for the School.

F.A. CUP.—FOURTH ROUND.

The following are the official attendances and gate receipts for the matches in the Fourth Round of the F.A. Cup:—

	Attendance.	Receipts.
Arsenal v. Birmingham	43,274	£3,453
Aston Villa v. Walsall	74,600	£4,856
Blackburn Rovers v. Everton	55,000	£4,001
Derby County v. Bradford	26,659	£2,172
Huddersfield Tn. v. Sheffield U.	47,504	£3,192
Hull City v. Blackpool	23,000	£2,001
Middlesbrough v. Charlton Ath.	35,707	£2,494
Millwall v. Doncaster Rovers	30,440	£1,919
Newcastle United v. Clapton O.	48,141	£2,985
Nottingham Forest v. Fulham	31,250	£2,500
Oldham Ath v Sheffield Wed.	37,471	£3,116
Portsmouth v. Brighton	37,522	£2,810
Sunderland v. Cardiff City	49,000	£2,995
Swindon Tn. v. Manchester City	23,697	£2,786
West Ham Un v. Leeds Un.	34,000	£2,810
Wrexham v. Bradford City	22,715	£1,324

F.A. CUP REPLAYS.

The replays in the drawn matches in the fourth round of the F.A. Cup will take place as follows:—

TO-MORROW.

At Bradford: Bradford City v. Wrexham.

WEDNESDAY.

At Birmingham: Birmingham v. Arsenal.
At Bradford: Bradford v. Derby County.
At Charlton: Charlton Athletic v. Middlesbrough.

EIGHT GOALS BY CAMBRIDGE.

NORTHAMPTON NOMADS OVERRUN.

DAZZLING FORWARDS.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY 8, NORTHAMPTON NOMADS 0

Despite a wasteful use of several chances, Cambridge University were soon in a winning position against Northampton Nomads.

Neither side gained much advantage in the opening stages, but after Cambridge had missed several chances, Fabian scored in eighteen minutes. Northampton once missed an open goal but Cambridge then had the better of the exchanges sending in a number of shots before Kemp-Welch scored just on the interval.

Cambridge had an advantage in attack during the second half, but could not increase their score until twenty minutes had elapsed. Following a rush, Cook, of Northampton, put through his own goal, and eight minutes later Kemp-Welch headed in. Later further goals came by Kemp-Welch (two), Reeves and Webster.

OXFORD'S DEFEAT.

INFERIOR SIDE TO MERTON.

MERTON 3, OXFORD UNIVERSITY 2.

The exchanges in the first half of the game at Merton, where Oxford University furnished the opposition, were interesting. The Merton forwards, showing excellent combination, attacked persistently. R. Smith and Clarke each missed narrowly, though Cook did extremely well to save a fine shot from the former. Oxford improved later without being dangerous, and Merton gained the lead through Church after twenty minutes. Merton continued to press, but Robinson equalised for Oxford twelve minutes from the interval.

Merton opened the second half in fine style, Church scoring within two minutes following a sustained attack. Oxford were not well together, and for a long time their only effort of note was a fine shot by Brogden. In direct contrast, Merton were frequently dangerous, and Cook once saved finely from Church at point-blank range. Merton went further ahead twelve minutes from the close, Clarke scoring from a pass by R. Smith, but Oxford replied with a goal by Jones shortly afterwards.

Although Oxford, contesting the exchanges with the utmost keenness throughout, were never outplayed, Merton won more readily than the narrow margin in their favour would suggest. With Cook showing clever form in goal, and Ashby and Thomas, particularly the former, proving very capable backs, the Varsity were finely served in defence, but in all other respects Merton were the more accomplished side.

The home team, in direct contrast with their opponents, were well together, the forwards especially showing a capital understanding. Williams was certainly rather neglected on the right wing, but, on the whole, their movements were carried through in fine style, and at times the Oxford half-backs were far too busily employed in coping with the activities of the Merton front line to render any assistance to their own attack.

Apart from scoring twice, Church, at outside-left, gave the visitors' defence a strenuous time, and proved the outstanding forward on the field, even though he was seldom to be found in his correct position. Of the backs, Walker probably gave the more polished display, though R. H. Smith proved no mean exponent in this department of the game.

For Oxford, Robinson was the outstanding player in a forward line which failed to show to advantage on a heavy ground, while Tidswell was the pick of a hard-working set of half-backs who were much better in defence than attack. Teams:—

MERTON.—F. T. Atkinson; W. L. Walker, R. H. Smith; L. D. Knight, H. B. Slater (Capt.), J. Barraclough; G. H. Williams, J. Taylor, R. F. Smith, W. G. Clarke, E. J. Church.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—M. H. Cook (Keble); R. Thomas (Univ. Coll.), R. Ashby (Magdalen); G. H. Tidswell (Queen's), J. B. Morgan (Jesus), A. D. Jarrow (Corpus Christi); A. D. Ellis (Keble), G. S. Jones (St. Catherine's), H. Brogden (Exeter—capt.), J. Robinson (Jesus), R. A. S. Jerome (Christ Church).

FENCING.

SABRE CLUB DEFEAT THE ARMY.

By LEON BERTRAND.

Some very fine sabre-play was witnessed in the annual five-a-side match between the Sabre Club and the Army, which was contested yesterday at the Club's headquarters in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square. The series is invariably productive of a close finish, and yesterday's encounter was no exception to the rule, for it was not until the penultimate bout that G. L. Harry defeated Lieut. T. P. Saunders and clinced the verdict at 13—11

The exchanges were always keenly contested, there being little to choose between the teams. At the end of the third round the home side held a bare point lead at 8—7. G. Schwartz then accomplished a good performance in beating R.S.M. Wyatt, a fine point disengagement in time giving him victory by the odd hit; but Q.M.S. I. Parsons defeated A. G. Pillerow, and Lieut. James accounted for Perone, these wins bringing the Army level.

A. Corble was in grand defensive form against Lieut. T. P. Saunders, and won easily, scoring entirely by the riposte. C.S.M.I. Harris was no match for G. L. Harry, and thus at the end of the fourth round the home team had increased their lead to 11—9. Opening the last series, Wyatt was too good for Pilbrow, while A. Perone re-established the two-point gap with an excellent

HOTELS
Continued from Page One.

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*†KAISAR-I-HIND	11,500	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	Bombay & Karachi
‡¶NAGOYA	7,000	Jan. 31	—	Colombo & Calcutta
¶MALWA	11,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	Straits, China, Japan
NARKUNDA	16,500	Feb. 14	Feb. 21	Australia via Bombay
*†RANPURA	16,600	Feb. 4	Feb. 2	Bombay & Karachi
§CATHAY	15,000	Feb. 21	Feb. 27	Colombo & Australia
¶RAJPUTANA	16,600	Feb. 21	—	Straits, China, Japan
RAZMAK	11,000	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Bombay & Karachi
KHYBER	9,000	Feb. 28	—	Straits, China, Japan
*†RANCHI	16,600	Feb. 28	Mar. 7	Bombay & Karachi
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MATIANA	9,067	Feb.	8 Feb.	14 East African Ports
DUMANA	9,427	Feb.	15 Feb.	15 Bombay & Karachi
MANTOLA	9,066	Feb.	15 Feb.	15 Madras & Calcutta
DOMALA	8,441	Mar.	1 Mar.	8 Bombay & Karachi
MANDALA	8,246	Mar.	1 Mar.	8 Mad as & Calcutta
MALDA	9,066	Mar.	8 Mar.	14 East African Ports
MANELA	8,303	Mar.	15 Mar.	22 Madras & Calcutta
*SUNDARA	7,275	Mar.	18 Mar.	28 Bombay & Karachi
MODASA	9,070	Apr.	2 Apr.	11 East African Ports
*SMASULA	7,261	Apr.	8 Apr.	19 Bombay & Karachi
MADURA	9,077	Apr.	30 May	9 East African Ports

*Cargo Steamer.
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NURSERY GOVERNESS required for boy 10 and girl 7 at day-school; needlewoman.—Mrs. Fleuret, Cookham Dene, Chislehurst.

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TWO MAIDS (friends) for entire work of small house; comfortable home; good references necessary.—42, Sheen Park, Richmond.

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COOK-GENERAL and House-Parlourmaid; mother and daughter or friends; family four; good references.—Mrs. Dawson, Fryernes, Merstham, Surrey.

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GOOD COOK-GENERAL; two adults; man heavy work.—Apply, Mrs. Woodward, "Fairholme," Metchett, Surrey.

WANTED, in mid-February, Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid (trained servants); friends or sisters might suit; quiet, comfortable situation with two ladies.—Apply, with references, Mrs. McQueen, Windacre, Wills Grove, Mill Hill, N.W.7.

WANTED, good Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid; experienced servants, not young, for flat in Kensington; three in family; separate bedrooms; beginning of February.—Apply, H., Smith and Son, 20 High Street, Bath.

WANTED, Cook-General and House-Parlourmaid for small house; two in family; suit two friends or sisters; separate bedrooms.—Mrs. C., Little Bekkons, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

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LADY HELP or Nursery Governess; previous experience; boy 5½, girl 2½; first lessons and piano; fond of country; age 25 to 35; temporary or permanent; £35. week.—Mrs. Osmaston, Woodside, Bradfield, Berks.

NURSE or Mother's Help wanted immediately; baby 14 months; needlewoman; maid kept.—Write, stating experience, to 47, Mount Pleasant Road, Bromley-by-Bow, Bromley.

RELIABLE useful Help, over 35; family 3 adults; modern house; good wages and outings, including week-end monthly; personal reference.—Mrs. G., "Lennes," Grassy Lane, Sevenoaks.

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BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, LAUNDRESSES, ETC.

CAPABLE, reliable General required, under 38; plain cooking; personal reference; modern house; three adults; good wages.—Mrs. Miller, 5, Sidmouth Road, N.W.2.

GENERAL or Domestic Help required; good home, country farm house near Croydon; no children.—Mrs. Sherwill, Leyfields, Chipstead, Surrey.

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YOUNG GENERAL Maid wanted immediately for baby; good references essential.—Apply, 25, Buckleigh Road, Streatham, S.W.15.

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HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted; 3 maids, family 4; personal reference; no basement, no nursery; own bedroom; good wages.—Call or write, 4, Wadham Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W.3, near Harley Road.

HOUSE-PARLOURMAID wanted; 2 in family; no basement.—Apply, 3, Bracken-cl., Putney, Mrs. Barrett, 7, Gwendolen Avenue, Putney.

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WANTED, House-Parlourmaid; three in family; cook and young housemaid kept; good references essential.—Apply, Mrs. Lown, Sonning, Oaklands Chase, Weybridge.

HOUSE, KITCHEN, AND SCULLERYMAIDS.

HOUSEMAID wanted for end of January; over 25 years of age; three in family; two maids; good wages; good reference essential.—Write, Mrs. Richardson, Rockwood, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

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NEW ZEALAND.—Domestics greatly needed; excellent prospects and good wages; parties sail monthly; passage free; no repayment.—British Empire Bureau, 57c, Edgware Road, W.2. No fees.

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MARRIED COUPLE; wife as cook-general, man as house-parlourman; experienced.—Particulars to Williamson, Millhill, Bebington, Cheshire.

APPOINTMENTS.

MANUFACTURING AGENTS wanted, either sex.—Write, Box 190, Rays, Cecil Court, London, W.C.2.

WANTED, Organist and Choirmaster for St. Cuthbert's, Wood Green, N.22.—For duties and terms apply by letter to Vicar.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED.

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NO SALARY.—Berth desired as Useful Companion to elderly lady; town or country.—H. R., 15, Drummond Road, Bournemouth.

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A RESPECTABLE young woman requires daily situation as Working Housekeeper; good references.—Miss Hughes (letters only), 20, Westbourne Pars Crescent, W.2.

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LADY seeks responsible Post, good cook; institution work preferred; excellent references.—Care of Mrs. Corr, 18, Westbourne Square, W.2.

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COOK-GENERAL or House-Parlourmaid, aged 35; country girl; also several good Generals from £22 and House-Parlourmaids from £26.—Trinity House Domestic Agency, Guildford. Phone 594.

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BETWEENMAIDS, GENERALS, LAUNDRESSES, ETC.

DAILY WOMAN wants General Work; middle age; temp. or otherwise.—E. C. B., 44, Racton Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

WOULD LADY take Young Widow (with child) as General or Housemaid; age 28; good ref.; willing; town or country; urgent.—Send fullest particulars to S. G. H. Astair, 1 up 90, Ingram St., Glasgow.

WANTED, Domestic employment from 7.45 a.m. few hours; near Hampstead Tube; evenings by arrangement; can vacuum cleaner; permanent; moderate charge.—Miss Williams, 29, Glebe Crescent, N.W.4.

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MARRIED COUPLE (both 35); known personally to us and have exemplary long personal reference; wife, good cook and manager; husband, excellent chauffeur, repairs, clean licence, wait table if required; good indoor handyman; leaving as employers going away; £100; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Employment Agency, Domestic Chambers, 25, Carfax, Horsham. 'Phone 464 (2 lines).

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HOUSE-PARLOURMAN-VALET, age 25, unmarried; excellent 5 years' personal reference; all and of good value; good waiter, plate and silver cleaner, valet, houseman, etc.; any part. No booking fees.—British Employment Agency, Domestic Chambers, 25, Carfax, Horsham. 'Phone 464 (2 lines).

MALE COOK-GENERAL, age 38, unmarried; highest 4 years' personal reference; used to good service; conscientious; good cook and manager; efficient in his housework; £95; any part. No booking fees.—British Employment Agency, Domestic Chambers, 25, Carfax, Horsham. 'Phone 464 (2 lines).

MAN (40), single, strong worker, urgently seeks immediate employment in kitchen or upstairs work; could wait at table if necessary; used to heating installations; honest and sober; wages 60s. to 70s. monthly; no postcards.—F., 5, Trevelyan Road, Stratford, Essex, E.15.

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MARRIED BUTLER, experienced; age 44; country; well up in hunting things; good references.—W. Dawson, 12, Portman Square, London, W.1.

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LADY thoroughly recommends her Chauffeur-Mechanic Handyman, leaving through death after 7 years; has 15 years' good reference previous; abstainer; running repairs; clean licence; married.—Hillman, 30, The Grove, Osterley Park, Middlesex.

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APPOINTMENTS.

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The Proprietors of the Sunday Times *have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion Officers' Association, Imperial Service Club, 3-4, Clements Inn, Strand London, W.C.2 (Telephone, Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.*

PERFUMERY REPRESENTATIVE, Public School, Strong connection W. of E., seeks appointment. Salary, com., and expenses. Experienced driver. 9484.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (34), student for A.M.I.E.E., with good education, French spoken, and excellent mechanical ability, seeks post as power station superintendent or similar position. 11299.

EX-OFFICER, 53, healthy, no commercial qualifications, seeks indoor or outdoor employment, not incurring bookkeeping, home or abroad. Previous occupation telegraph and cable service, London and abroad, moderately good horsemanship, fair knowledge management and care dogs and cage birds. 11429.

SECRETARY-COMPANION, Estate Manager, Chauffeur, ex-Army officer, age 35, married, urgently seeks post of trust. 15 years' experience cars, estate management. Good organiser and disciplinarian. Keen on all sport. Dis. 300.

PRACTICAL ROAD ENGINEER or Agent requires appointment. Long and fully experienced in all details of modern roads and bridge construction. Setting out, reinforced concrete, pipe laying, surfacing, etc., to final measuring up. Keen organiser. Can take full responsibility. 11545.

GENTLEMAN, ex-officer, ex-Public School, 46, desires position, Manager or Sales Manager. 22 years' experience in motor-car business, 9 years in Army and Royal Air Force. First-class credentials, appearance and address. Well known in Eastern Counties. 11443.

MEDICAL MAN, aged 40, war disability, high service and proportional recommendations, and wife desire post as private medical attendant or secretary and/or housekeeper; board and quarters, with or without salary. 11435.

REGISTER OF HOTELS, BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

Rate: 3 lines 6s., and 2s. a line after.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

WEATHER-BOUND.

A cross-Channel trip in stormy weather daunts many a stout heart. Why not dispense with it this year? By staying at the

HOTEL VANDERBILT,

76-86, CROMWELL ROAD, S.W.7.

All London's splendid resources are within easy reach, and the Hotel is an ideal centre for all winter activities. Every arrangement for comfort and convenience. Cosy fires, unusually attractive public rooms, first-class cuisine, beds with box springs and hair mattresses. In EVERY BEDROOM there is a gas fire, RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER, and TELEPHONES ARE NOW BEING INSTALLED.

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Directors: GEO. CROSS and FREDK. HAND.

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TELEPHONE and RUNNING WATER in bedrooms. Always fresh decorations. Every bed fitted with box spring and hair mattress. Electric lift. Near Regent's Park, Hyde Park, Oxford Street shopping centre, etc.

Within easy reach of main line termini.

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To those who like something out of the ordinary—distinctive surroundings—

THE MILESTONE,

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(Between Albert Hall and Barker's),
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The situation is ideal, directly facing Kensington Palace. The 100 bedrooms are comfortably and beautifully furnished, and each has its own bedside lamp, gas fire, etc. Unusually attractive public rooms; all winter comforts. First-class catering, service, and attention. Several unusual features, including a Winter-Garden-like Restaurant, oak-panelled lounges (one with bas-reliefs by Frampton), & private oratory.

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Between Marble Arch and Selfridge's. Free from the hubbub of traffic, yet within one minute of Oxford Street. Nearly 100 rooms. Rates from 15s. a day, including all meals.

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Passenger lift. Night porters. New brochure by H. G. Shelley mailed free.
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BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL,

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PARK ROYAL HOTEL, 25-28, Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.—This charming hotel offers terms from 3 guineas per week inclusive. First-class reception rooms and cuisine. Inspection invited. Accommodation for 90 guests. A delightful home for residents. Tel., 1800 Padd.

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The above hotels are under the personal supervision of the managing director, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson.

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One of the most comfortable Residential Hotels in London. Five good reception rooms. Rooms for guests' visitors. Passenger lift. 59 well-furnished bedrooms, gas fires, radiators. The Hotel overlooks pleasant gardens, and is particularly well situated, being only a minute from two railway stations (Gloucester Road), served by the Piccadilly Tube and District Railway, affording quick and easy access to City, Theatre, and shopping centres. Terms from 4 gns. per week.

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Room, Attendance, and Table d'hote Breakfast **8/6**
Full Board Terms, £4 7s. 6d. weekly.
Specially reduced Winter Terms for Residents.
Hot and cold water in many rooms.

RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER

and Electric Radiators are installed in all bedrooms of

THE ALWIN HOTEL,

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Kensington Gardens and Park but a few yards. EVERY BEDROOM hot and cold running water, gas fire. Post Office 'phone. Passenger lift.

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Reasonable Boarding Terms.

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Comfortable Winter Quarters.
Demi-pension from 2½ gns. weekly.
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BETWEEN MARBLE ARCH AND SELFRIDGE'S.

Room, Bath, Breakfast, from 8s. 6d.
Inclusive Daily from 13s. 6d.; weekly from 3½ gns.
25-28, PORTMAN STREET, W.1.

2, LANCASTER PLACE, BELSIZE SQUARE, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.

Very comfortably appointed Private Hotel, convenient main bus routes and Tubes. Exceptional cuisine. Gas fires in bedrooms. From 3 guineas weekly, inclusive. Partial board if desired. Tel., Primrose 2219.

CHARMINGLY situated well-appointed small Private Hotel, run on lines of private house; particular care given to cooking and personal comfort; single rooms from 3 guineas, double rooms from 5 guineas. Special arrangements for permanency.—"The Lancaster," 70, Lancaster Gate, W.2. 'Phone, Paddington 7202.

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Comfortable and Central. Lift. Night Porters. Room and Breakfast, 8s. 6d. Daily terms, 12s. 6d.

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Pembridge Crescent, W. Near Notting Hill Gate C.L. Tube and Dis. Rly. Stns. A really comf. Hotel. Terms 3 gns. wkly. Special terms perm. residents. 'Ph. Park 0478.

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A luxurious private GROUND-FLOOR SUITE for four people. Full board £5 5s. each. Meals in own sitting room. Near Gloster Rd. Station. West 2593.

BED-SITTING ROOM with breakfast from 2 gns.; quiet, private house; gas fire, electric light, hot and cold water; dinner, if desired. Padd. 0780.—56, Gloucester Gardens, W.2.

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Close Putney Heath. Lawn tennis (two excellent rubble courts), billiards (full size), large dance, card and music rooms. Spacious lounges, pleasant bedrooms, numerous bathrooms. Constant hot water. Food first-class, well-cooked, daintily served. From three guineas per week inclusive. Electric trains to all parts. Three minutes from station. 'Phone Putney 5091-2. Special terms families.

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Queen's Gate, S.W.7.
16th January, 1930.

"I was more than pleased with the result of last week's advertisement in the SUNDAY TIMES, and shall continue until I am full again."

(Signed) H. EVANS.

Secure more guests through the

Sunday Times

REGISTER OF HOTELS, Etc.

• • •

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Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.

A SMALL HOTEL of distinction; magnificent public rooms, bedrooms fitted with hot and cold running water; cuisine and service under the personal direction of resident proprietress. Terms 2½ to 5 gns. weekly.
Phone, Western 1067.

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SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

BOURNEMOUTH and BOSCOMBE.—Illustrated Register, with map, giving full particulars and tariffs of recommended Hotels and Boarding Houses. Post Id. —S. Beste, 80, Borough High Street, London, S.E.1.

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Pte. Hotel. Near Pavilion, Gardens and Pier. Central heating. Gas fires. Lift. Moderate.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS. West Cliff. Special winter terms. Close sea and gdns. Gas fires bedrooms. Sep. tables; ex cuisine. Dancing.—E. Kean.

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Situated in sheltered grounds, six acres; near golf and stations; gas fires bedrooms; garages; moderate winter terms.—Illustrated booklet from Resident Proprietors.

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'Phone: Estate Office only. Kens. 1490.

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£150 PER ANNUM OR FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

AN ATTRACTIVE Detached RESIDENCE in first-class order; excellent position on the Hill in well laid-out pleasure garden with tennis lawn 7 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception, offices.

Electric light. Gas. Telephone. Garage. Nominal premium asked for lease.

FREEHOLD PRICE £3,500.

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River frontage of about 140 ft. and private landing quay. Only 45 minutes from Paddington Outskirts of the village.

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Splendid order throughout. Every convenience.

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2 reception, loggia, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, compact offices.

Electric light, company's gas, water, telephone. main drainage.

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DELIGHTFUL SHADY GROUNDS, with tennis courts, lily pond, crazy paving, numerous matured trees, kitchen and flower garden etc., in all about ONE ACRE.

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Commanding Magnificent Views of a Yachting Harbour.

PLEASANTLY PLACED RESIDENCE ON HIGH GROUND.

3 reception, 6 bedrooms bathroom.

Company's electric light and power.

Gas. Modern drainage Co.'s water.

GARDENS and grounds of about 1 ACRE.

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TOWN HOUSES.

COUNTRY TYPE HOUSE.

GLOUCESTER ROAD.—Attractive low-built RESIDENCE, having gardens front and rear; 3 reception rooms on ground floor, 7 bedrooms (fitted lavatory basins, hot and cold), kitchen and offices; constant hot water; pretty private garden. PRICE FREEHOLD, £5,000.—Agents, HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

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ATTRACTIVE medium-sized RESIDENCE, facing South; all rooms bright and sunny; modernised and in excellent order; separate heater for hot water; radiator in hall and landing. Accommodation: 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen and other offices. Price £2,500, or near offer for 44 years' lease HARRODS LTD., 62-64 Brompton Road. S.W.1.

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AN EXCEPTIONALLY well-appointed SERVICE FLAT £350 p.a. only.

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WINSLAND.

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The House stands within the precincts of delightful grounds some 150 ft. above sea level, and is approached by a well-timbered drive

Six bedrooms bathroom. 3 reception rooms.

PETROL GAS LIGHTING.

Tennis court, prolific kitchen gardens ample glasshouses, stabling, garage, farmery, bungalow lodge orchard and pasture.

IN ALL 13 ACRES.

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SOUTH DEVON.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF TOTNES.

A CHARMING RESIDENCE occupying a healthy, well-elevated position in a good residential neighbourhood; extensive views are obtained over the beautiful valley of the River Dart to Dartmoor in the distance.

Six bedrooms (4 fitted lavatory basins), workroom, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms: gas, main water and drainage; electric light and power central heating.

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GOLDERS GREEN.—Three minutes station, theatre, shops and Heath, in favourite position. Attractively arranged double-fronted RESIDENCE 4 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, 2 large reception rooms (one 26 ft. long), kitchen and scullery, excellent and well stocked garden with open outlook £2,200. Leasehold. Moderate ground rent.—Recommended by LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I. The Estate Offices, Golders Green. (Speedwell 1601.)

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HAMPSTEAD (in the best part, near the Heath).—A delightful modern non-basement RESIDENCE; 5 bed and dressing rooms, tiled bathroom, 2 spacious reception rooms, lounge hall, excellent offices; pretty crazy-paved garden. Price £3,750.—Sole Agent, LESLIE RAYMOND, F.S.I., F.A.I., 317, Finchley Road. N.W.3 (Hampstead 8644.)

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Over 200 trains a day (Electric and Steam).

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UNDER HALF AN HOUR FROM LONDON BRIDGE, CANNON STREET, HOLBORN, CHARING CROSS, VICTORIA, AND WATERLOO.

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A PALATIAL BUILDING OF SIX FLOORS, WITH IMPOSING ELEVATION AND ENTRANCE; SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED WITH PASSENGER LIFTS, CENTRAL HEATING AND HOT WATER SERVICE; CONTAINING NUMEROUS SUITES OF OFFICES, BOARD ROOM, STRONG ROOMS, HOUSEKEEPER'S QUARTERS; ALSO LAVATORIES FOR A LARGE STAFF.

Vacant Possession of the Whole, including the annexe, 3 and 5, Palace Street.

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THE TWO BLOCKS OF TWENTY RESIDENTIAL FLATS known as

No 3, BUCKINGHAM GATE,

LET AND PRODUCING OVER £9,200 PER ANNUM,

and

FOUR SHOPS AND DWELLING HOUSES,

Nos. 7, 9, 11, and 13, PALACE STREET,

Let at inadequate rentals amounting to £422 per annum.

Total Frontages about 700 feet. Site area about 38,000 feet.

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FORMING NEARLY AN ISLAND BLOCK.

Also

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A Valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, with POSSESSION, of Six Floors of Extensive Warehouses, with entrance to Wicklow Street, covered Yard and Garage; equipped with 3 Electric Goods Lifts and 2 Motor Cranes; Showrooms, Board Room, and Suites of Offices. The Front portion of the Premises comprises Lloyds' Bank Two Shops and other Offices, which are Let on Lease producing £1,300 per ann. Also No 342. Gray's Inn Road (adjoining), Shop and House, Let on Lease at £50 p.a., rising to £60 p.a.

TOTAL SITE AREA ABOUT 28,000 FEET.

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39 and 40, TEMPLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

ON THURSDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, AT 2.30 O'CLOCK

(unless previously disposed of.

Particulars, Plans, and Conditions of Sale in course of preparation.

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WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE facing South, with pleasant views and 7½ acres.

4 reception, 7 bath, and 9 bedrooms, etc.

Electric light, excellent hot-water system. Recently redecorated, in capital order and eas to run Garage cottage, well-arranged garden, and useful paddock Price £3,500. Rent, £150 p.a.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH. 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

Within quick rail journey of Euston. Broad Street. Piccadilly, etc.

CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in excellent condition, near golf links and station

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Electric light central heating, telephone, garage full-sized tennis lawn, in all nearly an acre.—FOR SALE with VACANT POSSESSION.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH. 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

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GLOS., IN THE COTSWOLD COUNTRY Excellent brick and stone-faced FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, facing south, with 8 acres

Three reception, bath, and 7 bedrooms, etc. All on two floors. Stabling, garage, cottage, pleasant garden, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, orchard, and pasture.

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Lovely, high, healthy position, overlooking golf links. FINE old-fashioned creeper-clad RESIDENCE, with every convenience and in perfect order throughout. *Wide hall, 3 reception, 2 bath, and 6 bed and dressing rooms Well-shut-off offices, fitted wash-basins in bed rooms, and the whole tastefully decorated*

Electric light, central heating, gas; constant hot water; garage; well-laid-out garden, in all 2½ acres; near station, 30 mins. rail from town.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH. 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,250 Herts and Essex Borders CHOICE light and bright creeper-clad RESIDENCE, placed well back from road, with drive approach and 2 entrances, and standing high on gravel soil; hall with fireplace, 3 reception, bath, and 6 bedrooms, 2 staircases; gas; electric; main water; good drainage; brick-built stabling for 2, garage and well kept and stocked garden, tennis lawn; also useful paddock and modern bungalow cottage adjoining if required.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH. 22. King St. St. James's, S.W.1.

THIRTY MINS. BY RAIL SOUTH OF TOWN.

£1,850, FREEHOLD.—Charming 15th Century COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with about an acre; lounge hall, 2 reception, bath, and 4 bed rooms; electric light, gas, company's water; main drainage; garage, etc.; old-world garden; handy for station; 300 ft. up; 14 miles from London.—Agents,

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RICHMOND DISTRICT AGENTS.

RICHMOND HILL.—A detached RESIDENCE recently re-decorated throughout, central heating installed, electric light and power, new bathroom, etc., fitted lavatory basin—a luxury house; 6 bed, 3 rec., specially built sun-parlour, excellent ground-floor domestic offices on labour-saving principles. Price £2,950.

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GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, modernised and in splendid condition throughout, to be SOLD, with VACANT POSSESSION. Double dining room with SERVICE LIFT, drawing room and hall with PARQUET FLOORS, small study, 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen 3 w.c.'s; attractive garden (120 feet long); modern fireplaces; electric light and power; 5 fitted gas fires. INDEPENDENT HOT-WATER SERVICE. Lease over 61 years. Ground rent only £20 p.a. Price 3,000 gns.—Sole Agents. SNELL and CO. as above.

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THE CHARMING Old-world Bijou RESIDENCE, containing 3-4 reception rooms, 3-4 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, and excellent offices. GARAGE LARGE OLD-WORLD GARDEN. MODERNISED THROUGHOUT Electric light and power. South aspect. Vacant possession. Lease 61½ years. Gd rent £48 p.a. To be SOLD by AUCTION on Jan. 31st next (unless sold previously).—Pars. from the Auctioneers, SNELL and CO., as above.

HENDON

11, ROWSLEY AVENUE.—Semi-det. mod. RESIDENCE, contg. 2 rec., 4 bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom; electric light and power, gas; nice garden; VAC POSSESSION; lease 72 years; gd. rent £6 10s. To be SOLD by AUCTION on Jan 31 next (unless sold previously) Pars. from Auctioneers, SNELL and CO., as above.

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ALSO

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Some capable of immediate increase. For SALE by Auction, Jan 29, by GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

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A remarkably fine handsomely appointed detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

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MODERN NON BASEMENT RESIDENCE with excellent rooms.

5-6 bed, 2 recept., bath, usual offices; good garden; lease 84½. To be SOLD by AUCTION, FEBRUARY 11th.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

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A unique little country-style of RESIDENCE. Close to the Tube and Shops.

ALL ON TWO FLOORS. FREEHOLD.

SPECIALLY constructed to ensure economy in domestic labour. 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 ground-floor reception rooms, and very prettily designed garden. Price £4,750.—Further particulars from GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

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WELL-PLANNED FLATS,

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EXCELLENT FLAT.

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A FASCINATING GEORGIAN HOUSE.

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